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A MEMORIAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
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"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—MACAULAY.

"Biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant, of all things."—CARLYLE

"History is only biography on a large scale."—LAMARTINE.

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J. C. K. Ames

MEMORIAL RECORD.

J V. C. KARNES.—Among the residents of Kansas City who have through their achievements been brought into more than local prominence none has attained more eminent distinction than he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Karnes is widely recognized as one of the most able lawyers of the state of Missouri. With a keen, analytical mind, strong powers of comprehension and mental attainments of a high order, he has risen step by step through his own merit until he has attained an enviable position at the bar of his native state.

Mr. Karnes was born in Boone county, Missouri, February 11, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Payne) Karnes, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and were of German and Holland descent. Their respective families were founded in America during early colonial days. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Payne, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war. His entire life was spent in the Old Dominion, and the paternal grandfather also lived and died in Virginia. The father of our subject emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1836, making the journey by team and reaching his destination after some weeks of travel. He located in Boone county, where he entered land from the government and

developed a good farm, on which he reared his family. The country was wild at that time, being situated on the frontier, and for some years their home was a rude log house. The experiences and difficulties of pioneer life came to them, but as the years passed the comforts of civilization were added and Mr. Karnes became the possessor of an excellent farm, which was their home until called to their final rest. Their family numbered four sons: Harvey, who resides in Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Robert, who is located in Centralia, Missouri; John, a resident of Mexico, Missouri; and J. V. C., of this review.

The last named is the youngest. He was reared on the old home farm and early became familiar with all its labors, performing the work of the meadows and fields, from the time of the earliest planting of crops until the harvests were gathered, when he entered the subscription school of the neighborhood, there pursuing his studies until at the opening of spring, when his work in the fields was renewed. He managed to acquire a good English education, and in the autumn of 1857 entered the Missouri State University, and, having completed the classical course, was graduated in 1862. He had determined to enter the legal profession, and in the fall of that year became a

student in the Harvard Law School. While there pursuing his studies he was elected tutor of Greek and Latin in the Missouri State University, and, returning home, filled that position until 1865, keeping up his law studies in the meantime, his preceptor being Hon. Boyle Gordon, of Boone county, Missouri. Henry N. Ess, who was also teaching in the university, as professor of mathematics, pursued the study of law in connection with Mr. Karnes, and together they came to Kansas City, in 1865, just at the close of the war.

On the 1st of August, of that year, the firm of Karnes & Ess opened a law office and with mutual pleasure and profit continued in general practice until 1886, when Mr. Ess retired from the firm and Mr. Karnes entered into partnership with L. C. Krauthoff. This relation was sustained until January 1, 1889, when Daniel B. Holmes was admitted to an interest in the business under the firm name of Karnes, Holmes & Krauthoff. With the greater part of the important cases that have been tried in Kansas City this firm has been connected, and its reputation is second to none. Mr. Karnes is a man of superior ability, an able advocate, thoroughly versed in authorities, and his masterly handling of a case indicates thorough and painstaking preparation. He loses sight of not a single detail that may aid in winning success for his client, and in argument is logical and convincing, forceful and earnest. His oratory is often eloquent, always telling and seldom fails to convince.

In 1869 Mr. Karnes became a member of the board of education of Kansas City, and served in that capacity continuously until 1882, when he resigned. During that time he was for three years its treasurer, one year secretary and seven years president.

In 1893 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of education, in 1894 was again elected to fill a term of six years, and is now vice-president. There is no man in the city or county who has been more deeply interested in educational matters, who has done more for the advancement of the cause than Mr. Karnes, and his name will forever be connected with the history of Kansas City's schools, which largely stand as a monument to his progressive efforts. Another source of education he has been deeply interested in is the Kansas City public library, introducing the resolution which caused its establishment. He is pre-eminently public-spirited, and with unswerving purpose and fidelity he has aided in all that pertains to the city's welfare, and for many years has been recognized as a leader among those men who have most largely assisted in advancing the material and educational interests of the city. His political support is given the republican party.

On the 3d of December, 1863, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Karnes and Miss Mary A. Crumbaugh, of Columbia, Missouri, daughter of Henry Crumbaugh, an honored pioneer, and the granddaughter of Colonel Dick Gentry, who commanded the Missouri troops and was killed in the Florida war. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes have three children—John L., Josephine V. C. and Mary G. The elder daughter is now the wife of Alfred Gregory, of the law firm of Beardsley & Gregory, and they have a little son, the idol of all the family.

Mr. Karnes is one of the oldest practitioners in Kansas City and has seen its development from a town of six thousand to its present metropolitan proportions. He has been very successful in his profession, is now enjoying one of the most lucrative

practices in the city, and in social life has the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

T J. ALLEN.—Thomas Jefferson Allen, one of the largest stock-growers and stockdealers in Kansas City, was born at Mount Vernon, Illinois, December 28, 1841. His father, John R. Allen, a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, settled on a farm in Illinois in 1822. He served as a volunteer officer in the Black Hawk war, and in 1831-2 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He visited the western country, going as far south as New Mexico. In 1856 his name was presented as a candidate for congress from Illinois, which was at that time and place equal to an election, but he firmly declined to run, preferring to work for his friend, John A. Logan, who was elected. His farm in Illinois was devoted to the raising of fine stock, and was one of the largest and finest of its kind in Jefferson county.

Our subject remained on his father's farm until of age; then he began to deal in stock on his own account. Thanks to the years of experience under the supervision of his father, and keen judgment, he had developed a sagacity and intelligence in the selection of animals that would have done credit to an older head. Going to Texas, he bought 1,000 head of cattle, which he collected at Abilene, Kansas, and from there shipped to Chicago. This venture proving successful, he decided to engage in the business on a larger scale, and noting the advantages that were offered in the west he removed in 1870 to Kansas City, when the stock trade was still in its infancy. As one of the pioneers in the business at this place

he has perhaps done as much as any man to develop this industry throughout the west.

In 1872 Mr. Allen went to Colorado, where he made his record as the first man to ship Colorado stock over the first railroad from Denver. His business increased rapidly and that very fall he was enabled to fill 308 cars from Denver. This transaction in its immensity made his fellow dealers in trade open their eyes and inclined them to dub him a reckless speculator. They changed their opinion, however, when the returns registered him a handsome profit. Two years later he went to Virginia City and Helena, Montana, where he bought 1,200 head of cattle, drove them to Ham's Fork on the Union Pacific, where the road built switches and loaded them on. Mr. Allen was also the first man to ship from Montana to the east. He drove 800 miles to the railroad before the stock reached transportation. The Oregon short line now leaves the Union Pacific and branching off goes north over his old trail.

In 1875 our subject went to Texas, where he bought cattle and shipped them to St. Louis, handling about 10,000 head in all. Returning to Kansas City, he bought and shipped cattle to Chicago and New York. At that time there were but two packing-houses in Kansas City. Two years later he bought the first drove ever driven from Oregon. They numbered 2,000 head, and were the heaviest lot of cattle which had ever passed through the western markets. After being driven so long a distance they were shipped from near Cheyenne to Kansas City. The lot was purchased in Idaho, for \$75,000, thus bringing a larger price than any other Oregon cattle ever brought.

In 1878 Mr. Allen formed a partnership with Wilson and Fenlon, of Leavenworth,

Kansas, and took a contract to furnish government beef and stock cattle to the Indians. The firm, under the name of Wilson, Fenlon & Company, furnished to the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Osages, Pawnees, Poncas, and several other tribes of the Indian Territory. The contracts required about 20,000 head within Indian Territory, and at Rosebush agency, Dakota, 11,000. Most of the cattle were driven from south of the Red river. Mr. Allen did the greatest part of the actual work, driving the stock and delivering them to their respective destinations. For six years Mr. Allen gave to this contract his exclusive attention. This connection being severed in 1884, our subject went to New York and sold for E. B. Herold and E. J. Ikard, a ranch in Greer county, Texas, containing 68,000 head of cattle, with horses, etc., at \$22.50 per head, amounting to \$1,400,000. The sale was made to the Franklin Land and Cattle Company, of New York, controlled by Charles Franklin, executor of the late Edwin Cunard, of the Cunard line of steamers. This was the largest sale made up to that time and resulted in a handsome commission for Mr. Allen.

In 1885 our subject invested in a 500-acre farm twelve miles south of Kansas City and stocked it with a superior breed of shorthorns. These he cared for exclusively, and at the end of three years sold them at a handsome profit. In 1887 he sold his farm, having two years previously taken another Indian contract, furnishing to the Apaches at San Carlos and Fort Apache, of Arizona, 4,000 head of cattle.

On the first of June, 1887, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary Lee Adkins, daughter of Judge R. S. Adkins, ex-county judge and ex-postmaster of Kansas City.

The remainder of the summer Mr. and Mrs. Allen spent in Europe, visiting all the places of interest which struck their fancy. Mr. Allen has traveled extensively in the United States, especially in the south and west, where he went in the interests of the Kansas City stock yards.

In politics he is a republican, though formerly a democrat. The tariff question, to which he has given thought and attention, and, as he says the incompetency of the democratic party, have changed his opinion and made him a republican on that issue. He takes an active interest in city affairs, but avoids holding office, preferring rather to use his influence in establishing men in office whose capabilities he modestly considers superior to his own. He has one son, John Robert Allen, a lad of seven years, whose education he has decided shall be of a practical character. He wisely argues that the most finished education, if not adapted to use, is worse than none at all, and he intends to avoid any such contingency in the molding of his son's future.

ALFRED GREGORY, of the firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Flannelly, attorneys at law, Kansas City, is a native of the Peninsular state, born in the classic city of Ann Arbor, August 17, 1858. He is a son of John M. Gregory, who was born in Sand Lake, New York. John M. Gregory went to Michigan in the early settlement of that state, and was for a number of years the state superintendent of public instruction. Later he moved to Illinois and became president of the University of Illinois, which important position he efficiently filled for a number of years. During President Arthur's administration he was

a civil service commissioner. At the present time he resides in Washington, District of Columbia, and is president of the civic federation of that city. To him and his estimable wife seven children were born, five of whom are now living.

Alfred Gregory, the subject of this brief review, was educated in the University of Illinois at Champaign, and was graduated in 1878. He then secured an appointment as private secretary to the commissioners sent by the state of Illinois to the world's fair at Paris, and spent five months in France, assisting in the preparation of the commissioners' report upon the industries of that country.

He returned to Illinois and went into a wholesale house as salesman, where he remained over a year. The life of a merchant was distasteful to him, and he began the study of the law; this, however, was interrupted by a trip to New Mexico and Arizona, which, as chance would have it, lengthened out into a two-years stay. His collegiate course had been full of mathematics, and one or two vacations had been spent on the lake survey and with railroad surveyors, so that he was invited to go out to New Mexico first as assistant to the bridge engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, an old college friend, and soon afterward "inherited" from this friend his position as engineer. For two happy and vigorous years, under canvas by night and in the saddle by day, the young man enjoyed the exciting life of the frontier.

His law studies were resumed in 1881, when he took a course in Columbia law School in New York city. Immediately after this he went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar. He became associated there with Benj. H. Hill, Jr.,

and remained in Atlanta till January, 1887, when he removed again to his native west, and made his home in Kansas City. Upon his arrival here he entered into a partnership with Henry M. Beardsley, with whom his friendship dated back to boyhood and college days. In his profession he has already won a commendable degree of success, and is one of the busy men and safe counselors of the Kansas City bar. He finds time to do his share of public work when called upon, and is a director of the Art Association and of the Street Boys' Club, and a member of the First Congregational church.

He was married to Josephine Karnes in 1892, and they have one child, a boy named Joseph Van Clief.

ALEXANDER PROCTER, pastor of the Christian church in Independence, Missouri, has spent nearly half a century in the work of the ministry, and, although he has passed his three-score and ten years, he is still on the sunny side of life, his genial presence giving evidence of the fact that he has mastered the art of growing old gracefully.

Mr. Procter was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, April 1, 1825, son of Rowland T. Procter and grandson of George Procter, the former born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in June, 1800, and the latter a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. George Procter emigrated with his family from the Old Dominion to Kentucky at an early day and made settlement in Fayette county, where he passed the residue of his life and died. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, was under General La Fayette, and was a participant in the battle of Yorktown. When

General La Fayette visited this country in 1825 and stopped in Kentucky, his greeting to George, as he called him, was most cordial. The mother of our subject was before her marriage Miss Diana Chapman. She was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, about 1803, and died in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1861. In their family were eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all of whom reached maturity. Alexander was their second born.

On his father's farm in Kentucky Alexander Proctor spent the first eleven years of his life. Then the family removed to Randolph county, Missouri, and settled near Moberly, where the father entered government land. Here young Proctor assisted in the clearing and improving of two farms, one of 380 acres and the other comprising 120 acres. Thus was his time occupied until his nineteenth year, and his educational advantages during that time were necessarily limited. He was then sent east to Bethany College, in Virginia, where he spent four years and graduated in 1848.

After his graduation he returned to his home in Missouri, and in the fall of that same year was called to the pastorate of the South Street Christian church, in Lexington, Missouri, where he remained for two years, or until the fall of 1850, the church prospering greatly under his ministrations. In 1850 he resigned his charge there and accepted a call to the Christian church in Glasgow, Missouri, where he labored most efficiently and acceptably until the fall of 1856, during this period also doing a large amount of outside work, such as preaching and organizing churches in various places throughout the country. In the fall of 1856, in answer to a call of the Christian church in St. Louis (there being only one Christian

church in that city then), he went there. His duties, however, as pastor of that large congregation were too heavy for one of his constitution, and on account of failing health he resigned his charge, in the fall of 1860, after a successful pastorate of four years. His next charge was at Independence. Ever since 1860 (with the exception of two years during the war, on account of General Schofield's famous order "No. 11") he has labored in the vineyard of the Lord at this place, choosing to remain here notwithstanding the fact that he has had flattering calls from New York, Cincinnati and other places, and offered handsome salaries. His whole ministerial career has been characterized by deep earnestness and incessant toil, and a love for the work of the Master, and his labors have been crowned with substantial success. He is well known throughout Jackson and adjoining counties, not only in his own denomination but also in all Christian churches regardless of creed. Out of his church in Independence there have been four churches organized in adjacent territory. The church over which he presides has a membership of 600. As the work has grown too arduous for one pastor, and especially for one of his advanced years, an associate pastor was engaged in the fall of 1895 to assist Mr. Procter. Thus, with work lightened, this worthy divine remains to minister to the people he has learned to love, and in whose hearts he has a warm place.

Mr. Procter was married in St. Francois county, Missouri, August 29, 1859, to Mrs. Caroline (Shaw) Prewitt, a native of that county, born February 10, 1829. She was the widow of Mr. Joel Prewitt and a daughter of William Shaw, one of the old settlers of St. Francois county, his location here

being as early as 1812. Mr. Shaw lived to be ninety-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Procter are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary S., wife of C. R. Thompson, an attorney of Astoria, Oregon; Rowland T., a civil engineer and surveyor; Stella, wife of J. H. Montague, Independence; and Emma, wife of W. N. Southern, Jr.

HON. JOSEPH WAYNE MERCER. —Biographical history teaches us that a great many men have lived to whom obstacles seemed to be a help rather than a hindrance. The greater the barriers, the stronger their resolutions and the more earnestly they struggle on to success. Just such men live now and the lesson of their lives cannot be put too early or too prominently before the world. Unforeseen emergencies have developed their character, tested their pluck, inventive resources and judicious endurance. The accounts of the careers of such men grace the annals of every state. The subject of this sketch is a conspicuous example of this class. He has built for himself—built nobly and broadly. A native son of Missouri, he has always been deeply interested in the progress and upbuilding of his state and belongs to that class who while advancing their individual prosperity have aided in the material welfare of the community.

Mr. Mercer, whose home is now in Independence, was born in Platte City, Missouri, February 25, 1845, and is a son of Thomas W. Mercer, a native of Washington county, Tennessee, who in that state married Miss Henrietta Dukes, a native of Washington county, Virginia. By occupation he was a contractor and builder. In 1838 he came with his family to Missouri,

locating near Lees Summit, Jackson county, where he followed farming and contracting. His last days were spent in Independence, where he passed away in 1876. In December, 1883, his wife departed this life, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. N. Brunswick, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Mercer of this review was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, early becoming familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and acquiring his preliminary education in the ordinary schools of Prairie township, Jackson county. Desiring a more advanced education, however, in 1858 he entered the college at Chapel Hill, La Fayette county, Missouri, and pursued a regular course until the breaking out of the civil war. He then enlisted in Colonel Elliott's battalion of the state guards, and participated in the battle of Lexington, when Colonel Mulligan of the United States forces surrendered to Major General Price. In this engagement he was wounded in the leg and was incapacitated for active service for several months. Recovering from the effects of his wound he rejoined his battalion and was made first sergeant of his company. He saw active duty in Arkansas and Tennessee, and while at Memphis was taken so seriously ill that he was detained there for a considerable time. Regaining his health he joined company G, tenth Missouri cavalry, as a private, and in the battle that occurred at Pine Bluff, October 25, 1863, he was placed in the front as a sharpshooter, and while gallantly engaging the enemy was very severely wounded, in consequence of which he was obliged to submit to the amputation of his right arm. A vigorous constitution and a resolute will soon restored him to his wonted health, but he was physically disabled for further active service in

the field. His gallantry was recognized by the government and he was placed in the commissary department with the rank of captain, which position he held until the war closed.

In 1865 Captain Mercer returned to Independence. Being then but twenty years of age he reviewed his studies, under Professor George S. Brant, and became a student in Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, where he completed the regular course and was graduated. For a short time he taught in a public school near Independence, and at the same time instructed an evening class in bookkeeping and commercial law. During his short experience as a teacher he acquired an excellent reputation as well as making a financial success, for within one year he saved \$600, which formed the nucleus of his present comfortable fortune. His next venture was in the real-estate and insurance business, and prosperity again attended his efforts. He made judicious investments in real estate, and his sound judgment and foresight enabled him to place his capital so as to yield good returns.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

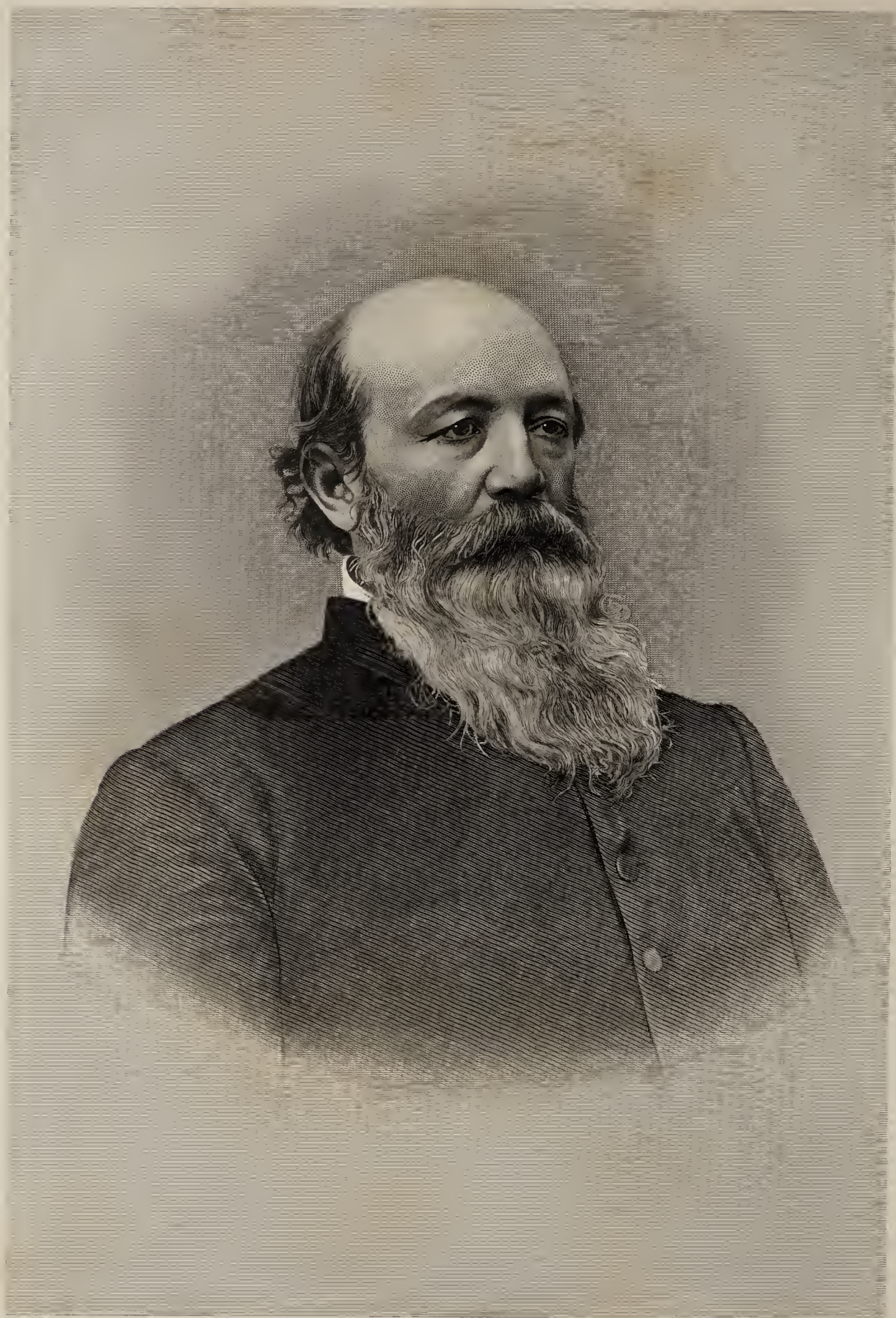
Mr. Mercer probably did not take his business cue in life from Brutus, but it is safe to say that he possessed so keen and intuitive sense of the ebb and flow of life's currents that he took them "at the flood." So, in the full power and bright zenith of self-reliant manhood, he occupies to-day a proud place among the eminent and popular business men of Missouri.

His real-estate speculations were continued with success, and in 1876 he became one of the banking firm of Anderson, Hughes & Company. Early in 1878, how-

ever, he disposed of his interests, and about two years later became a member of the wholesale grocery house of Kansas City, conducted under the name of Beckham, Mercer & Company, in which concern he is still a partner. In 1891, when the First National Bank of Independence was organized, he was elected its vice-president, and is also largely interested in real estate, not only in Independence and Kansas City, but also is the owner of several fine farms in Jackson county.

On the 18th of May, 1870, Mr. Mercer was united in marriage with Miss Laura, daughter of Beal and Corrinne (Ratcliffe) Greene, natives of Kentucky, who became residents of Jackson county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have had six children, four of whom are living: Annie, now the wife of B. A. Bartlett, the present assistant prosecuting attorney; Etta V.; Mary H.; Katie L., and Alice R.; Corrinne is deceased.

Mr. Mercer has always been connected with the democratic party, but is not strictly partisan, and has been honored with various political offices. In the summer of 1872 he was a member of the Independence city council, and in November of the same year was elected county treasurer. In 1873 he became a candidate for the democratic nomination for state treasurer. He made a thorough canvass of the state, and had to contend against several recognized leaders of his party. He labored under more than one disadvantage. He was living on the western border of Missouri and had been little known as a political aspirant in the state; was not thirty years old; had held no position of prominence except that of treasurer of his county, and not being a public speaker had not attended state political conventions. Yet with all these diffi-



J. M. Ridge M.D.

culties he successfully contended, and was nominated and elected by the democratic party to the office of state treasurer, being the youngest man who ever held that position in Missouri. He, however, discharged his duties with fidelity and success for two years, and during that period the bonds of the state advanced from ninety-five to one hundred and seven. He won the approval of members of his own and the opposing parties by his able management of affairs, and retired from the office with an honorable record. He then devoted his energies alone to the pursuits of private life until 1892, when he was chosen mayor of Independence and acceptably served in that position for two years. In all the relations of life he has proven himself faithful to the trusts reposed in him, and no taint of dishonor shadows his record. He now resides at his beautiful estate, surrounded by an interesting family and the refinements of an elegant home, enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

ISAAC M. RIDGE, M. D.—In the history of Kansas City no one has borne a more creditable part than the gentleman whose name introduces this review. For almost half a century he has lived in this locality. From the days when this region, now occupied by substantial buildings, magnificent homes and churches, large industries and fine mercantile houses, was a wild forest, rough and heavily timbered, through which the Indians yet frequently traveled and camped on begging tours, the Doctor located here, and from that hour to this has taken an advanced stand in favor of development and improvement. Educational, social and

moral interests have been promoted through his efforts, and the material welfare of the city owes much to him. Loyal to every duty, he is a valued citizen, and an upright, honorable man, whose career demonstrates what can be accomplished by persistent effort, energy and earnest endeavor.

The Doctor was born in Adair county, Kentucky, on the 9th of July, 1825. His father was of Welsh and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The great-grandfather of our subject removed from Wales,—his native land,—on account of his religious views, and, crossing the Atlantic to America in the latter part of the seventeenth or early part of the eighteenth century, he landed either in North Carolina or Virginia, in which region many of his descendants are yet living. The grandfather, William Ridge, was probably a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In pioneer days he removed to Kentucky, where for some years he carried on farming. His family numbered six sons, and after his death three of the number were bound out to trades. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Champ Dillingham, a native of North Carolina, who on the paternal side descended from a Highland Scotch family. He aided in driving the Indians from Kentucky, and was identified with much of the pioneer history of that state. In manner he was very reserved and quiet, a great lover of books and a very highly educated man. His father was a Scotch Baptist preacher, and his wife, a Miss Bailey, came of French Huguenot stock.

In 1834 Dr. Ridge accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, where the Doctor's boyhood days were in part spent on the farm and in the blacksmith shop. He went to a private school six months in the year, and the remainder of his time was

spent at hard labor. He became familiar with the modes of farming, and also a good mechanic; and even after beginning practice he could as readily shoe a horse as set a limb, or sharpen a plow as well as a surgeon's knife, and even did so after coming to Kansas City. After attending the common schools he completed the high school course in Dover, this state. He then took up the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. I. S. Warren, of that town, and subsequently entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in the medical department of which institution he graduated in 1848, with the honors of his class.

Soon afterward he came to Kansas City. The Indians that visited and traded at the little hamlet far outnumbered the white settlers, and it was indeed the western frontier,—wild and unimproved. With wonderful foresight, however, he believed that the future would bring a development that would transform the rude hamlet into a place of importance. Accordingly he opened an office at what is now the corner of Main street and the levee, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. The demands for his services were by no means frequent in those early days, for the population was yet too limited, and the Indians preferred to take their own remedies. But he watched and waited for the time when business would increase, and such was his treatment of the Wyandotte Indians that he won their warm friendship, and was by them given the name of "Little Thunder," an honor conferred upon but few white settlers in that day. He gained a powerful influence over them, which also extended to other bands of savages who ranged over western Missouri and eastern Kansas.

In June, 1849, Dr. Ridge suffered an attack of cholera, and it was thought that he could not live. A messenger was dispatched on a very fleet horse for Dr. Robinson, and the distance of 110 miles was covered in about twelve hours. The Doctor at once hastened to the bedside of his fellow practitioner, with whom he remained for thirty-six hours, at the end of which time he left him, saying that there was no chance of his recovery!

During the gold fever in California, Dr. Robinson went to the Pacific slope, and after his return to Kansas in the later part of 1853 was elected the first governor of that state. In 1861, during the progress of the war, he made a trip to his old home in Massachusetts, and on again coming to the west made the trip up the river from St. Louis. The boat on which he had taken passage was captured near Napoleon, some miles below Kansas City, and the governor was made a prisoner. News of the capture was telegraphed to Dr. Ridge, who, not forgetting the kindness that he had received at the hands of Dr. Robinson during the cholera epidemic, saddled his horse and rode all night, arriving just in time to save Governor Robinson from an untimely death by hanging at the hands of some of the desperadoes of the south! Thus after several years he was able to return the kindness which had formerly been rendered him.

An era of westward emigration began in 1849 in this locality, and during the next six years the city grew with almost phenomenal rapidity, while the land was entered as claims and transformed into farms. It was now that the Doctor's business began to assume extensive proportions and calls for his services came from a wide area, so that he was often compelled to ride from

one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles on horseback in twenty-four hours! His financial resources therefore increased, and he became the possessor of a handsome competence. His travels also made him familiar with the best location of valuable land, and from time to time he made judicious investments, which as the years have passed have brought to him a fortune. Every variety of practice came to him in connection with his professional life, and the excellent successes which attended his efforts gave evidence of a skill and ability that have won him a place among the most eminent practitioners west of the Mississippi river. He was numbered among the most expert surgeons in the west, and has also been very successful in general practice, especially in the treatment of pneumonia.

No section of the country was more involved in the troubles that preceded and attended the opening of the civil war than Kansas. Through these trying periods the Doctor was frequently compelled to occupy peculiar and often dangerous positions, yet he frequently assumed the role of "mutual friend" and healed mental as well as physical wounds, smoothing over personal difficulties between old-time acquaintances. This arose purely from an unselfish desire to do away with the wrong and evil that was often too pronounced; but he made innumerable friends, and in consequence his patronage greatly increased until he was at the head of a very extensive and lucrative business. In 1860 trouble again broke out afresh, and he was a second time forced into the position of mediator, this time both as friend and adviser for each side, the union and Confederate. In 1861 there was no other practicing physician in this section, and many a time at the risk of his own life

he has given aid to assist a helpless one, extending his kindness to both the wearer of the blue and the gray. On other occasions, such as the lawless condition of the country, he was forced to give his medical service by those who would go to his home and with assumed or real military authority demand his aid for their friends. He has been blindfolded and the bandages not removed from his eyes until he would go to administer the needed medicine. He has been taken from and returned to his home blindfolded, having no clew whatever as to where he had been except from the knowledge of faces when his blind was taken off. The scenes through which he passed at that time if graphically told in detail would be as interesting and thrilling as any which are found upon the pages of "dime novel" literature, and furthermore would be fact instead of fiction!

At length the troublous period was over and the Doctor was free to give his time and attention as he willed to his business interests. He made extensive purchases of real estate, and the rapid rise in land values consequent on the rapidly developing population brought him a handsome income. He erected his first residence in front of the custom-house, and it was then considered one of the finest in the city. He at one time owned eighty-four acres of land bounded on the west by Woodlawn avenue, on the north by Nineteenth street, on the east by Wabash avenue and on the south by Twenty-second street. This he has in part divided among his children and it is today a very valuable property. He still, however, owns the west half of the original eighty-four acres, upon which is situated his magnificent residence, known as "Castle Ridge." This commands a beautiful view

of the city and surrounding country in every direction. Near by are the lovely homes that he has erected for his children. His own palatial abode is in the form of a Greek cross, in architecture combines the Tuscan and Corinthian styles, is beautified by a mansard roof and crowned by imposing towers and minarets. It is one of the finest residences in the city, richly and tastefully furnished and adorned with all the beautiful works that wealth can procure and art can devise.

The Doctor is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest enjoyment in the midst of his family. In 1850 he was happily married to Miss Eliza A. Smart, daughter of Judge T. A. Smart, of Kansas City, now deceased. She was a lady of rare domestic accomplishments and charitably inclined; and her kindness, benevolence and many other excellencies of character, won her the love and esteem of all. She died a number of years ago, and three of her five children are yet living, namely: William E. and Thomas S., both prominent business men of Kansas City; and Mrs. Sophie Lee Lakeman. In 1882 Dr. Ridge was joined in wedlock with Miss May D. Campbell, daughter of Bartley Campbell, a pioneer commercial man of Cincinnati. He was the first man to put on a night force in his packing-house in that city, and the first machinery used in the slaughtering department, and was also the originator of sugarcured hams. Mrs. Ridge possesses superior musical talent, both as a vocalist and pianist, and for two years sang frequently in the prisons of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where, to those men shut off from all the pleasures of life, her singing was a rare treat, as indeed it is in any gathering. Her rare musical talent has gained her a wide reputation

and made her a great favorite both in this city and Cincinnati, and she is known from ocean to ocean on account of her musical powers. She was appointed by the state of Missouri as one of the directors of music at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. For some years she was an educator in both vocal and instrumental music, for two and a half years was a vocal teacher in the Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, and was also director of music in the State University at Columbia. She has no superior in the west as a high soprano singer, and her services have been sought by some of the best educational institutions and finest churches in the country. When some charity makes these calls she frequently responds.

The Doctor has long been actively identified with the interests of the city, and among the latest improvements that he has added is the new Ridge building, which is recognized as one of the best office buildings west of the Mississippi. In 1891 he began the erection of a large building fronting both on Walnut and Main streets. The section fronting on Main street, however, was not commenced until the summer of 1893. The Walnut street building contains about one hundred rooms, and the second story is used for office purposes, but the third and fourth floors are devoted to the Masonic fraternity. The Main street building is six stories in height and has about two hundred office rooms, besides six large stores with basements. In the construction of this building the features considered most important were the lighting and ventilation of the rooms, and this has been accomplished. You see no dark, dingy or ill ventilated rooms in the entire building. The desirable location and the excellent appointments and

equipments have made space in this building in great demand, and since its erection business activity in this locality has been greatly accelerated. The Doctor has also established an electric plant which furnishes light and power for nearly the entire block as well as his own building. The beautiful new Ridge building stands as a monument to the enterprise of one who is recognized as a most progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Ridge is an enthusiastic and zealous Freemason, and has taken all the degrees in Scottish and York rite Masonry excepting the thirty-third degree in the southern jurisdiction in Scottish rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and his life typifies the underlying spirit of the order—benevolence. During the trying times preceding the war, the Doctor was twice saved from death by the fact that he was a Mason. Though he took sides with neither political faction engaged in carrying on the war, such was the bitterness of feeling that if a man was not pronounced in his support of one faction he was supposed to be in league with the other, and on two different occasions the Doctor owed his life to Masonic brethren. Both incidents were remarkable and deserving of preservation in this history. On one occasion a Prussian with a band of thirty followers went to the Doctor's home with the intention of taking his life. It was about ten o'clock at night and the Doctor was milking in the barnyard when four or five of the crowd jumped over the fence and ordered him to arise. The Doctor coolly replied, "It seems you are in a great hurry; you had better wait till I finish milking." The men responded, "You had better be preparing for something else," and again ordered him to arise. He obeyed and they marched him to the yard where a sight met

his gaze that made his blood run cold with horror. He saw his wife and son, clad only in their night robes, standing surrounded by the villainous crowd which was eager to take the lives of their victims. The Doctor comprehended the situation at a glance and immediately gave the grand hailing sign of distress of the Masons, which was answered by the little Prussian who could scarcely speak English. Being in command of the force, he then drew his sword from its scabbard, gave it a flourish and said, "This is not the man to kill." The Doctor was then given a chance to defend himself against his accusers, who had falsely informed on him. The result was that he was allowed to finish his milking and go to bed in peace.

The second time his life was saved through Masonry was by the intervention of a man of probably more humble origin than the other, a colored barber,—Louis Henderson,—who was a native of Ohio and had never been a slave. For five years previous he had followed his calling in Kansas City. One day two men entered his shop to get shaved and there discussed a plot to kill a certain doctor. The barber was a Mason and recognized his customer as such. Therefore, before shaving him, he asked, "Who is this doctor you are going to kill?" The man replied, "It is Dr. Ridge. He can't live here any longer." In answer Henderson responded, "Colonel ———, I can't shave you till you take back all you have said about Dr. Ridge; for he is a better Mason than you or I or any one else in this country, and has done more for the order than any man; and until you take back what you have said I can't shave you, sir." Quite a protracted discussion followed, and at length the colonel gave his word of honor not to molest Dr. Ridge or to allow any of

his company to do so; and from that time forward the colonel and his men were always friendly to the Doctor.

Dr. Ridge once served as councilman of Kansas City, and for several years was city physician, but has been in no way a politician. He retired from active practice about 1875 to give his attention to numerous other interests, and now, surrounded by all the comforts of life, he is spending his declining years in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He has rounded the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but such a man can never grow old. His hair may whiten, and his frame weaken, but his generosity, his kindness, his many noble qualities remain unchanged as the years pass. He has ever been a man of broad and liberal views, believing that honesty and uprightness is the indication of true Christianity, regardless of church creeds.

SAMUEL C. JAMES, M. D.— Among those who are engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Kansas City and who have gained for themselves a prominent place in the ranks of the fraternity, is this gentleman, whose reputation extends throughout the state. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, June 16, 1854, and is one of the eight children of Dr. Pyrant T. and Emma R. (Woods) James, also natives of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Catlett James, was a native of the Old Dominion and of English descent. He cultivated a large plantation and died at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, Samuel H. Woods, was also born in Virginia and was of English lineage. A well known planter, by his capable management, enterprise and

business ability he became wealthy. He also was a devout Christian and died at the age of seventy-six years.

The father of our subject was a physician, and on leaving the state of his nativity in 1855 removed to Versailles, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1861. He also served as a surgeon in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1864. In the year of 1864 he removed to Litchfield, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1888, when he located in Holden, Missouri, his death occurring there in 1892, when he was aged sixty-two years. His wife still survives him, and now spends her winters in Florida, and the summer months at her home in Versailles, Missouri. Both were members of the Methodist church. Of their family of five sons and three daughters six are yet living, namely: Percy C.; Samuel C.; May, wife of Green Lilly; Lena, wife of Lewis Farquhar, of Litchfield, Illinois; Sterling Price and Robert L. Ida, the third of the family, and the wife of Frank Hayden, is now deceased; also Willie, who was the youngest.

Dr. Samuel C. James was brought to Missouri during his infancy, and at the age of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal to Litchfield, Illinois, where he pursued his early education. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father and Dr. P. G. Woods, and subsequently entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis. Later he was a student in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in the class of 1882. Previous to that time, however, he had engaged in practice for several years. On leaving Chicago he returned to Versailles, Missouri, where he made his home for a few

months, and then removed to Holden, Missouri, where he practiced until 1888. In that year he visited several of the hospitals of New York city, pursuing his investigations therein, and also took a course of lectures in the New York Polyclinic. In 1889 he opened an office in the Times building on Main street, Kansas City, where he has practiced continuously since.

On the 2d of October, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. James and Miss Lula Doran, daughter of B. F. Doran, of Cooper county, Missouri. Her mother bore the maiden name of Lucy Daniels. One child has been born of this union,—a son, Percy. They have a beautiful home at No. 400 Wabash, which is the abode of hospitality and a favorite resort with their many friends. The Doctor is a consistent member of the Methodist church, in which he has served as steward for ten years. In politics he is a democrat. A valued member of the Masonic fraternity, he belongs to Royal Arch chapter, No. 28; Kansas City commandery, No. 10, K. T., and also Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has received all the degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and held the office of coroner of Johnson county, but resigning in 1888, before removing to Kansas City.

The Doctor is a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, a member of the county and the state medical societies, and is professor of theory and practice in the University Medical College, of Kansas City. He is also professor of general medicine in Scarritt Bible and Training School, is on the medical staff of the Scarritt Hospital and All Saints Hospital, and of the University Medical Dispensary Clinic, and is consulting physician for the Fort Scott & Memphis

Railroad. The public and the profession both accorded him high rank as a physician. He has treated successfully some of the most difficult cases known to the profession, with most excellent results, and his reputation has been won solely through ability and merit. He wears his honors with graceful and becoming modesty, and is not given to boasting of his accomplishments. He is genial and pleasant in manner, of amiable disposition, broadminded and true, and altogether worthy of the high regard in which he is universally held.

(The writer of the above article has known Dr. James from boyhood, and it is with great pleasure that he gives the above facts to the public.)

JUDGE LUTHER T. COLLIER.—

There are few men who have attained the age of three-score years and ten who can claim the honor of being a native son of Missouri, but our subject was born in old Franklin, Howard county, December 16, 1825. Through a long and useful career he has aided in the development and upbuilding of his native state, and to-day he is numbered among the most honored residents of Kansas City.

The Collier family originated in France, whence several of its members removed to England and their descendants later came to the United States, locating in Virginia. From the Old Dominion there removed to Kentucky John Collier, who became one of the pioneers of the "dark and bloody ground." The paternal grandfather of our subject, James Collier, was a native of Kentucky, and died when Lewis Collier, father of the Judge, was only about eight years of age. Later the son was apprenticed to a

tanner at Richmond, Kentucky. Subsequently he went to Missouri, and afterward engaged in lead-mining at Galena, Illinois, selling his ore in St. Louis. Prior to that time, however, he made several trips across the plains to New Mexico with several wagon-loads of goods. After working in the lead mines for a time, Mr. Collier removed to Randolph county, Missouri, in 1829, carrying on a tan-yard there and making considerable money. As opportunity offered he made judicious investments in land, until he became the owner of several large farms which he operated with slave labor, raising tobacco, which he shipped to the city markets. He was a man of robust constitution and of a very energetic and industrious nature. In 1852 he purchased a large tract of land in Livingston county, seven miles east of Chillicothe, where he erected an extensive saw and grist mill, carrying on business there up to the time of his death, which occurred March 12, 1881, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The mother of our subject, who was a faithful member of the Baptist church, died October 15, 1865, in her sixty-fourth year. The father afterward married Esther Wheeler, who is now living in Wheeler, Missouri.

On the maternal side the Judge is also descended from an old Kentucky family. His maternal grandfather, Abner Cornelius, was a native of North Carolina, and at an early day went to Madison county, Kentucky. He married a Miss Richardson, and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring at the age of seventy years. One of his children still survives—Mrs. Mary Basket—who in her ninety-sixth year is now living in Callao, Missouri.

Judge Collier, of this review, was reared in Randolph county, Missouri, acquired his

early education in the common schools, and worked as a farm hand, also aided in the labors of the tannery. Subsequently he attended the State university at Columbia, Missouri. He pursued a four-years' course and was graduated in the summer of 1846, being the valedictorian of his class. While in college he won the friendship and respect of both teachers and pupils, and was a favorite of all with whom he came in social contact.

Having determined to devote his energies to the practice of law, Judge Collier was found as a law student in the office of Judge William T. Wood, of Lexington, Missouri. Late in the fall of 1847 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the office of Gamble & Bates, a law firm composed of Hamilton R. Gamble, war governor of Missouri, and Ed. Bates, attorney general during the first term of President Lincoln's administration. After thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar, in St. Louis, in 1851. Judge Collier began practice in St. Louis, but his health failed there and he returned to his old home in Huntsville, Randolph county, where he practiced for a year. He then removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he remained until coming to Kansas City, on the 1st of October, 1887. Here he has since made his home and is an honored citizen of the community.

On the 13th of June, 1856, Judge Collier was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fuqua, daughter of Captain Samuel Fuqua, of Logan county, Kentucky. Her death occurred in October, 1884. She was a most estimable lady, highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character, and her circle of friends was extensive. The Judge holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Westport. In early life



F. M. Black

he was a whig in politics, but is now a supporter of the democracy. He was a member of the school board of Chillicothe, serving one term, and was a member of the board of curators of the State University, to which position he was appointed by Governor Hardin, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate before Mr. Collier had any knowledge of it. In the fall of 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature of Missouri from Livingston county and served in the thirty-second general assembly.

While the Judge was a boy at school and at college he was always a close student and thorough in his work, and the same characteristic has marked his public and professional career. He has lived in Missouri all his life, and has seen it developed from a wilderness to its present glorious civilization and wonderful magnitude, beauty and power. He is a kindhearted and social gentleman, belonging to the old school, where men were measured by their real worth and manly character rather than the length of their purse. He now has a competency, which supplies him with the comforts of life and is very vigorous and active for one of his years. His disposition is a cheerful and happy one and his soul is full of sunshine.

HON. FRANCIS MARION BLACK, who for ten years sat upon the supreme bench of Missouri, stands conspicuously high among the most able members of the bar of the state. No citizen in the commonwealth has retired from office with a cleaner record or higher respect than Judge Black. His splendid success has been achieved entirely through his own efforts. He wears his honors modestly. The salient characteristics by which

he is recognized is his unswerving fidelity to duty.

He was born on a farm in Champaign county, Ohio, July 24, 1836, the son of Peter and Maria (Hilliard) Black, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Vermont. At an early day his parents emigrated westward, locating in Champaign county, Ohio, where the father purchased and developed a tract of land. In their family were four sons and three daughters, and of this number three are now living, namely: Lydia, wife of Thomas Archer, who resides in Ohio; Elias, who owns and manages the old Ohio homestead, and Francis M., of this sketch.

The future Judge began his education in the district schools near his home, the school-house being a rude structure built of logs and furnished with primitive equipments. There he pursued his studies until eighteen years of age. Vacations were spent in work on the farm. Two sons of the family died in infancy, and as the remaining brother was in ill health the greater part of the time, much of the labor and responsibility of the farm devolved upon Francis. His taste, however, was not for agricultural pursuits. He possessed a strong desire to secure further educational privileges and gladly pursued a one year's course in a high school of Urbana, Ohio. After attaining his majority he entered Farmers' College, of College Hill, Ohio, where he remained three years, pursuing a full course in mathematics, natural science, mental and moral philosophy, and a limited course in Latin. He paid his tuition and other expenses at this institution from the sale of wheat raised on ten acres of ground donated by his father for this purpose, planting and harvesting the wheat himself during his vacations, and thus

made his college education possible. During his college course the president called upon him to take charge of a class in Olmsted's philosophy. The study was completed with credit to the instructor and with credit to the college.

It was the intention of Judge Black's father, when his son finished his college course that he should become a farmer, and offered to assist him in the purchase of a farm. Francis, however, had fully determined to enter upon the study of law. His father became very much enraged at this opposition to his own plans and predicted Francis would make a failure in the law. The result, assuredly, has proved otherwise. Nature evidently intended Francis Black for the legal profession. It was a wise choice he made when he entered upon the preparation for this calling. He began the study of law under the direction of General John H. Young, of Urbana, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state in 1864. Believing the west would prove a better field for his labors he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in the same year,—a young man full of energy and with a laudable ambition and courageous spirit. Since that time his fortunes have been identified with this city. The building up of a practice by a young lawyer is generally slow, but merit and hard work were rewarded, and, in the course of a few years, he became recognized as one of the most able members of the bar of Missouri.

While in full practice he was called to the circuit judgeship in 1880, and was confessedly one of the ablest circuit judges in the state. In 1884, before the end of his term, he was elected to the supreme bench for a ten-years term, and during 1893-4 was chief justice of Missouri. He was re-

nominated for the same position, without solicitation and without a competitor for the place,—the first instance of the kind in the history of this state. No higher testimonial of his ability could be given, or of the appreciation of the public for his services. His decisions are models of judicial soundness and will rank among the best ever delivered in any state. It may be justly said without disparagement to others, that in mental endowment and in legal equipment he has rarely had a equal. Some of the most difficult cases ever before a supreme court for decision were brought to trial during his term upon the bench. These included the famous land cases in the city of St. Louis, one of which had been pending in the courts for a period of forty years, and had been three times reversed by the supreme court. The titles involved in these cases extended back into the Spanish and French times and involved the ownership of a large amount of property now embraced within the most popular residence district in St. Louis. The title on one side was Spanish and French concessions, and on the other New Madrid earthquake certificates.

Judge Black's practice at the bar covered a wide range, embracing commercial, corporation and land law and all the departments of equity, in all of which he ranked among the first lawyers in the state. His characteristics as a lawyer are thorough and exhaustive learning, acute and wide-reaching perception, sound and accurate judgment and absolute integrity of purpose and conduct in life. His intellectual powers are of the highest order, allied with a practical judgment and the soundest of common sense,—a manhood that is ideal in the independence of its character and the courageousness of its convictions. As a judge he earned

the appellation which was given to Aristides, which with his other qualifications make his official career a model for his successors. Take him in combination, he has hardly had his equal in the state, either as a lawyer or judge, and as a man his character has always been above reproach. In public trusts and in private station alike he has always had the respect, confidence and reverence of all whose opinions are of value.

Judge Black was married in 1867, to Miss Susan Barges Geiger, the accomplished and cultured daughter of Dr. Albertus Geiger, formerly a well known physician of Dayton, Ohio. In social life Judge Black lays aside the dignity of the bench, the ceremonious formality of the court-room, and becomes a courteous, genial gentleman, with the faculty of placing at their ease those who approach him.

JUDGE S. P. TWISS.—The book of life which registers every occurrence in the career of Judge Stephen Prince Twiss, is replete with the history of nearly seventy years of honorable usefulness. The opening pages state that he was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, May 2, 1827, his parents being James J. and Elsie (Prince) Twiss, of Worcester county, Massachusetts. One brother, Amos Freeman, died December 25, 1895, at Worcester, Massachusetts; and one sister, Abbie Davis, now Mrs. George H. Brewer, of Ashton, Illinois, completed, with himself, the family circle.

James Twiss, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was of English parentage, but was born in the Bay state. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life and died at his old home, at the ad-

vanced age of eighty years. He had five children, one of whom was our subject's father. On the maternal side of the house the grandfather was Stephen Prince, an active, energetic farmer and a great student of the Bible. He took much interest in the public affairs of the town of Oxford, Worcester county, where he lived over half a century. He too was almost eighty years of age at the time of his demise.

Reared on a farm and surrounded by deeply religious influences the Judge passed his childhood. At fifteen years of age he began to work for neighboring farmers in the summer and attended school in the winter. At eighteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and by following this occupation through the summer he was enabled to spend five terms in study at the Leicester Academy. At twenty-one years of age he secured a position in a produce commission store in Boston, which belonged to his uncle, Stephen Prince, and during the winters of 1848, 1849 and 1850 he taught in a country school. While still a lad a prophetic shadow of his future greatness cast itself before his friends' visions and awakened to activity a longing to reach out and grasp the honors which he felt some day would be granted him. The law seemed a great attraction to him, and as he grew older he became convinced that in that direction lay his best chances for working out his career. From the time that this decision was made he lost no opportunity to read of legal matters and kept his eyes open for any information which might be dropped in his presence. In May, 1850, he entered the Dane Law school, of Harvard University, and in March, 1853, was duly admitted to practice. In Worcester he began the practice of his chosen profession, remaining there until

November, 1865 His ability was recognized at once, and in December, 1862, he was elected to the city council. This position he resigned in January, on being elected city solicitor, the law being such that he could not hold both offices at once. Fortune favored him, and a number of most important cases for the city were disposed of, to the people's entire satisfaction. He was re-elected to this office, and, it is needless to say, discharged his duties with marked fidelity. In November, 1856, Mr. Twiss had been elected to the legislature of Massachusetts, serving in the session of 1857, when he embraced the opportunity to vote for Charles Sumner, who was at that time re-elected to the United States senate.

In the fall of 1861 John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts, offered Mr. Twiss the command of a company to go to the war, which offer he accepted; but before arrangements were completed for raising the regiment the order was changed, as no more soldiers were then needed. He subsequently accepted a similar offer from the city government and was proceeding to raise his company when the adjutant general of the state informed the mayor of Worcester that there had been some mistake as to the number of men already raised by the city, and that it had already furnished eight more men than its allotted portion; and upon the receipt of this information no further efforts were made. Later on, when Jackson's threatened invasion of Washington was causing considerable fear in the north, Judge Twiss was one of the three hundred men raised in two days in Worcester, Massachusetts. They started to Washington and had proceeded as far as Boston when the news reached them that their services were not necessary, for the alarm of the threatened

invasion was passed and the men were sent home. Although never going to the front, our subject had fully demonstrated his loyalty to the government and his willingness to serve his country.

Believing the west would be the most favorable quarter for rapid advancement in his profession, Mr. Twiss removed to Kansas City in November, 1865, and has since been identified with its interests. Young men with more than ordinary cleverness and efficiency were here held at a premium, and Mr. Twiss was not long in proving his ability. In November, 1872, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature of Missouri, and so creditably did he perform his duties that he was twice re-elected, serving six years in all. In the spring of 1878 George M. Shelly was elected mayor of Kansas City, with a democratic council, Mr. Shelly being a democrat. Nevertheless, although Mr. Twiss is a republican, he was appointed by the mayor as city counselor and the appointment was confirmed by the council. During the time he held that office a large number of damage cases against the city were tried and only two verdicts were rendered against him. Some of these cases involved many thousands of dollars, and those he lost altogether cost the city only about \$900.

During the presidential campaign of 1880 Mr. Twiss was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah, his term beginning January 1, 1881. He held the office for a little more than four years. After President Cleveland was elected, in 1884, and before he took office, the democratic territorial committee of Utah told our subject that if he would accept the re-appointment to the same office he was holding they would use their influence to

see that he was not removed under a democratic administration. Soon after the expiration of his term he returned to Kansas City and resumed general law practice. To give an idea of his standing in the profession, his ability and the favorable judgment passed upon it, we copy from the Salt Lake Tribune a part of the report of the court proceedings of 1882:

“His honor then delivered his charge to the grand jury, the general instructions being very explicit as to the specific duties and obligations imposed by law upon a jury of that class, defining every point in a very lucid manner. One of the points emphasized was their duty to inquire into wilfully corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description. He then adverted to the Edmunds bill, making use of the following language:

“ ‘Within the last year congress has legislated with special reference to this territory. It is my duty to call your attention to some of this legislation. The first section of the act of congress, approved March 22, 1882, known as the Edmunds bill, defines who is guilty of polygamy as follows: ‘Every person who has a husband or wife living, who hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman, is guilty of polygamy, and prescribes the punishment for this odious crime. The third section provides that if any male person hereafter cohabits with more than one woman he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and prescribes punishment for this offence.’

“ ‘It is as much your duty to investigate violations of these provisions of law as any other. Your belief as to the injustice or justice of this law has nothing to do with

your duties as grand jurors. You cannot violate the oaths you have taken simply because you may not believe the law is just or proper. The congress of the United States is a law-making power which you and I, court and jury alike, are bound under the sacred obligations of our official oaths to respect. The constitution of the United States and the acts of congress duly passed in pursuance thereof are the paramount laws of the land, and when we are required in pursuance of official duties, in due form of law imposed upon us, under the obligations of the oaths we have taken, to execute them, we cannot, as good citizens, true to our country, ‘attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the peace and good order of the same,’ refuse to perform plain and well defined duties simply because we may not approve or are opposed to such laws. Your duties are of the utmost importance, and at times you may find them difficult. You stand between the people, the government on one side and the accused on the other, and you are required to act with fairness to all; you have not only a power, but a trust is given you which you cannot afford to abuse. It may be your duty to refuse to find an indictment against an enemy; it may be your duty to indict a friend; but be it friend or foe whose case you are investigating, you will not, I trust, be governed by personal feelings or inclinations of any kind whatever, either for or against any person. That you will enter upon and perform the duties before you guided by an intelligent conscience in the performance of all that the law and your oaths require of you, is my desire and expectation.’ ”

As there were some men on the jury who were naturalized citizens the reference

to attachment to the principles of the constitution of the United States, etc., was apt and timely, as it was a part of the oath which such persons took at the time they became citizens, and it undoubtedly had some effect with some of the jurors.

The case of Cannon *versus* Thomas was one of great interest to the people of the territory and especially to the people of Salt Lake City. It was a mandamus in which Cannon, the relator, claimed that he had been elected delegate to congress by a large majority and that the governor had refused to give him a certificate of election, praying for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the governor to give the certificate of election to Cannon. It was thoroughly argued and the excitement of the people of Salt Lake City was at fever heat. The court denied the writ, and in the somewhat lengthy opinion he used the following language: "If the duty of the governor in determining who has the greatest number of votes thrown by the qualified voters of the territory is not a judicial act, it is far from being ministerial; it is at least an executive duty of a political character which may at times require the best and soundest discretion."

This opinion was, of course, fiercely attacked by the Mormon press and many of the people of that faith. On the other side it was faithfully defended by the Gentile press, and the Salt Lake Tribune said: "Of the decision itself too much praise cannot be given. It shows with what a conscientious desire to do exact justice Judge Twiss undertook to perform his duty and with what masterful ability he reached his conclusions. While the friends of Mr. Cannon are disappointed at the result we do not see how any one who will read the conclusions of his Honor can

fail to realize their absolute correctness. It takes a higher plane than ordinary decisions. It gives to even the ordinary reader an idea that the law is an exact science and furnishes an example of a problem that could have but one solution."

Judge Twiss' bearing while on the bench was always dignified and pleasing to the bar and all parties in court. He was always patient with others and painstaking and explicit in the routine duties of his position, and in the investigation of the facts sometimes almost inextricably involved with error.

Judge Twiss was married February 16, 1870, at Somerset, Massachusetts, to Miss Louisa Woodbury Clark, daughter of Rev. Nelson and Elizabeth (Gillman) Clark. Her father was then pastor of the Congregational church at Somerset, Massachusetts. Mrs. Twiss died at Kansas City about five months after her marriage. The Judge was again married August 5, 1873, his second union being with Mrs. Emeline Bidwell, widow of Alonzo F. Bidwell and a daughter of Samuel Conklin, of Tecumseh, Michigan. One child was born to the Judge by his second wife, but died in infancy.

In social circles and as a promoter of education, Judge Twiss has ever held a prominent place. He is a member of Kansas City commandery, No. 10, K. T., and with his estimable wife belongs to the Congregational church. He is president of the board of trustees of Kidder Academy, of Caldwell county, and also a trustee of Drury College. Whatever he has conscientiously attempted Judge Twiss has not failed to accomplish. His tenacity of purpose, strict integrity and varied capabilities command the admiration and respect of all who know him. His office is in the Rialto Building,

where he is always found ready to give his professional services to his old friends, although he has no sign out as a lawyer. At 425 Gladstone avenue is a spacious mansion to which the Judge retires after the day's work is done. There Mrs. Twiss resides and together they entertain their friends or enjoy the quiet of each other's society.

REV. GEORGE W. LOVE, M. D., of Westport, Missouri, has devoted his entire life to the two most noble professions to which man gives his attention—the ministerial and the medical. Thus he has labored for his fellow men through a long and useful career, and all who know him hold him in the highest regard in recognition of his genuine worth.

Dr. Love was born in Rhea county, Tennessee, August 8, 1818, and attended the common schools near his home. In his seventeenth year, accompanied by his widowed mother and twin brother, Dr. B. F. Love, he came to Missouri, locating near Columbus, Johnson county, in the fall of 1835. Possessed of a deeply religious nature, and feeling that his services should be given to the human race, he entered the broadest field of ministerial labor—the missionary—and in the fall of 1837 was employed as assistant missionary to the Peoria Indians. In 1839 he was sent to take the place of Rev. E. T. Peery among the Potawatamie Indians. In the fall of 1839 he joined the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed to the Clinton circuit. The next year he went to the Lexington circuit, the following year to the Hillsboro circuit, and the succeeding year was sent as a missionary to the Kaw Indians, and spent the latter part of

the year in Christian work among the Delaware tribes.

On the 25th of July, 1843, George W. Love was united in marriage with Ann E. Mundy, and afterward served as pastor of the churches in Richmond, Liberty, St. Joseph, Weston and Booneville, Missouri. In the fall of 1848 he became the pastor of the first Methodist church in New Madrid city, and for the two succeeding years was presiding elder of the Potosi district. He then filled the pastorate of a church in St. Louis for a year, and was afterward at Lexington, Missouri. While engaged in ministerial work there his left lung failed to perform its functions, and he was compelled to retire from the ministry. This led him to take up the study of medicine, and he attended a course of lectures in what is now the Missouri Medical College, but was then McDowell's College. He received his diploma from Pope's Medical College, now the St. Louis Medical College, in March, 1861, and began practice in 1852, at Pink Hill, eighteen miles east of Independence. He built up that town, and was a prominent factor in its social, business and material welfare. In 1857 he removed to Wellington, Missouri, where he remained until 1862, and then spent two years in Lexington. After Price's last raid he left that place and removed to Nebraska City, where he continued for three years. His next place of residence was Kansas City, whence he came to Westport, where he has since remained, with the exception of seven years spent in Joplin, Missouri, where he removed on account of his wife's health.

Mrs. Love died on the 20th of August, 1890. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom reached mature years, namely: Dr. Lewis; R. A.; Annabel, wife

of John March, of Kansas City; and C. H., who is engaged in the drug business in St. Louis. The family is connected with the Methodist church, and the Doctor is a local preacher in the same. Socially he is connected with several organizations. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holds a membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was noble grand of the lodge at Wellington at the time of the breaking out of the civil war. In his political views he was in early life a whig, but on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the democracy, and has since been one of its champions, although he has never sought or desired political preferment. He is the oldest practicing physician in Westport, and has a liberal patronage. Few men are more familiar with the early history of this state than the Doctor, and he well deserves mention among its honored pioneers.

HON. LOUIS HENRY WATERS.—In the history of the bar of Missouri the name of this gentleman deserves honorable mention. In the profession where one must rise by superior merit or remain in the ranks of mediocrity he has attained an eminent position that ranks him among the leading lawyers of Kansas City. He was born December 22, 1828, and when a lad of ten summers accompanied his parents on their removal from Campbell county, Kentucky, to Fort Madison, Iowa. This was during the territorial days of the state and Mr. Waters largely became familiar with the experiences of frontier life. When he had attained a sufficient age he began reading law in the office of Miller & Williams, of Fort

Madison, and after his admission to the bar he began teaching school, merely, however, as a temporary expedient.

Mr. Waters accepted the position as teacher in the schools of La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Macomb, that state, where he taught school and practiced law for a year or more. In 1854 he was elected to the legislature from McDonough county, Illinois, as the representative of the whig party, and while a member of the general assembly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States senator. When the name of Mr. Lincoln was dropped and the whig members gave their support to Lyman Trumbull, he voted for Archibald Williams, of Quincy, Illinois. In 1858 he was appointed by Governor Bissell as prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit, composed of McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Brown and Pike counties.

With the year 1861 came the opening of the civil war, and, prompted by a patriotic ardor that was not quelled while the struggle lasted, he offered his services to the government. Now that the story of the war of the rebellion has passed into history, the records of the soldiers of Illinois are as rich in deeds of daring and heroism as any page in the annals of the revolution, and their names will live in the affections of their countrymen "to the last syllable of recorded time." With the names of Grant, Logan and Yates, that of General Waters has found its place on the roll of honor as a loyal defender of the stars and stripes which now float so proudly over the united nation, emblem of an unbroken union and of peace and good will. When the country became involved in civil war, Mr. Waters raised a company of volunteers, which was mustered into the service of company D of the



Webster Davis

twenty-eighth Illinois infantry, and when the organization of the regiment was effected he was commissioned lieutenant colonel by Governor Yates. In the spring of 1862 he was authorized to raise a regiment and was assigned to the command of the camp in Quincy, Illinois, where were organized the seventy-eighth, eighty-fourth and one hundred and nineteenth regiments of Illinois infantry. He was commissioned as colonel of the eighty-fourth, and served as its commander until the close of the war, when he was commissioned by the president as brigadier general by brevet. He led his men in many a gallant charge, encouraging and inspiring them to put forth their best efforts, and the boys in blue of the eighty-fourth won a renown that reflected credit upon the leadership of their colonel. All through that sanguinary struggle he was found at the front, faithfully discharging his duties, and among Illinois' honored warriors he well deserves mention.

In 1866 General Waters was appointed by Governor Oglesby as prosecuting attorney of his circuit to fill out an unexpired term, and in that position he acceptably served until 1869, when he removed to Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Judge C. A. Winslow, of Chariton county, Missouri, and located in Jefferson City. The firm of Waters & Winslow was dissolved in 1878 by the appointment of the colonel to the position of United States attorney for the western district of Missouri. While he was the incumbent of that office, by an act of congress, the district was divided into two divisions, which required sessions of the district and circuit courts to be held at Kansas City; and upon the passage of that act

General Waters and District Judge Krehel removed to Kansas City, where he has since resided. In January, 1895, he was appointed county counsellor by the county court of Jackson county, and is discharging its duties with the same promptness and fidelity that have always marked his career both in public and private life. He is an able advocate, a conscientious and painstaking lawyer, logical in argument and possessing high oratorical powers. His addresses before judge and jury or on the bench have a substratum of sound sense and legal knowledge that is undisputable and yet is adorned and beautified by figures of speech as a stream is bordered by flowers.

The Colonel has been twice married. In 1850 he wedded Miss Cordelia T. Pearson, and in January, 1880, he wedded Mrs. Annie E. Wylie. In politics he was a whig until the dissolution of that party, when he joined the ranks of the republican party. He devotes most of his time to the law, in which he has met with signal success, but gives enough attention in politics to keep in touch with the republican party of Missouri.

HON. WEBSTER DAVIS.—To a student of human nature there is nothing of more interest than to examine into the record and history of a self-made man and to analyze those principles that have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many who started out before him and attain a position of prominence in the community. He of whom we write is one who has forced aside the barriers that obstruct the way until now he stands within that charmed circle, rich in honor and fame, a devoted son of his adopted city. Kansas City honors him as

her mayor, and the honor is justly bestowed. From a humble position he has risen to one of eminence. As a jurist he stands among the most prominent in the state of Missouri, and as an orator has attained a brilliant reputation that places him among the most fluent, able and eloquent speakers of the west. The life history of such a man is a source of inspiration and encouragement, and demonstrates to what heights one may climb where his progress is not barred by the unsurmountable difficulties of caste or class.

Webster Davis was born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, 1861, but since a very early age has lived in Missouri, his father locating in this state about the time of the close of the war. On the old home farm Webster worked until the family's removal to Chillicothe in 1884. He then became familiar with commercial life by a year's service as a clerk in a hardware store. The father again removed in 1875, locating in that year in Gallatin, Daviess county, Missouri, where, under the instruction of his father, our subject learned the trade of shoemaking, which he continuously followed until 1881. It was his earnest desire, however, to acquire an education. Previous to this time he had attended the common schools to a very limited extent. He resolved to secure further advancement along this line, and with this end in view went to Lake Forest university near Chicago, where he arrived with less than fifteen dollars in his pocket. The young man of ambition and energy, however, is not deterred by obstacles, and he obtained the situation of attending to the street lamps of the town. This work he performed throughout the year, and not only paid for his tuition, board and clothing out

of his earnings, but actually sent money back to his Missouri home to assist his father in support of the family. But the parents and children were having a hard time to get along, and he felt it was his duty to aid them to a greater extent. In consequence, returning to his old home he assisted his father in the shop and worked in a store, but ambition pointed the young man ahead to the time when he would be a lawyer, prominent among his professional brethren. He bent every energy toward the accomplishment of this purpose, and in 1882 entered the office of the widely known law firm of Shanklin, Low & McDougal, where, to pay for the instruction he received, he engaged in keeping books, and did their copying. He often "burned the midnight oil," continuing his legal studies far into the night.

The life of Mayor Davis has fully demonstrated the truth of the old adage that where there's a will there's a way. During 1884 and 1885 he was a student in the Kansas State University at Lawrence, and assisted in keeping boarders to raise the money to pay his tuition and other expenses. He was admitted to the bar in Garden City, Kansas, where he practiced for a time, but, not satisfied with his legal learning, he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, entering the law department of the famed university there, and graduating in the class of 1887. He was one of the youngest members of his class, numbering nearly two hundred, and had neither wealth, position nor friends of influence to advance him, but merit won an honor for him that the other attributes could not have done and he was honored by being selected to deliver the oration at the semi-centennial of the university in June, 1887.

Mr. Davis now returned to his home in

Kansas City, Missouri, but his mother was failing in health and he took her to Pueblo, Colorado, where for nearly a year he engaged in practice. On the expiration of that period he returned to Kansas City, and accepted the position of chief deputy in the office of surveyor of customs for the western district of Missouri and Kansas. In 1892 he was nominated for congress by the republican party of the fifth district of Missouri, entirely without his solicitation, but with the remainder of the ticket he met defeat. His energies were all then devoted to his legal practice, with the result that he was acknowledged to be one of the most able members of the bar. In the preparation of his cases he manifested a care and thoroughness that made him master of the subject. He marshalled his evidence with the precision of a general, and while each detail was brought to bear with its full weight upon the case, he never for an instant lost sight of the important fact upon which the decision of a case finally turns. In argument he is logical and forceful, his repartee is telling, and his oratorical powers have made him known far and wide as a public speaker.

In April, 1894, Mr. Davis was elected to the office of mayor. Kansas City has always been considered a democratic stronghold; but, nominated by the republican party, of which he is an unswerving advocate, he carried its standard onward and upward until the word Victory was added to its banner, and the news spread that he had won the election by a majority of seven thousand! One who had heard him in the delivery of one of his masterly addresses said, "We do not wonder now that Mr. Davis, an ardent republican, was a few months ago elected mayor of Kansas City,

a stronghold of democracy." When he became the standard-bearer of his party he resolved that the issue should terminate successfully if such a result could be secured by honorable, straightforward means. He stooped to none of the assiduous wiles so often employed by modern politicians, but he went into every voting precinct and spoke to the people, convincing them by his logic, his earnestness and his oratory until he won a following that seemed phenomenal. He entered upon the duties of his office, and the reins of city government have never been in more capable hands than they are at the present time. He has studied closely the situation, and his policy is a most commendable one. He is on the side of reform, improvement and all that is calculated to advance the educational, moral and material welfare of the city.

Mr. Davis is to-day known as one of the most able speakers of the west. He is an orator whose ability equals that of many of the best known statesmen of the country. His style is both unique and attractive, and in some points might be said to resemble that of the gifted statesman whose name he bears and who said, "True eloquence does not consist in words alone." Mr. Davis could never be said to belong to that class of speakers who thrill and interest their auditors at the moment of utterance but leave no lasting impression, and sow no seeds of thought that will develop and ripen in time. He is earnest, eloquent, instructive and entertaining. He is master of the art of rhetoric and figures of speech adorn his addresses as the flowers that border a stream. A friend speaking of him said, "Mr. Davis has all the graces of an orator. He is a young man of remarkably fine appearance, tall and commanding, with

great grace of manner and a voice that never fails in a two-hour talk, yet that is capable, seemingly, of infinite modulation at the will of the speaker. Mr. Davis is not simply an orator. He is an actor, as consummate and keen in his perceptions as ever appeared before the footlights of the stage. He has the scholarly tastes and literary culture, the elocutionary skill of some of the best known orators of the west, and combines with it massive force and sledge-hammer logic, together with an ease and grace of delivery that is seldom equaled. He has the power of holding his audiences entranced." Mr. Davis is an illustrious prototype of a self-made man, and having in his young manhood already risen to such heights it is safe in predicting for him a most brilliant future.

JUDGE M. H. JOYCE, who is now serving as justice of the peace in Kansas City, was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, November 11, 1854, descending from Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, a farmer in the Emerald Isle, died there at an advanced age. His parents, Henry Michael and Mary (McDonnell) Joyce, were both natives of Ireland, and came to America in the '40s, locating in Ohio, where the father followed farming. He died there in 1867, at the age of forty-eight, and his wife passed away in 1856. Both were members of the Catholic church, and he served as a soldier in the Union army during the civil war. Their family numbered three children: Mary, wife of David McHale, of Piqua, Ohio; Annie, also living in Piqua; and Michael H., of this review.

During his boyhood Judge Joyce was en-

gaged to ride race-horses until becoming too heavy for that purpose, when he engaged in training horses. He was about eighteen years of age when he left Ohio. John Scullin, taking a great interest in the young man, kindly afforded him the means of acquiring an education, and he attended Manhattan College, at which he was graduated in 1880. He next went to St. Louis, where for a year he was employed in the offices of the Scullin Street Railway, having charge of the ticket accounting. His health then failing, he went to Colorado, where he remained for nine months. In 1881 he arrived in Kansas City on a visit, but here his health improved so rapidly that he removed to this place to remain, and has since been a resident of this locality. He secured employment with the St. Joseph, Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railway as yard clerk, and occupied that position for seven years, when his faithful service and ability won him promotion to the position of assistant yardmaster, in which capacity he served until November 7, 1890, when, on his election to the office of justice of the peace, he resigned. After a four years term he was re-elected, in 1894, and when his present term expires will have filled the position for eight years.

On the 26th of December, 1883, Mr. Joyce was united in marriage with Miss Nora Carroll, daughter of Michael and Ellen Carroll. They have four children,—Grover, Charles, Annie and Marguerite. The Judge and his family are members of the Catholic church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, also the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a stalwart democrat. With few advantages in his youth, Judge Joyce



Geo. B. Stone

has, by his own efforts and the kindly assistance of one friend, worked his way steadily upward, and his career commands the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

JUDGE JOHN BESTOR STONE is the highest type of American citizenship, loyal and faithful to every trust. He is now judge of the county court, and in the discharge of his duties there is but one thing that he takes into consideration, and that is justice. Nothing can swerve him from the path which he believes to be right, and the predominant trait of his character is his absolute honesty and fidelity.

A native of Alabama, the Judge was born in Marion, Perry county, December 5, 1842, and is a son of John M. and Permelia Caroline (Roberts) Stone. Two centuries and a half ago there came to the shores of America an English vessel, aboard which were five brothers of the name of Stone, who had come to find homes in the new world. They were of English birth, but allied their interests with their adopted land. Four of the number located in the northern colonies, while the remaining brother found a home in Virginia. From the last mentioned the Judge descended. His grandfather, Robert Stone, was born in the Old Dominion and became the owner of a large plantation there. John M. Stone, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina, and became a cabinet-maker by trade. He married Miss Roberts, a native of Alabama, and for many years they resided in that state. For a considerable period they were residents of Selma, and Mr. Stone was very prominent in public affairs there, serving as alderman and taking an active part in ev-

erything that pertained to the prosperity of the community. His wife died when the Judge was only fifteen years of age, and his death occurred in Florida, June 27, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years and ten months. They were both members of the Christian church, and had the high regard of all who knew them. Mrs. Stone was a daughter of Reuben Roberts, a native of South Carolina, who removed to Alabama, where he became a large planter. His death occurred there at an advanced age.

In the family to which our subject belongs were eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—of whom three are now living, namely: John B.; Melissa, wife of Walter E. Robbins, of Palatka, Florida; and Fannie G., who makes her home with her brother.

When a lad of nine years, Judge Stone accompanied his parents on their removal to Selma, Alabama, where he made his home until 1873, and then went to Texas. He was educated in the former city, but his literary studies were interrupted by his service in the Confederate army. He was reared in the south, and true to its institutions and beliefs he joined company A, fourth Alabama infantry, when nineteen years of age. In his second engagement—the battle of Manassas—his thigh bone was broken. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1864, he was wounded, and also in the seven days' fight near Richmond, and in the battle of the Wilderness on the 6th of May. At Fort Blakely he was captured and imprisoned on Ship island until the close of the war. He participated in a number of the most hotly contested engagements of that long struggle, including the first and second battle of Manassas, Chickamauga, the seven-days' battle in the

Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and a number of heavy skirmishes. He entered the service as a private, but was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In his military career he exhibited that ardor and enthusiasm, valor and impetuosity characteristic of the true soldier.

When the war was over Judge Stone returned to his old home in Selma, and for two years engaged in merchandising. He then removed to Shelby county, Alabama, where he carried on farming for a time, after which he returned to Selma, and was elected city clerk and tax collector. In 1873 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he engaged in the real-estate business, following that pursuit for some years. During that time he erected the federal government building there and gave it to the state for ten years free of charge. He also erected many other large buildings in that city. In 1879 he was elected alderman of Dallas, but soon after resigned and removed to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining for three years. Returning then to Texas, he made his home in the Lone Star State until 1885, when he came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the real-estate business for several years. He is a practical, thoroughgoing business man, perfectly reliable in all things, energetic and honorable, and no one has the confidence of the public to a greater degree than Mr. Stone.

This fact was signally demonstrated in November, 1894, by his election to the office of presiding county judge. He was first spoken of for that position by the "reformed democratic" party, but such is his known ability and fidelity to duty that he was indorsed by the republicans and the populists, and also ran as an A. P. A. candidate, being the first man elected to that

office in twenty-five years who was not elected on the regular democratic ticket. Those whose opposition he had to meet in the campaign were mostly professional politicians who place party above everything else and desire personal aggrandizement rather than the good of the country. The Judge has taken quite an active part in political affairs, but devotion to country is to him above party or personal preferment. He has been strongly talked of as the candidate for governor of Missouri in 1896, and the attitude of the loyal American element in the state as opposed to the party element was shown by an article which appeared in one of the leading journals of Missouri and read as follows:

"What Missouri wants is a *man* in the gubernatorial chair; and it makes little difference whether he calls himself republican, democrat, populist or whatnot, so he is competent, a Christian gentleman and a patriot; and all these we believe Judge Stone to be. We have tried republican rule in Missouri and we have tried democratic; now let us try being ruled by American patriotism and let us put at the head of our ticket one who loves country more than party and Americanism more than personal aggrandizement."

The Judge is a man of strong convictions, fearless in expressing them under all proper circumstances, but always ready to hear and weigh the views of those who differ from him. He is unswerving in his support of what he believes to be right, no matter at what personal cost to himself. On the bench it is his aim to be absolutely impartial, and no personal feeling is allowed to interfere with the even-handed administration of justice.

On the 18th of June, 1881, Mr. Stone

was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary M. Kester, widow of John H. Kester, and a daughter of Joel and Mary Belle (Earles) Haley, both natives of North Carolina. Joel Haley was a union soldier, a member of company I, third Arkansas infantry, and died in the service. Mrs. Stone was born in Steelville, Crawford county, Missouri, and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter,—Calla G. The Judge and his wife have a handsome brick residence at No. 3032 Prospect avenue, and in social circles are highly esteemed. They are members of Trinity Episcopal church, and the Judge belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and the American Protective Association. In manner he is an affable, genial gentleman, of unvarying courtesy, high-minded and scrupulously faithful to every trust. He numbers among his friends people of all classes and no man in Kansas City is more generally esteemed than Judge Stone.

HON. JAMES S. BOTSFORD.—It has been said by a well-known writer that “some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them;” and when in any department of life a man attains signal success the thinking world is wont to pause and inquire through which of these methods did his eminence come. In regard to the marked success attained by the Hon. James S. Botsford, one of the prominent lawyers of Kansas City, a review of his life will answer the above question.

James S. Botsford was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, June 10, 1844,

son of John Sherman Botsford and Rhoda *nee* Look, natives of Oneida county, New York, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The Botsford family were among the early settlers of the Empire state. Seymour Botsford, a brother of our subject's father, was a participant in the war for the independence of Texas and was killed at the battle of San Jacinto. John S. Botsford, the father of James S., was a farmer. Some time in the '30s he left New York and emigrated to Wisconsin, which was then on the frontier, and in the midst of the dense forest of Waukesha county he purchased 160 acres of Government land, at \$1.25 per acre, and at once devoted his energies to the work of clearing and improving his farm. This land is now very valuable. Here he died in 1851. The mother still survives and resides near Waukesha. Some time after Mr. Botsford's death she became the wife of a Mr. Rodgers, and by him has two children,—Anna and John. The children of her first marriage are five in number, named: James S., Clara, Mattie, Charles and Phœbe. Charles is an attorney of Oklahoma.

It was on his father's farm that James S. was born, and amid frontier scenes that his boyhood days were passed. He attended the country schools for some years and when he grew older was sent to high school at Lisbon, Illinois. The breaking out of the war interrupted his studies, as it did those of many other patriotic young men, and in May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company F, fifth Wisconsin infantry. With this command he was identified until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, having participated in all the principal engagements of his regiment up to that time. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was wounded by a

gunshot through the right shoulder, after which he was taken to Armory Square hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained three months. It was at the end of this time that he received his discharge and returned home. On his return home he at once resumed his studies, giving especial attention to law, and in due time passed a creditable examination before the supreme court at Ottawa, Illinois. That was in 1866. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Sedalia, Missouri, at which place he maintained his residence until 1872, having served one year, 1870, as city attorney. In 1872 he removed to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he practiced until 1879. He was United States attorney for the western district of Missouri from 1871 to 1877, or two terms. In 1879 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and since that date has practiced here, having established at this place a large and lucrative business. He is now a member of the popular law firm of Botsford, Deatherage & Young. Both as a speaker and lawyer, he has few equals.

Mr. Botsford has for years been identified with the Masonic fraternity, has received the higher degrees of the order, and has been honored by official position in the same. He is past high priest of the chapter, and past eminent commander of Kansas City commandery, K. T., No. 10; also he is a member of the George H. Thomas post, G. A. R.

Mr. Botsford was married in November, 1871, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Colonel W. A. Warner, and granddaughter of General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky. Their only child, Georgia, is the wife of B. F. Deatherage, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City.

HON. WILLIAM C. ADAMS, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Jackson county, who has been an important factor in public affairs and an esteemed representative of agricultural interests, was born on the 13th of March, 1836, in the county where he yet makes his home. His parents, Lynchburg and Elizabeth (Drake) Adams, were numbered among the earliest settlers of Jackson county, and for more than sixty-five years the family has been prominently connected with the history of this state. William is the youngest in a family of five children, and amid the wild scenes of the frontier he was reared to manhood, early becoming familiar with the development of wild land and the labors necessary upon a farm. His primary education was acquired in the common schools, and later he was for eight months a student in Chapel Hill College, and for three months pursued his studies in William Jewell College.

Mr. Adams remained at home until the breaking out of the war, when he offered his services to the south. He became second lieutenant in the Missouri state guards, in which he served for six months and participated in the battle of Lexington. He was afterward commissioned first lieutenant of company G, third Missouri infantry, commanded by Colonel Reeves, under General Sterling Price. In the fall of 1862 his captain was killed and he assumed command of his company, thus serving until the close of the war. At the battle of Lexington he was slightly wounded, and again at the battle of Corinth he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner, but was soon after paroled. Near Vicksburg he was again captured and held for about ten months on Johnson's island in Lake Erie, when he was exchanged. The



Yours Truly

W. J. Payne

war having closed Mr. Adams returned to Jackson county and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Blue township.

On the 9th day of April, 1868, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Herd, who was born in Jackson county, Missouri, a daughter of Jesse Herd, deceased. Of their union five children have been born, four now living, namely: Edmund L.; Susan E., wife of T. C. Horan; Dora M.; and Charles L. Francis S. died in California when about seventeen years of age, and the mother died in Blue township, October 21, 1883. On the 26th of February, 1884, Mr. Adams was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Fannie Jepson, widow of Jesse W. Jepson and a daughter of C. J. Samples. She was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Clay county, Missouri. Of this marriage have been born five children, namely: Jessie A., James W., Mary H., John Q. and Pauline Ruth.

Mr. Adams has taken an active part in public affairs and has several times been called to office, wherein he has discharged his duties in such a prompt and capable manner that he has won the commendation of all concerned. He was at one time nominated on the greenback ticket for the office of state senator. In the fall of 1879 he was elected on that ticket to the lower house of the legislature, and during his term served as a member of the committee on agriculture, retrenchment and reform and other important committees. For sixteen years he has served as school director and has done effective service in the cause of education. He is a progressive, wide-awake citizen who favors all interests calculated to benefit his native county. Of recent years he has taken a very active part in advocating the building of macadam roads, being

largely instrumental in having several road conventions held in his county. Chiefly through his exertions a permanent good roads association was formed for Jackson county, of which he is president. He is also vice-president of the Missouri Roads Improvement Association, a state organization which meets annually. He has served as chairman of the county committee of the populist party and is very prominent in public affairs. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and take an active interest in church work. For many years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and does all in his power to advance the cause of Christianity. His home place is a valuable farm of 460 acres, richly cultivated and highly improved, and he is now successfully carrying on farming and stock-raising.

HON. MILTON J. PAYNE.—The most interesting feature of biographical history is that which deals with the lives and characters of men who have through their own exertions risen to high positions. He whose name heads this sketch is an example of what can be attained through steady application, perseverance and industry, coupled with inherent ability. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance, and the earnest desire of succeeding is almost always a prognostic of success. While Mr. Payne has steadily and persistently worked his way upward to a position of wealth, he has also been an important factor in the upbuilding of Kansas City and aided largely in promoting her material welfare. The benefactors of a city are those who advance her commercial activity, and with many of the

leading business enterprises of Missouri's western metropolis he has been identified.

He is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Christian county, on the 29th of October, 1829, and is a son of Edward Payne, and a grandson of Rev. James Payne, who was a prominent minister of the Baptist church. The father died in 1840, leaving a family of seven children to the care of the widowed mother, who had but little for their support, the estate which her husband left being small. Milton was the second in order of birth. Realizing at the early age of thirteen that his mother could not well provide for all her family he resolved to earn his own livelihood and sought her consent to enter a printing-office in Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian county. The permission being finally granted, he entered courageously upon the work, and, with a resolute purpose that difficulties have failed to quell and upon which obstacles have had little effect, he pursued his labors in the daytime and in the evening gave his hours to study, under the direction of one of the school-teachers of the town, who took a deep interest in the young lad thus trying to secure an education. Soon afterward he was offered a position in a dry-goods house, and, feeling that it would be more to his taste, and would offer wider fields for the development of business capabilities, he gladly accepted it. Here he quickly developed such business tact and energy that his services were eagerly sought by the other leading merchants of Hopkinsville, and for several years he was in the employ of A. Gant & Sons, the most extensive dry-goods dealers of that town.

The discovery of gold in California, however, and the reports which he heard of the wonderful riches there to be secured,

awakened in Mr. Payne a desire to try his fortune on the Pacific slope. Accordingly, in March, 1849, after visiting his mother, who had married again and removed to Illinois, he started for St. Louis, where he was to meet and join a party of friends from his old home who were also bound for the "new Eldorado." Arriving at St. Louis he sought entertainment at the City Hotel, of which the well known and popular Theron Barnum was the proprietor, and the host, taking a deep interest in the young stranger, on learning his destination, persuaded him to abandon his California trip, assuring him profitable employment if he would remain in St. Louis. He fulfilled his promise and obtained for Mr. Payne a position in one of the largest dry-goods houses in the city, where he remained until October, 1850, when he relinquished it to accept a partnership in a dry-goods and clothing house to be opened in Kansas City, which was then a frontier town, but was becoming a place of considerable importance as a trading point for the Indians and the residents of New Mexico and the southwest. The new venture, however, proved unprofitable, and the business was closed the following spring. Mr. Payne who had invested all his capital, was thus forced to begin business life anew, which he did as a salesman in the extensive dry-goods house of Walker, Boyd & Chick, of Kansas City. For several years he remained with that firm, a most trusted and faithful employe, demonstrating beyond a doubt his superior business ability.

His worth was now being widely recognized, and in 1855 the reins of city government were placed in his hands. In June, 1855, he had been elected mayor, and so acceptably did he serve that by re-election

he was continued in that office until 1862, with the exception of the years 1860 and 1861. The city was then in its early stages of development, and a capable business man at its head did more to direct and shape its policy and promote its growth than anything else could have done. Mr. Payne devoted his entire attention to its welfare, and made a close study of its growth, promoting every enterprise and interest which he believed calculated to improve it. Under his administration streets were first graded and macadamized, public buildings were erected and railway projects were kept constantly in view. It was during these years that the magnificent railway system now operated in the city had its origin. The city officials and the chamber of commerce were co-operating in splendid unity to advance the railroad projects, and he had the support of the people who recognized the efficiency of his practical and progressive administration conducted on straightforward and honorable business principles.

The political support of Mr. Payne has always been given to the democratic party. In early years he took an active part in politics, taking rank as a leader of ability and popularity. He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and was a supporter of the war for the union. Ever loyal to his party, he has been prominent in advancing its interests, yet a strong opponent of the intrigues and wiles that are frequently practiced by modern politicians. In 1862, while serving as mayor, he was elected to the state legislature from Jackson county, and re-elected in 1864.

Two years later he went to the east in behalf of the railroad interests in this section of the country, and during his absence was nominated by his party for the office of

state senator, and undoubtedly was elected, receiving a majority of the votes cast, but for alleged informality the returns from a township in Jackson county, which gave him a large majority, were thrown out by the canvassing board, which was politically opposed to him, and the certificate of election was given his opponent. Mr. Payne continued to take a lively part in politics after he was defeated by the canvassing board, but never again became a candidate for political office. At those congressional conventions of which he was a member he was solicited to accept the nomination as a compromise candidate. In each of these instances he was in the convention as the chosen manager of the interests of one of the candidates for nomination, and would not consent to the sacrifice of his friends, and by his steadfast loyalty was twice successful in procuring for his friends the nomination which he refused. As a member of the house of representatives he was active, successful and popular. To his efforts and ability are largely due the passage of a bill for the construction of the Missouri Pacific railroad to Kansas City. He was also champion of the bill which secured the building, to this city, of the western branch of the North Missouri Railroad, now the St. Louis, Kansas City & Wabash road. Realizing the importance of these "iron highways," Mr. Payne has labored actively and efficiently in securing the establishment of various railroads through this section of the country. He has been the incorporator of several, and with time and money promoted these. He became one of the incorporators and stockholders of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and successfully canvassed the border counties of Kansas, delivering many public addresses in

favor of county subscriptions to its stock. He has witnessed a great transformation in the transportation lines of the country, and the public recognize the important part he has played in bringing this about.

In 1865 Mr. Payne was appointed one of the delegates to represent Kansas City at a conference held by the United States government with the southern Indians at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the purpose of which was to procure a clause in a proposed treaty for the restoration of governmental relations with those tribes and thus obtain the right of way through the Indian territory for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway.

Other business enterprises which have largely promoted the upbuilding of the city and its material welfare, have received the support of Mr. Payne. On the organization of the Kansas City Gas Light & Coke Company in 1867, of which he was a promoter, and which supplied a want much felt by the progressive city, he became its president, and continued to serve in that capacity until the expiration of its charter in 1895. The Kansas City Gas Company then succeeded to its business and he is president of the latter. He occupies a similar position with the Union Cemetery Association. As his financial resources increased, he has made judicious investments in real estate, and now owns considerable valuable property. All has been acquired through his own efforts. Perseverance, honorable dealing, sound judgment and enterprise are the qualities which have entered into his success.

In 1852 Mr. Payne was united in marriage with Mary Adeline Prudhomme, the youngest child of Gabriel Prudhomme, who entered from the government the original site of Kansas City. Of their marriage were born six children, four yet living.

Mrs. Payne, a very charitable lady, modest in manner, but possessed of very attractive qualities, died November 10, 1867. In February, 1892, our subject was again married, this union being with Mrs. Jeannie Chamberlin, widow of John C. Chamberlin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who for many years was a prominent railroad man. The lady is a native of the sunny south, her father having been an extensive sugar planter of Louisiana. She was educated in one of the leading academies of that state, and is a most estimable, accomplished and lovable lady of fine literary attainments, who for some years has been a contributor to literary publications. She has a wide circle of friends through the south and in Kansas City, and presides with graceful dignity over the hospitable family mansion. She is liberal both in mind and purse, and her many works of charity have been a source of gratitude to numerous humble families of this city. Mr. Payne has also the faculty of readily winning friends, as he is an interesting and entertaining conversationalist, a fluent and forcible talker. Holding an honored place in the ranks of Kansas City's prominent residents and upbuilders, this volume would be incomplete without the record of his life.

LEWIS DEARDORFF was for many years one of the most prominent and honored business men of Kansas City. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. It is the story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness,—a life that has made the world better and brighter. There was no man who did more for the upbuilding of the city and the

promotion of its commercial interests; and the welfare of every community depends almost entirely upon its commercial activity. There is no task which falls to the lot of the historian more difficult than that of the portrayal of character, the reasoning back from effect to cause, the analyzation of the principles and motives which enter into action and result either in success or failure; but in the life of such men as Mr. Deardorff there are some traits that stand forth with startling clearness. Among these were an unfaltering perseverance, a laudable ambition, determined energy and above these an honesty of purpose that was never questioned.

In the history of Kansas City no one is more deserving of prominent mention than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born February 14, 1830, near Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, and there spent the days of his childhood. He learned the trade of carpentering in Philadelphia, serving a regular apprenticeship, and when about twenty years of age removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he followed that vocation in connection with an elder brother, a contractor there. After he had accumulated some capital he emigrated to Tipton, Iowa, where he purchased land and engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1856 he came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the general contracting business until 1860.

In that year began his connection with the lumber trade. He entered into partnership with Mr. Smith, of Leavenworth, Kansas, where they established a large lumber-yard and built up a good business. Mr. Deardorff, however, continued his residence in Kansas City and at the outbreak of the war disposed of his interest, once more turning his attention to contracting and building in this place. In 1865, however, he re-

sumed the lumber business, in connection with his brother, John Deardorff, with whom he had entered upon his business career in Springfield, Ohio, and who invested capital in the new enterprise, while Lewis assumed the active management. The firm of Deardorff Brothers continued until 1866, when our subject bought out his partner. He had established a yard at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, and his constantly increasing trade caused him to frequently enlarge his facilities. There were two other small yards in the city at the time he established business. He was one of the most important factors in the establishment of this line of endeavor, his own business growing rapidly until he was at the head of the largest enterprise of the kind in Kansas City, and one of the largest west of the Mississippi. His trade assumed very extensive proportions, and the boundaries of the yard were continually enlarged and the stock increased. At the time of his death he was also the oldest lumber merchant of this place. Through his well directed efforts, his capable management, sound judgment and honorable dealing, he won a high degree of prosperity, and as success came to him he also made judicious investments in other lines. He became the owner of a large cattle ranch near Dodge City, Kansas, where he had a numerous herd, retaining his ownership of that property until his death. He was also to some extent a cattle shipper.

Mr. Deardorff became interested in the banking business as one of the stockholders in the old Mechanics' Bank, one of the first institutions of the kind in Kansas City. It was succeeded by the Bank of Kansas City, and he served as one of its directors. His real-estate holdings were quite large. Besides his ranch in Kansas he owned 212

acres of valuable farming land just outside the corporation limits of this city, together with a large, double brick five-story business block which he erected at Nos. 1216 and 1218 Union avenue.

Mr. Deardorff was married in Kansas City to Miss Carrie W. Shouse, daughter of Judge William O. and Harriet (Bryan) Shouse, natives of Shelby county, Kentucky. They were numbered among the pioneers of Jackson county, where they located in 1837. The judge became the owner of two farms, the old homestead lying just outside the present city limits on the east. This was sold in 1883, at a good price. He continued to live on that farm until 1863, when on account of the border troubles during the war he removed to the city, where he made his home from that time, and for several years was engaged in the grocery business. His death occurred in August, 1892, at the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away the following year. In politics he was a democrat, and at an early day acceptably served as county judge. He was a fair representative of the old Kentucky stock, dignified, decided and courteous. The members of the Shouse family yet surviving are Mattie V., wife of J. C. Morgan, of Kansas City; J. A., of Dade county, Missouri; and Mrs. Deardorff.

The last named was born on the old farm in the suburbs of Kansas City, here spent her maidenhood days, and acquired her education in Liberty, Missouri. She still survives her husband. Her children are Martha S.; Lewis J.; Harvey L.; Frank M.; and Myrtle L., now the wife of Thomas J. Brodnax, of Kansas City.

In the early days of his residence here Mr. Deardorff served as a member of the city council, but had no desire for political

preferment. His support was given the democratic party. He attended the First Baptist church, of which his wife is a member and made liberal contributions to the cause. He was a man whose integrity and honor were above question, and whose well spent life commanded the confidence and gained him the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. His life's labors were suddenly ended by an attack of erysipelas, and he was laid to rest in Grand Avenue cemetery. Thus one by one the pioneers are passing away, but the memory of such a man will remain green in the hearts of all who knew him for years to come. The old family homestead still stands at the corner of Twelfth and Central streets, but Mrs. Deardorff has removed to Troost avenue. She has also erected a three story double brick dwelling at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania streets, and the family still holds the realty of the estate, nearly all of which is of an improved character.

ALFRED BAXTER SLOAN, M. D., has not only been prominently connected with professional interests in Kansas City, but is also numbered among the honored pioneers of Jackson county. He has seen much of the wild land transformed into beautiful homes and farms, has watched the growth and development of this place, and has ever given a hearty support to those interests calculated to promote the county's welfare. Here he attained an enviable reputation as a medical practitioner, and now, after a useful business career is living retired, enjoying a rest which he richly merits.

Dr. Sloan is numbered among the native

sons of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Cole Neck, Cooper county, September 24, 1827. The family comes from the Emerald Isle, his grandfather, Alexander Sloan, having been a native of Belfast, Ireland, whence he came to America at the age of fifteen and settled in the colony of Pennsylvania, for it was before the days of American independence. When the colonies, no longer able to withstand the oppressive measures heaped upon them, sought to obtain independence in the long and bloody war of the Revolution, he loyally joined the army of his adopted country. When success had crowned the American arms and the British troops had returned to their native land, he located in Virginia, where he was married. Near the close of the century he became one of the pioneers of Tennessee, sharing in the hardships of frontier life, and later removed to Christian county, Kentucky. In 1819 he brought his family to Missouri, and after residing in Howard county for a time, went to Cooper county. His last days were spent in La Fayette county, where he died, at the age of eighty-four.

Rev. Robert Sloan, father of our subject, was born in Tennessee in 1801, and accompanied his parents on their various removals. He entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church when a young man, and for forty years devoted his life to that calling. His death occurred in Cass county, Missouri, in 1869. In 1826 he had married Margaret Davidson Ewing, a native of Todd county, Kentucky, born in 1807. They became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age, namely: Alfred B.; Mrs. Fannie K. Jones, of Kansas City, wife of Greenup J. Jones; E. MacGready, of St. Louis, grand secretary of the Grand

Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Missouri; Alexander Thompson, a farmer of Cass county, Missouri; and Hon. Charles William, of Harrisonville, who has served as judge of the circuit court of Cass and Johnson counties; the others have passed away.

On the maternal side also has the Doctor descended from honored ancestry. His grandfather, Rev. Finis Ewing, was a Virginian and a distinguished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which he helped to found. For many years he resided in Missouri, and was noted for his conspicuous talents and abilities, and became active and influential in the public affairs of his adopted state. Several of his children became prominent in political and professional circles, and the name is one that is honored throughout the south.

When the Doctor was a child of six years his parents removed to La Fayette county, and in 1845 located near Lees Summit, Jackson county. In these counties his childhood days were passed, the family living on a farm. He began his education in the district schools, and when twenty years of age continued his studies under the direction of Dr. Boggs, of Independence. He afterward pursued a course in the medical department of the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, at which institution he was graduated in 1849. He began practice in Bates county, in 1848. It was then a frontier region, but slightly improved, and there were but three physicians in the entire county. A year later he came to Jackson county, and in 1850 started overland to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. He remained there for two years engaged in farming and mining, and in 1852 he located in Harrisonville,

Cass county, where his father had settled in 1851, and he practiced there until the outbreak of the war.

In 1862 Dr. Sloan joined the army of General Price at Osceola as a surgeon, and served with the sixteenth Missouri infantry in Missouri and Arkansas. Later he became quartermaster for that section of the army stationed along the Arkansas river. He thus served until the close of the war, when, at Shreveport, Louisiana, he surrendered.

Immediately afterward the Doctor returned to Missouri, and in 1865 came to Kansas City, where he was actively engaged in the prosecution of his chosen profession until failing health caused him to abandon this work. Dr. I. M. Ridge is the only physician now in Kansas City who was practicing here at the time of Dr. Sloan's arrival. He has not only been a pioneer in the work here, but while in active practice occupied a foremost position in the ranks of the medical fraternity. He has been an honored member of the local, State and national medical associations, was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical Society, and for twelve years its president. He was treasurer and vice-president of the State Medical Society, for six years one of the judicial council of the American Medical Association, and was a member of the International Medical Congress of 1887 held in Washington. To the medical literature of the country he has made many valuable contributions, and his articles have appeared in many of the standard magazines of the country.

On the 20th of December, 1855, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Sloan and Miss Mary A. Raly, of Harrisonville, Missouri. She was born in Kentucky, and died in Cass county, Missouri, April 9, 1887, at

the age of forty-nine years. Her life was a noble one, characterized by deeds of kindness and mercy, by devotion to her family, and to the cause of right. To the Doctor and his wife were born six children, namely: Charles, a farmer of Knox county, Tennessee; Sallie, wife of William Hoggsett, of Kansas City; Robert T., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City; Roland, a fruit-farmer of Howell county, Missouri; Alfred, also a fruit-grower of Howell county; and Alice, at home.

In his social relations the Doctor is a Mason. He joined that order in Harrisonville in 1855, and has since been active in the work of the lodge and chapter of Kansas City. His life has been marked by conscientious fidelity to duty, by devotion to what he believed to be right, and both in social and professional circles he occupies a most enviable position.

A LOUIS MICHAELS, A. M., M. D., a physician and surgeon of fifteen years' successful practice in Kansas City, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, August 25, 1854. His parents, Newton and Evaline (Mathis) Michaels, were born in Ohio, of German ancestry. The father was a stock dealer and farmer who was very successful in business and a prominent man of his county. He was a pioneer in Illinois, settling in La Salle county in 1830, previous to the Indian troubles that broke out soon after and led by the noted chieftain, Black Hawk. Subsequently he removed to Kansas, where he died in 1881. Of his family of eight children, our subject is the eldest.

He was reared in his native county till fourteen years of age, receiving elementary



Henry Topping

instruction in the common schools and later in a private school at home. He subsequently attended the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he graduated in 1872, becoming at once an adjunct professor of natural sciences, which position he filled for two years. He then entered medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, where he took a course of study; and subsequently he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, at which he graduated in 1881. Proceeding to Kansas City, he began practicing, and became police surgeon—a position he filled three years. In 1894 he was appointed professor of diseases of women and electro-therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Kansas City, Kansas, being also a trustee of said college. He enjoys a large general practice and has an acknowledged standing in the profession. He is a surgeon of company A, Veterans, and examiner for the Provident Bankers' association.

In Masonry he has reached the thirty-second degree. His reading has been wide of scope and great thoroughness, not altogether in the line of his profession but embracing a careful research into the various sciences, literature, etc. In mineralogy he is practically interested, and among his treasures is a large cabinet of carefully selected ore specimens, which he has been years in collecting.

His marriage to Miss Z. L. Grayson, a native of Alabama, was consummated in 1882. They have two children: Emma E. and A. Louis, Jr. He and his estimable wife are members of the Episcopal church, and take a prominent part in the social and charitable work of the church.

Doctor Michaels ably represents what may be accomplished in getting on in the

world with no other aid than one's own efforts. At the age of fourteen years he became dependent upon his own resources, and without the assistance of a dollar he persistently worked his way through school and college, defraying his expenses with money earned by performing odd jobs at intervals. Courage and a willingness to do with all his might whatever his hand found to do has carried him to success and fortune. He is a gentleman of perfect physical development and sound health, is of courteous manner and address and of a pleasing, striking personality.

HENRY TOPPING, a retired attorney and civil engineer, who is numbered among Kansas City's leading residents, was born in Rochester, New York, October 30, 1835. His childhood and youth, however, were passed in Ohio, his early boyhood being spent in Ravenna, while later he lived in Cleveland. His father, Alexander Topping, was reared on a farm in Dutchess county, New York, but, being possessed of natural mechanical ability, upon his removal to Rochester he took up the carpenter's trade and afterward that of gunsmith. He married Lucy Cleveland Ward, a native of Poultney, Vermont. Henry attended the common schools for a time, but afterward entered a private school and took a course in civil engineering in Cleveland. Subsequently he engaged in railroad work—except the summer of 1855 spent in mining engineering in the copper mines on Lake Superior—from 1853 until 1858. He assisted in the original survey and in the construction of the river division of the Cleveland & Pitts-

burg railroad, having charge of a portion of this line.

Mr. Topping started out in this line of business when a boy of seventeen in the humble position of rodman, but his ability won him rapid promotion until he was advanced to the position of assistant engineer, and as such he had superintendence of the construction of fourteen miles of road. He had at this time not yet passed his twentieth birthday. He was a close student and lover of mathematics and the sciences, and was especially proficient along those lines. This naturally led him to engage in the work of civil engineering. After his marriage in 1857, and partly owing to the panic of that year and the consequent stoppage of public works, he took up the study of law in St. Clairsville, Ohio. His thorough research and steady application fitted him for admission to the bar in 1859, and he at once entered into practice, in connection with his former preceptor, with whom he remained for two years, or until the outbreak of the war, which changed the current of his life like that of many others.

In October, 1861, Mr. Topping was appointed by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, as adjutant of the third battalion, first Ohio cavalry. Later he was made regimental adjutant, and served with General Buell's army in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was in General Thomas' division, which acted as reserve for General Buell's army at Shiloh. He remained with his command until after the occupation of Corinth, when General Halleck, who was in command, ordered all staff officers to the cavalry and artillery not company lieutenants,—holding such appointments unauthorized by the army regulations,—to be mustered out. This order included Lieutenant Topping, and in June,

1862, at Paducah, Kentucky, he was honorably discharged. He was at once, however, attached to the engineers' corps as a civilian assistant engineer on topographical work. He was at first connected with General Rosecrans' command, and later was sent to the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, where he was mainly engaged in making surveys for military maps. In the summer and fall of 1862 he was with Rosecrans at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in the winter of 1862-3 was with Grant's army in Mississippi and Tennessee. He accompanied Colonel Dickey, Grant's chief of cavalry, in the raid on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and afterward served in West Virginia, participating in Crook's and Averell's raids and engagements in that state, receiving special mention for valuable service at the battles of Droop mountain, Moorfield and on Averell's raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad in the winter of 1863-4. When the war closed he was in the Kanawha valley, in West Virginia.

During the year succeeding Mr. Topping was employed as engineer by the Averell Coal & Oil Company of New York, opening coal mines, building railroads, etc., in the Kanawha valley. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas City, and has since been prominently identified with its interests. Here he embarked in the grocery trade, which he carried on for two years, when he removed to his present farm, a mile and a quarter east of the corporation limits. Since 1869 he has been extensively and successfully engaged in fruit-growing. In connection with his brother-in-law, W. H. Tallman, of Wheeling, Virginia, he purchased the farm of Judge Boarman, who had largely planted it with fruit. It comprised eighty acres and was bounded on the north by

Twelfth street and south by Eighteenth street. After cultivating the entire amount for seventeen years, in 1886, Mr. Topping sold a portion of the place, and has platted the remainder, calling it "Belmont Heights." He has opened streets and made other improvements, and this is now a desirable building site.

In his political views, Mr. Topping is a stalwart republican, who maintains a deep interest in all public affairs, and is thoroughly well informed on all questions of the day. He has made a special study of one of the most engrossing questions of the present,—the money question,—and an open letter from his pen, published in the New York Tribune, sets forth the question in a somewhat new light, and ably demonstrates the result of his careful investigation. Mr. Topping wrote:

"I have just read Mr. Horr's article entitled 'Honest Dollars' in the Tribune. Like everything from his pen, it is earnest, honest, clear, concise and convincing, and I agree with every word except those paragraphs conceding the quality of honesty to the 'greenback dollar.'

"That the government had the right to compel the people to take such dollars, however much depreciated in time of national peril, is conceded by every one, and I agree with Mr. Horr when he says, 'Such a law in time of peace would be thoroughly dishonest.' But when he says, 'I do not believe any nation on the face of the earth ever resorted to such legislation except in time of great national distress and as the only means of preserving national existence,' I think he is not sustained by the facts of our own recent history.

"Thirteen years after the close of the war, by the act of May 31, 1878, forbidding

the retirement of greenbacks, the government re-asserted the power to stamp the fiat value inherent in the legal-tender quality upon its circulating notes, and the supreme court decision of March 3, 1884, fully upholds the act and the power.

"I believe the legal-tender acts, thus upheld in time of peace as well as in time of war by the supreme court, have introduced a principle as hurtful to sound national finance as the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision were demoralizing to the national conscience. I believe the decisions of 1870 and 1872 to be 'good law' and that of 1884 'bad law;' but so long as the latter stands unreversed the advocates of fiat money have a 'standing in court.'

"True, the court only affirms the power and leaves the expediency to the discretion of congress; but when the power is so broadly asserted the expediency is likely to be inferred. I believe that a decision ought to be reviewed and reversed in the court of conscience, as the Dred Scott decision was, or, better still, overruled by a constitutional amendment.

"We will never get rid of financial heresies so long as congress is supposed to have the power and right to compel the people in time of peace to accept for their labor or other thing of value a piece of paper having no value."

Mr. Topping was married on the 1st of October, 1857, in Bridgeport, Ohio, to Mary R. Tallman, daughter of John C. Tallman, of Bridgeport, Ohio, a well-known banker. Mrs. Topping still has considerable interests there in manufacturing concerns. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a most estimable lady. To Mr. and Mrs. Topping have been born the following children: George, a farmer of Chase county,

Kansas, who married Miss Louise Grinnell, of Cedar Rapids, Michigan, whose paternal ancestors came over in the Mayflower; John, secretary of the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Works at Bridgeport, Ohio. He married Miss Minnie Junkins, youngest daughter of Samuel Junkins, a merchant of Bridgeport. Wilbur, secretary and general manager of the Bellaire Stamping Company, of Harvey, Illinois, manufacturers of the Columbian Enamel Ware, gold and enameled signs, etc. He married Clara Taylor, daughter of Elder John Z. Taylor, formerly a Christian minister of Kansas City; Albert, who is in the office of the Aetna Standard Company, in Bridgeport, Ohio; Ellen, wife of Samuel Hazlett, teller in the People's Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia, and a son of Dr. Hazlett, of that city; Lucy, who became the wife of John M. Wilfley, who was for a number of years with the Kansas City National Bank, and afterward removed to Kokomo, Colorado; and Cornelia, who is now attending the high school. Mrs. Wilfley died in Leadville, Colorado, in February, 1895, and was buried in the Elmwood cemetery of Kansas City.

In 1886 Mr. Topping erected his fine residence. It is a beautiful and commodious suburban home, one and one-fourth miles east of the city limits, and stands on a commanding eminence surrounded by a beautiful lawn, while within it is supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

BENJAMIN F. RECORDS, M. D., a physician of the regular profession, was born January 6, 1834, in Bracken county, Kentucky, and is descended from one of the honored pioneer families of that state. He traces his an-

cestry back to England, where in 1700 was born John Records, the founder of the family in America. Braving the dangers that attended an ocean voyage in the early part of the eighteenth century, he crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of Sussex county, Delaware, where occurred the birth of his son, Josiah Records, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, on the 1st of December, 1741, O. S.

His grandfather, Laban Records, was born in the same county in 1765, and by occupation was a farmer. He went to Kentucky in 1775, and afterward rendered efficient service to the government during the Indian war as a scout. He was one of the pioneers of the state, when forests stood in their native grandeur, and the famous blue-grass region was an uninhabited tract. The Doctor's father, Laban S. Records, was born in Kentucky, May 11, 1807, and in his early life followed the profession of school-teaching, but subsequently devoted his energies to merchandising. He was united in marriage with Martha Stites, a daughter of Samuel Stites, who was born in New Jersey, in 1760, made farming his life work, and died at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His father, William Stites, was a native of Wales and came to America in 1740. Laban S. Records and his wife removed to Illinois in 1840. Both died in Liberty, Mo., the former at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving a family of five surviving children, namely: Mrs. Sarah J. Brown, of Junction City, Kansas; William P., who is living in Leadville, Colorado; Mrs. M. E. Long, of Kansas City; James M., of this place; and the Doctor.

During his early boyhood, in 1840, Dr. Records accompanied his father's family on their removal from his native place near



D. Meriwether

Augusta, Kentucky, to Illinois, when they located near Paris, that state; and Benjamin attended the public schools of the neighborhood. Thoroughly mastering the branches therein taught, at the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and while thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine under the direction of the well known firm of Drs. Herrick & Mills, of Midway, Illinois. Subsequently he entered the St. Louis Medical college, and was graduated from that institution.

Having now fitted himself for his chosen calling, Dr. Records opened an office and began practice in Paradise, Missouri, where he met with good success, but removed to Liberty, Missouri, in 1878, and to Kansas City in the spring of 1889. Not long after his arrival he was appointed to the position of assistant city physician,—unsolicited on his part,—in which capacity he served until March, 1891, when he resigned and opened an office for private practice, and is now at the head of a large and constantly increasing business, which is a tribute to his ability and professional skill.

Dr. Records has been twice married, his second wife having been Miss Mattie B. Williams, of Platte county, Missouri. He has a family of four living children: John W., who is now acting as general foreman of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops, Argentine, Kansas; James L., who is superintendent of postal station "A," in Kansas City; and Lucy McC., wife of James L. Reikerd, engineer, Kansas City, Missouri; and W. C., the youngest, clerk in Hammer Brothers' grocery.

The Doctor is prominently connected with medical societies, and is a valued member of the Kansas City District Medical Society, the Kansas City Medical Club, and

the State Medical Society of Missouri. The Doctor is a close student and devotes his time exclusively to his professional interests, taking no part in politics aside from casting his vote in support of the men and measures of the democracy. He and family are members of the Baptist church, and in social circles hold an enviable position. Success comes as the result of earnest application, unfaltering determination and the exercise of those powers with which nature has endowed him, and that Dr. Records has made the most of his opportunities is shown by his large and well merited practice.

He was made a Mason in 1866, exalted a Royal Arch Mason in 1867, and has filled all the leading offices in lodge and chapter, and served four years as district deputy grand master; is a member now of Temple lodge, No. 299, and Orient chapter, No. 102, of this city.

DAVID MERIWETHER is a prominent merchant of Westport and a recognized leader in business circles in this place. He has been a resident of Jackson county for more than a quarter of a century, and while he has never sought prominence in political or public life, he belongs to that class of citizens who always faithfully perform each day's duty as it comes and are the elements of true strength and stability of any community.

Our subject was born on the 24th of February, 1842, in Monticello, Jasper county, Georgia, and comes of one of the old and honored families of that state. His great-grandfather, Frank Meriwether, was one of the pioneers of Georgia, locating in Oglethorpe county in 1784. Through many

years the family was honorably and prominently connected with the history of that state. The grandfather, Thomas Meriwether, had accompanied his father on the removal in 1784, their home having formerly been in Virginia.

The father of our subject also bore the name of David and was a native of Georgia. He was married four times, his fourth union being with Mrs. Matilda A. Young, *nec* Pearson, who was born in the "Cracker" state. From the age of eighteen years he was a resident of Jasper county, where his death occurred in January, 1867. His wife afterward came to Missouri and in 1875 departed this life. By their marriage they had seven children, six of whom reached mature years, while three sons and two daughters are yet living, namely: Thomas, a resident of Monticello, Georgia, who married Miss Walker and has three living children; David, of this review; Sarah, wife of Clark Bailey, of Sandtown, Georgia; Charles Matthews, who was named in honor of his grandmother, a daughter of Governor Matthews, of Georgia, and is now living with his family in Social Circle, that state; and Lucy M., wife of John W. Lewis, of Marietta, Georgia, by whom she has two children. Her husband's father reared and educated Governor Brown and James Brown, of Georgia, two of the most prominent characters in that state.

Mr. Meriwether, of this review, the third in order of birth, was reared in the county of his nativity and remained at home until after the civil war was inaugurated, when, true to the principles and interests among which he was reared he offered his services to the southern cause and became a member of company D, tenth Confederate cavalry, which he joined on its organization.

The regiment was commanded by Colonel C. C. Good and operated principally in east Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. For three years he followed the standard to which he had pledged his loyal service, experiencing all the difficulties and hardships of war, and demonstrating his bravery on many a battle-field. He was within a few feet of Major General Walker when he was shot from his horse near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, and was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

The war having ended Mr. Meriwether returned home and resumed the quiet pursuits of the farm, his time being thus passed through the two succeeding years. His residence in Jackson county, Missouri, dates from 1868, at which time he located on a farm in Westport township. With characteristic energy he began the cultivation and development of his land, which, owing to his persevering efforts, was soon highly improved and yielded to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it. In 1877 he came to Westport and effected the purchase of the store formerly owned by William Riley. He has since been numbered among the successful merchants of the city, his progressive methods, his energy and his enterprise well entitling him to be thus accounted. He carries a large and complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, flour and feed, and his courteous treatment of his patrons, his earnest desire to please them and his honorable efforts have secured to him a liberal and constantly increasing patronage.

On the 5th of December, 1865, Mr. Meriwether was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Mastin, an estimable lady, whose social nature has made her many

warm friends. She is a native of Athens, Tennessee, and a daughter of Thomas W. Mastin, now deceased, who was a very prominent man in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether now have three children, namely: Ada May, wife of H. F. Anderson, of Westport, by whom she has two children, Harry Forester and Lois; William Wheeler, who is his father's partner in business and married Miriam Klock, a native of Oneida, New York, by whom he has two children, Francis Miriam and Martha; and Lucy Anna, at home. They also lost one child, Elizabeth Mastin, who died at the age of five years. The family is widely and favorably known in Westport society circles and their home is a favorite resort for many friends.

In his political views Mr. Meriwether has been a life-long democrat and has been elected on that ticket to the city council of Westport, where, while serving, he acted as chairman of the public improvement committee and did much to advance the city's interests. He also served for eleven consecutive years as city treasurer and his long continuance in office as custodian of the public funds well indicates his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him. He has also been a member of the school board of Westport township, and the cause of education finds in him a true and tried friend. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity of Westport. His name is a synonym of honorable business dealing, and in all the relations of life he has proved himself faithful to the trust committed to him, while upon his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His success is attributable to his own energy and perseverance and he is esteemed by all who know him.

AVIS ELIDA SMITH, M. D.—In no country in the world are the advantages offered to women that America affords. Almost every avenue of business which she chooses to enter has been open to her, and the world acknowledges that her progress equals that of man. She no longer has to seek a justification for her entrance into business life, for her power, ability and usefulness are now universally recognized. Especially in the medical profession has she won a place and name that reflect credit upon the sex. When a woman gives her time and energy to this work, she has not only the thorough knowledge of theory to which all may attain, but in practice she also possesses a sympathy and intuitive comprehension which her brothers of the fraternity often lack. Dr. Smith to-day stands in the front rank among the members of the medical profession in Kansas City, and is enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

She was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, October 17, 1851, and is a daughter of James H. and Huldah (Howland) Smith. Her father was a native of Delaware county, New York, born August 28, 1821, and by occupation was a farmer. He died in 1893, at the age of seventy-one years, and his widow is still living, at the age of seventy-three. In the family were but two children,—Avis E. and Dana R.

Dr. Smith's paternal grandfather, Elijah Cleveland Smith, was born in Chatham county, New York, May 20, 1788, and died in Delaware county, same state, in 1873. Through his mother, Abigail Cleveland, he traced his ancestry back through Elijah, Joseph and Samuel to Moses Cleveland, who came in 1635 to Massachusetts from Suffolk county, England. He was the founder of

the Cleveland family in this country. His father, Peter Smith, was born in Connecticut, in 1742, and died in Delaware county, New York, in 1843, at the age of 100 years. The family was early founded in America, though by whom it is not known.

The Doctor's maternal grandfather, George Howland, was also a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred at Hamden, Delaware county, August 1, 1793. By occupation he was a farmer, and during the war of 1812 he served as a member of the colonial army, doing valiant duty. He died in 1873, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a man of sterling integrity of character and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Six months after his death occurred that of his wife, when she had attained about the same age. His father, Joseph Howland, was born in 1767, in Rhode Island, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, barely escaping starvation, having at one time to kill a horse for food. He died in 1849, at the age of eighty-one years. He married Miss Avis Chase and had a large number of children. Of his father, Gershom Howland, little is known. He was born in 1734 and served with credit in the French and Indian war. Of his father, Joshua Howland, nothing is known except that he was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, married twice and had thirteen children, who were hardy, upright men and women, prominent in church and state. Samuel, the father of Joshua and son of Henry, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was one of the original proprietors of Freetown, Massachusetts. He was a selectman of the town and assessor of the same in 1694. Henry, one of three brothers founding the family in America, arrived at Plymouth from England before

the year 1625. The early records of Plymouth say that none have a better record for integrity, thrift, uprightness and piety than he. Many of the early members of this family were Quakers and were subjected to much persecution on account of this fact. Henry, in particular, was fined again and again for attending their meetings and harboring the despised sect. The usual penalty was a fine of £5 or a whipping. The high moral and religious element which was a characteristic of the early members of the family has largely entered into the lives of their posterity. Though possessing a fair share of public favor, they have never possessed an inordinate desire for social or political favor.

Dr. Smith passed her girlhood days in McHenry county, Illinois. On completing a high-school course she began teaching, which profession she followed for several years, when she determined to devote her life to the medical profession. She wished, however, to have as a foundation for her medical studies a broader general culture, and to this end entered the Illinois State university at Champaign, at which institution she graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Next she resumed teaching, continuing therein for three years in Champaign, after which she began reading medicine under the instructions of Dr. H. C. Howard, of that city. Later she entered the Woman's Medical College at Chicago, now a department of the Northwestern university, of Evanston, Illinois, and was graduated in 1883, with the degree of M. D. Not content, however, with the knowledge she had already gained, she went to Boston and pursued a course of study and training in the New England Hospital for Women and Children.



William Hamilton.

Mrs. Eliza Hamilton.

She arrived here in Kansas City in 1884 and immediately commenced the practice of her chosen profession; and while she is engaged in general practice she makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children. For several years after her arrival here she had charge of the medical department of the Woman's Refuge and Maternity Hospital, and in 1893 became connected with the Scarritt Bible and Training School for Nurses, holding the chair of obstetrics, in connection with Dr. R. T. Sloan. She is now connected with the Woman's Medical College, of Kansas City, where she is professor of the diseases of children.

She is a very successful physician, and her thorough knowledge of the science of medicine and her adaptation of it to the ills of the human system is shown in the excellent results which follow her practice. She is a lady of great force of character, broad and high ideals, and could never be content with mediocrity in her calling. Therefore she has worked her way steadily upward to the high position she now occupies. She is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1891 the University of Illinois conferred upon her the degree of Master of Science.

As to her religious relations, she is a member of the Congregational church, of Kansas City.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.—In the early history of Jackson county the name of this gentleman finds conspicuous mention. The Hamilton home was long a familiar landmark in this section of the state. A typical country tavern, its hospitality and good cheer were

ever extended to its guests, whether friends or strangers, by the genial, kindly, loving couple, known throughout all the surrounding country as "Uncle" William and "Aunt" Eliza Hamilton, whose memory is still cherished in the hearts of those who knew them, although the snows of many winters have fallen upon their graves, and the birds with their joyous carols have announced the approach of returning spring for almost twenty years. The familiar faces of loved ones may be seen no more, but their memory remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom their lives were closely interwoven. Through almost a century William Hamilton watched the passing of time and the change that the years brought; and through the long period his own honorable, upright life, marked by fidelity to every manly principle, won him the love and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact.

The first decade after the signing of the Declaration of Independence was not yet completed when he opened his eyes on the light of this world. He was born in Virginia on the 21st of April, 1786, and was the eldest son in a family of eight children, whose parents were William and Ruth (Wilson) Hamilton. As far back as the ancestry can be traced it is seen that the eldest son of each generation has borne the name of William. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Hamilton, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and married a Scotch lady whose family name was Alse. Shortly afterward he emigrated with his bride to the new world, becoming the founder of the family on American soil. For a short time they resided in Pennsylvania, and then removed to Virginia, where they reared a family of four children, the eldest of whom was William, the father of our subject, and also

a native of the Old Dominion. When forty years of age he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ruth Wilson, then twenty-two years of age. During the struggle for independence he joined the colonial army and valiantly aided in that warfare which resulted in the establishment of this republic. His wife was a granddaughter of Colonel Francis Moore, a warm personal friend of George Washington.

It is with a high degree of gratification that the biographer enters upon the task of perpetuating by written record the life of one so worthily connected and whose own career was so well worthy of emulation as that of William Hamilton, of Jackson county, Missouri. His childhood and youth were marked by no events of special importance. He was married on the 10th of February, 1819, to Eliza Lillard, the wedding ceremony being performed in Kentucky, after which the young couple took up their residence in Boyle county, that state, where they remained until 1849.

In that year Jackson county gained two of its best citizens. Mr. Hamilton brought his family to Missouri, and from that time until his death was prominently connected with the best interests of the community. He located in Sibley, now Fort Osage township, and purchasing a house opened the country tavern before mentioned, which he conducted until just before the breaking out of the civil war. Selling his property he then removed to a farm in Fort Osage township, which continued to be his place of residence until he was called to the eternal home. His residence was ever noted for its hospitality, and both he and his wife extended to all who came beneath their roof that good cheer and kindness so characteristic of the pioneer homes. He was a man

of strict honor and unquestioned integrity, straightforward in business, social in home life and reliable at all times. Although he was a slaveholder at the time the civil war was inaugurated, he did not believe in the dissolution of the union, but hoped that the stars and stripes might float over an unbroken country. Reared in the south, his sympathies were with his own section of the country, but he was true nevertheless in his allegiance to the national government. He never turned from his door either a confederate or union man who sought food, and the respect in which he was held by both armies is shown by the fact that his home was the only one that stood for miles around, undestroyed by fire. His wife shared with him in all his hopes and desires, and the love of the entire community was given to "Aunt" Eliza Hamilton, whose great warm heart had a sympathy for all mankind, and an especial tenderness for those in need or distress.

For fifty-eight years this worthy couple traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1869, at which time were present all their living children and grandchildren. It was a happy occasion, not only for the old people, but also for their many friends who gathered with words of congratulation and best wishes to commemorate the day when young in years they started out together to meet whatever the future had in store for them. Eight sons and two daughters came to bless their home, of which number of children eight reached years of maturity, namely: Joseph W., John T., William A., James A., Artemesia, Mary E., Andrew and Charles G. James and Abraham died in infancy.

Mrs. Hamilton, who was born June 9, 1804, passed away on the 18th of July, 1877, at the age of seventy-three years. On the 15th of September of the same year Mr. Hamilton closed his eyes in death, being then ninety-one years of age; and the two, who were so long loving companions on this earth, were united once more in the home beyond, where all separations are over. They were members of the pioneer Baptist church, at Buckner, their names appearing on the church charter, and in the work of the congregation they were most active and faithful.

CHARLES G. HAMILTON.—It is interesting to know that the old Hamilton homestead is still in possession of a member of the family and that the representative who occupies the place wears worthily the honored name he bears and is accounted one of the leading and most esteemed citizens of the community. Only five years of age when he came to Jackson county, his entire life, almost, has been passed here, and with its agricultural interests he is prominently identified.

Charles G. Hamilton was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 15th of July, 1844, and in 1849 was brought by his parents to Fort Osage township. He was reared to the labors of farm life and has always been engaged in the tilling of the soil and the other duties which fall to those who follow this honorable calling. He acquired his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields until after he had attained his majority. He lived here through the period of the civil war, and re-

tains a vivid impression of the horrors inseparable from warfare.

On the 12th of October, 1869, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Hall, a daughter of T. G. Hall, of Fort Osage township; and a lady of many excellencies of character that endeared her to a large circle of friends. They began their domestic life on the old home place, dear to our subject from the associations of his boyhood and the abode of his parents; but after a few years, thinking to improve his financial condition, Mr. Hamilton removed with his family to Texas, where for three years he engaged in stock-raising. He afterward followed the same pursuit in Dade county, Missouri, for two years, and then returned to his present farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of two children: Christine, who was born December 30, 1871, and is now the wife of Cornelius Childs; and Andrew M., born May 25, 1874. The son is still with his father, whom he ably assists in the work of the farm. A dark and heavy shadow fell over the household in 1876, for on the first of September the wife and mother departed this life. She was a woman of many noble qualities, a member of the Baptist church, and to those who knew her best, especially to husband and children, her loss was irreparable.

Mr. Hamilton still resides on the farm, which is one of the best in the county. His home is a large brick residence situated on a hill and thus commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country. His barns and outbuildings are models of convenience and the neat and thrifty appearance of everything about the place indicates the careful and intelligent supervision of the owner. He also raises a high grade of

stock and his excellent business ability and enterprise have brought to him success in his undertakings. This place is indeed "home, sweet home" to Mr. Hamilton. Here he worked and played as a boy, to this abode he brought his bride and now it is hallowed to him on account of the many memories which cluster around it, memories of his kind parents, his loved wife and of his children.

Religiously he is connected with the Baptist church of Buckner, while in politics he is a stalwart democrat. Those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends,—a fact which indicates a well spent life; and the name of Charles G. Hamilton, like that of his parents, is well deserving a place on the pages of the history of his adopted county.

WESTERN DENTAL COLLEGE.

—In 1890 the Western Dental College was established, beginning its existence with a faculty that included some of the foremost dentists and physicians of Kansas City. There is probably not a school of the kind in the country that is a parallel for its successful career. It entered upon its first year with sixty students and in 1895 two hundred and twenty-eight students matriculated! All of the modern appliances of dentistry are used in the lectures and the courses of study. The management of the college is now completing a chemical laboratory to accommodate a hundred students, and is establishing a dental library to be used for purposes of reference by the students and dentists in general. There is now at the college a valuable and interesting collection of specimens, showing the diseases to which the

teeth are subject and also many interesting specimens of dental work done by students, demonstrating their proficiency in the mechanical part of the professional labor.

The rapid growth of this school has necessitated a change of quarters, and plans are now being perfected for the construction of a larger college building to accommodate the increasing membership. The course of study is such that whether in lectures, operatives or medical dentistry, the student has every advantage known to modern dental science to fully equip him for practice, and the diploma of this school enables the graduates to practice anywhere in America. The Western Dental College became a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties in the United States in 1894. This school is conducted under the coeducational system, and many ladies are included among its students.

The faculty for the year 1895 is as follows: D. J. McMillen, D. D. S., dean and professor of operative dentistry, crown and bridge work; George Halley, M. D., professor of oral surgery; Robert L. Green, M. D., and C. E. Wilson, M. D., associate professors of anatomy; J. M. Allen, A. B., M. D., and A. M. Wilson, A. M., M. D., associate professors of materia medica, general pathology and therapeutics; R. R. Hunter, M. D., Ph. G., professor of chemistry; W. F. Kuhn, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology; J. H. Thompson, M. D., professor of histology; John Puntón, M. D., professor of neurology; John H. Johnson, M. D., professor of hygiene and clinical professor of the eye and ear; J. M. Gross, D. D. S., and T. H. Cunningham, D. D. S., associate professors of dental pathology and therapeutics; K. P. Ashley, D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry; Edward

Bumgardner, D. D. S., professor of metallurgy and demonstrator of histology; and William J. Brady, D. D. S., professor of orthodontia and dental technics. In addition there is a large corps of special lecturers and demonstrators on the clinical staff.

To Dr. McMillen, who has served as dean of the institution from the beginning, the success of the college is largely due, and he certainly deserves great credit for the establishment of a school in the west that is the peer of any long established dental college in the east.

MATTHEW WILLIAM ANDERSON, president of the First National Bank, of Independence, Missouri, is a familiar figure on the streets of this city and has long been a prominent factor in its affairs. A sketch of his life cannot fail to be of interest here; indeed, without more than a passing mention of him a work which purported to review the lives of the representative men and women of Jackson county, would be incomplete.

Mr. Anderson is a native of the "Pennsylvania of the West," being born in Jackson county, Missouri, December 20, 1836, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Anderson, one of a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—he being the eldest son. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, but whose chief occupation was that of farming, died in Blue township, this county, in the year 1859. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Stewart, survived her husband some years, her death occurring early in the '80s.

Matthew W. continued to reside on the

home farm with his parents until he attained his twenty-second year. His educational advantages were limited to those of the common schools. He, however, made the best of his early opportunities, and by reading and close observation in later years has acquired a range of knowledge equal to, if not surpassing that of the majority of business men. While yet a member of the home circle he served two years as deputy tax collector. In 1860 he was elected township constable and held that position about one year and a half, after which he went to Mexico, remaining there until 1864. That year he returned to his native place and engaged in farming, to which occupation he gave his attention until 1868, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Jackson county, under Charles Dougherty, and held that position four years. In 1872 he was elected revenue collector of the county, and the next four years he spent as the incumbent of this office, performing faithful and efficient service. About this time he became interested in the banking house of Brown, Hughes & Company, which was later incorporated under the name of Anderson, Chiles & Company, he being chosen its president. Still later it was changed to the First National Bank, and again he was honored with the presidency of the institution, which position he still ably and acceptably fills.

Mr. Anderson has always taken a deep interest in political affairs and especially those of a local nature, and has ever exerted an influence that has been felt for good. He has been a member of the city council of Independence for many years, has been a staunch advocate of all substantial public improvements, and is highly appreciated as a citizen of sterling worth. He is the owner of valuable farms in Jackson county, com-

prising some 1,000 acres, and has for years been largely interested in agricultural pursuits; and he has also been engaged in the cattle business for some years, not only in this county but also in Colorado and Texas.

Mr. Anderson is a man of family. He was first married in the year 1861 to Miss Julia Daniles, by whom he had two children, Katie B., now the wife of Robert Turner; and Miss Nellie. Mrs. Julia Anderson departed this life in August, 1886. The present Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Mary W. Erwin. Her father, Colonel Eugene Erwin, was an officer in the Confederate army and was killed in the engagement at Vicksburg. Colonel Erwin's mother was a daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay, the distinguished statesman. By his union with Miss Erwin, Mr. Anderson has two sons, Henry Clay and Matthew William, Jr.

Not only in business and political circles, but also in those fraternal and religious; do we find Mr. Anderson an honored and influential member. He has been identified with the Masonic order since he was initiated into its mysteries in 1865, and is a charter member of McDonough lodge, of Independence. Also he is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the grand lodge of the state of Missouri. The church of his choice is the Episcopal, of which he is a stanch and consistent member.

LINVILLE HAYES has for fifty-three years resided upon his farm in Westport township, Jackson county. The family located in Missouri when it was a wild and desolate region, there being few settlements west of St. Louis. For miles stretched uncultivated prairies and unbroken forests, which served as hunting

grounds for the Indians, while the timbered regions were the haunts of many wild animals, native to this clime.

Mr. Hayes is a descendant from a family of pioneers. His paternal grandmother was a daughter of Daniel Boone, the explorer who first made his way into the wilderness of Kentucky, traveling over the "dark and bloody ground" before another white man had set foot upon the soil of that now rich and populous state. His daughter and two girls of the name of Calloway were captured by the Indians, but a party soon started in pursuit and they were retaken. The grandparents were married in Kentucky, and the grandfather was killed there. A large family was born of their union, including Boone Hayes, father of our subject, who was the oldest. After the death of his father, he went to live with his grandfather, Daniel Boone, and with him came to Missouri, locating in St. Charles county.

After he had arrived at man's estate he returned to Kentucky, where he married Lydia Shull, a native of that state and a representative of one of its old families. He then took his bride to his home in St. Charles county, and about 1820 removed to Callaway county. In March, 1837, he became a resident of Jackson county, where he purchased 160 acres of land owned by Daniel Boone, Jr. Twelve acres of this tract was fenced, while the remainder was in its primitive condition. The locality was indeed sparsely settled, the Indians being far more in numbers than their white neighbors. The father also purchased 120 acres of land from Governor Boggs and improved his property, transforming it into a fine farm. In 1849, after the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, he crossed the plains to California, accompanied by his three sons, Ama-

zon, Linville and Upton. After a three-months journey with ox teams they reached Sacramento. At Weaverville, California, then called Hangtown, the father established a boarding-house, which he conducted for several years. His death occurred there, while his wife died in this county, about 1840, and was laid to rest in the family cemetery. He was a typical pioneer, fearless and undaunted and honorable in all things. Before removing to Missouri he served in an Indian war.

Boone and Lydia Hayes were the parents of ten children who grew to maturity. Alfred, the eldest, died in 1838. Louisa became the wife of Thomas Krump, and both are now deceased. They had three sons: Henry, of Independence, Missouri; Richard, who is living in Clay county, Texas; and Daniel, a resident of Saline county, Missouri. Shrelda became the wife of James McMurtrie and they also have passed away. Their children were Levi, who is living in Wichita Falls, Texas; James, of California, and Samuel, who was killed in the civil war. Eleanor married Francis Chick, and they also have departed this life, leaving two living children: Martha, of Callaway county; and Lydia, who is living in northern Missouri. Fannie Robinson, living in western Kansas. Amazon married Agnes McMurtrie, who died leaving one son, James, who is now county judge of Bates county, Missouri. After the death of his first wife he wedded Mary Berry, and they have three daughters: Sophie, widow of John Booth, who is serving as postmistress of Westport; Fannie, wife of Teson Howell, of Paola, Kansas; and Anna, wife of Green Bates, also of Paola. Linville is the next in order of birth. Samuel, deceased, married Rebecca

Berry, who has also passed away, and the members of their family are as follows: Mary Lob; Robert, of California, who married Miss Muir, now deceased; Jennie, wife of Foster Asbury, of Westport township, by whom she has one daughter, Mary Agnes; Lou, deceased; Fred, the wife of William Smith, of Independence, Missouri; R. F. Hayes, who is living in Las Vegas, New Mexico; Amazon, of California; Upton, who resides in Las Vegas, New Mexico; and Ella, deceased. Miriam, the eighth member of the Hayes family, became the wife of David McMurtrie, and both have passed away. They had two children: Mary Agnes Utz, of California; and Calvin, of Callaway county, Missouri, who married Lizzie McCubbin. Mary wedded Amstead Hughes, and they died leaving three children: Reece, of Callaway county, Missouri; Linville and Laura Peters, who were also living in the same place. Upton, now deceased, married Miss Margaret Watts, and had four children: John N., who married Lillie Mills and lives in California; Bettie, wife of Thomas Mutrey, of California; Fleeda, wife of Tim Epperson, of California; and Jenup, wife of Joseph Whitesides, of California. Two sons of this family were soldiers in the civil war.

Upton raised a regiment for the Confederate service and was commissioned colonel. His command was attached to the army of General Joseph Shelby, and he was a brave and able officer, beloved throughout the regiment. He was shot through the head at the battle of Newtonia, and was buried on the field. His remains were afterward transferred to the Confederate cemetery in Kansas City in 1871, and now rest in Forest Hill cemetery. His memory is still green in the hearts of those who knew him.

Linville Hayes, whose name introduces this review, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, October 20, 1821, and was a youth of sixteen years when he came with his father to Jackson county. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, and in 1842, having married, located on the farm which is still his home. It was covered with a dense growth of timber, but entering the forest he cut down the trees, prepared the material and built a hewed-log cabin. There was no one then between him and the vast Indian country to the west. Tree after tree fell before his ax and the bright sun streamed down upon the cleared land, ripening the grain planted there. Mr. Hayes continued to improve and cultivate his farm until 1849, when he went to the gold mines of California, in connection with his father and others, and after spending twenty months there arrived at his home on the 28th of December, 1850.

In June, 1842, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage with Miss Lorinda W. Halloway, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of James A. Halloway, one of the early settlers of the county. She was born April 21, 1827, and died August 13, 1890, after a happy married life of nearly half a century. To her husband she had been a faithful companion and helpmeet, ably seconding his efforts in all possible ways. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, and in their youth surrounded them with loving care and attention. Eliza Ann, the eldest, born September 12, 1844, became the wife of Henry C. Rout, who was killed during the war. They had one child, James H., now of Westport. Mrs. Rout afterward became the wife of Joel Franklin Thomas, now deceased, who served as a lieutenant in Colonel Hayes' regiment. She

died March 24, 1881, leaving one child, Effie, wife of Charles Ellis, of Westport. Alfred, the second of the family, born September 11, 1846, now lives in California. He married Mattie Collins, and their children were Barbara, Oletta, Maggie, William and James. Fannie E., born October 22, 1848, died four days later. Isaac T., born September 22, 1851, died April 5, 1852. Van D., born January 20, 1853, lives in Texas. Temperance J., born January 20, 1856, is the wife of James Foster, and their children are Lillie, Benjamin, Edwin, Harry, Carrie and John. Eugene E., born March 11, 1858, died February 1, 1861. Henry Upton, born August 14, 1860, died August 14, 1866. Linville Wiley, born January 7, 1862, is married and lives in Texas, and has one child, Harry. Benjamin T., born October 23, 1868, died October 6, 1869. James M., born May 19, 1871, completes the family.

After his return from California, Mr. Hayes engaged in freighting across the plains for the government, making trips from Kansas City and Leavenworth to Fort Union, Fort Laramie and Fort Craig on the Rio Grande river. In 1864 he joined the army, was elected first lieutenant of Captain Milton Shull's company and commanded the company until the close of the war. He went with Colonel Williams' regiment to Texas and Louisiana and participated in a number of engagements, including those at Little Blue, Big Blue, and Byram Ford. He was the first to cross the Big Blue in the face of the federals and acted as guide to General Shull all through that district of the country.

Mr. Hayes remained in Texas until the fall of 1865, and after the war resumed freighting. He served as wagon-master of a train going from Kansas City to old Fort



Ancel Collins.

Kearney and to Julesburg. Their route lay by way of Fort Laramie, Fort Reno and Fort Smith, and on the way they had a battle with the Indians and remained at Fort Smith until a company of United States soldiers arrived to guard them on their trip. Mr. Hayes afterward made another trip to Fort Craig on the Rio Grande. His life since has been devoted to the more quiet pursuits of agriculture, and he still makes his home upon the farm which has been his place of abode for fifty-three years. In politics he is a democrat and since 1856 has been a member of the Baptist church of Westport. A worthy representative of one of the most honored pioneer families of Jackson county, no one is more worthy of representation in this volume than Linville Hayes.

ANCEL COLLINS is numbered among the progressive real-estate dealers of Kansas City. He now resides at No. 4800 Independence avenue, on what was a part of the old family homestead. Here he has lived for more than sixty years, and has therefore witnessed the entire growth and development of Kansas City, watching its transformation from a mere hamlet to one of the important cities of the west. He well deserves mention among the honored class that opened the way to civilization in this region and made its development and progress possible.

Mr. Collins was born in Estill county, Kentucky, October 26, 1826, and was only in his eighth year when, in April, 1834, his parents came to Missouri. His father, Michael Collins, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, who bore the maiden name

of Rebecca Noland, was born in Kentucky. They settled on a farm which embraced the present home of our subject, sixty-one years ago, and at different times Mr. Collins entered land from the government until he had become the owner of 300 acres. He was a general farmer, an industrious man and extensively carried on that business, cultivating his land with the aid of slave labor. The old family homestead was located on what is now Twelfth street, and near by he erected a mill, which was operated by horse power, and which was one of the first built in this section of the state. He was prominently identified with the pioneer history of Jackson county, and largely aided in its early development. His death occurred on the 12th of May, 1850, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife survived him about twelve years.

In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, four of whom are living at this writing, namely: Sarah, the widow of Miletus Brown, of Kansas City; John, who resides in Oregon county, Missouri; Gabriel F., who is living with Mrs. Brown on the old farm; and Ancel, of this review.

Few residents of Kansas City can boast of having so long made their home here as our subject. In the days when all the region round about was a wild and unimproved tract of land, he aided his father in the development of the farm. The family had many of the usual experiences and hardships of pioneer life, but as the years passed their labors were crowned with prosperity, and the rapidly increasing population of Kansas City caused a corresponding rise in land values. Mr. Collins continued to work on the farm until 1857, when he began business on his own account, having inherited a part of the old homestead, and

for some years did an excellent business as a market gardener and general farmer. He still owns about sixty-eight acres of the old homestead. Of this about one-half has been platted, and, lying just outside the city limits, forms an excellent suburban property. For several years past he has been engaged in the real-estate business, buying and selling property, much of which he has highly improved. He now owns realty of various descriptions in the various sections of the city, and by his foresight, well-directed efforts, sagacity and sound business judgment has succeeded in accumulating a handsome property.

On the 12th of June, 1850, in Kansas City, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Collins and Miss Sarah Ann Williams, daughter of John Williams, of Clay county, Missouri. For almost forty-two years they traveled life's journey together, and then the wife was called to the home beyond this life April 10, 1892. Their family numbered the following members: Lizzie, wife of Arland Wimsett, of Bates county, Missouri; Ann Eliza, wife of George Greenwood, who is living near Independence, Missouri; Minerva, wife of John Clemons, a gardener of Kansas City; Jeff D., who married Ianthe Corder, daughter of Nathan Corder, of Kansas City, and is engaged in gardening on the old home place; Rebecca, Lorena and Mattie. The last three are at home. The deceased are: Asenath, who died at the age of twelve years; Almeda, who died at the age of ten years; and Ancel, the last born, died in infancy. In 1887 Mr. Collins erected his present fine residence. He belongs to the Central Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of Ninth and Lydia streets, and was one of its first members. He is an honored and valued citizen, and

the history of his adopted county would be incomplete without mention of this worthy family.

HENRY SAMUEL MILLS. — In the death of this gentleman one more name was added to the list of those whose life's labors were ended and whose record was closed with the words "Well done." A man whom to know was to honor, true, gentlemanly, companionable, he commanded the respect and admiration of all and won the friendship of many. He was an illustrious prototype of a self-made man. Success is not measured by the heights which one holds, but by the depths from which he has climbed; and Mr. Mills worked his way upward from a very humble position, pushing aside the barriers which obstructed his path and surmounting all obstacles until he reached the mountain top of prosperity.

His life history is as follows: Born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 25th of July, 1820, he was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Smith) Mills, representatives of old New York and Connecticut families. The father died when Henry was but five years of age, leaving the family in very limited circumstances. After two years the mother took her little son, then a lad of seven, and made her way to Salem, Illinois, where her only daughter, who was married, was then living. She provided for herself and child until he was able to care for her, when he repaid her by his loving attention for all that she had done for him. As soon as old enough he began to earn his own living, and was ever faithful to the duties devolving upon him. When hardly more than a boy he was made postmaster of Salem, Illinois.

Subsequently he established a little store. He lived seventy-five miles from Saint Louis and walked to that place in order to purchase goods, after which he hauled his merchandise home in a wagon that he had borrowed from a friend. Much of his goods he disposed of from the sidewalk, for he had no store building. He met with only fair success in this undertaking, and resolved to try his fortune beyond the Mississippi. Accordingly, in 1844, he removed to Saline county, Missouri, locating in Arrow Rock, where he opened a store. His mother accompanied him, and always found a home with him until her death.

Mr. Mills had but little capital, but he possessed a resolute purpose and indefatigable energy, and succeeded in working up a large business. During this time he was married. On the 29th of January, 1852, he wedded Miss Dorothy P. Scott, daughter of Ezekiel F. Scott, an extensive pioneer of Saline county and a native of Kentucky. He gave to each of his children 400 acres of land; but Mr. Mills, not being in very good health at that time, sold the property which his wife inherited. His entire time and attention was given to his mercantile interests, and in this undertaking he prospered, building up a large trade. Later he extended his efforts into other fields of labor, purchased farms and began dealing in cattle. From that time forward he was prominently connected with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Missouri.

Another line of endeavor claimed his attention,—the banking business. He established a bank at Arrow Rock, which he conducted throughout the war. This state, situated on the border between the two sections, was always a region of danger. On one occasion, fearing for the safety of his

deposits and determined that no one should lose through him, he buried his money. At the same time he shipped by rail several kegs filled with nails, the public supposing that these contained the money. Union officers were detailed to guard the kegs until they were placed on a boat at St. Louis. By this strategy the money was saved and not a single cent was lost to the depositors and the doors were closed only during the time the money was buried!

In 1880 Mr. Mills closed out his banking business at Arrow Rock and sought a broader field of labor and usefulness in Kansas City. The following day after his arrival here he opened the banking house of H. S. Mills, arrangements having previously been made by his son, Scott Mills, who was then a young man in his minority. The new establishment was opened for business on the 1st of September, 1880, and was called the Bank of the State of Missouri. To this he gave his personal attention. Some time afterward this bank was closed and a new one established by the firm of H. S. Mills & Son, which was successfully conducted until the death of the junior partner, on the 6th of April, 1886. A short time before H. S. Mills passed away, he foresaw the closing of his business in case of his own demise, and hence incorporated under the name of the bank of H. S. Mills. He was a most capable financier, who studied closely the attitude of the country on the money question and was most thoroughly informed concerning it. In his own banking institution he received a liberal patronage, for the thorough reliability of Mr. Mills was well known and his integrity and honor above question. In connection with his other enterprises he was largely interested in farming in Saline and Pettis counties, holding

large tracts of valuable land. His reliable judgment of human nature always enabled him to secure good men to operate his land, and from this branch of his business he secured a handsome income. His relations with tenants were always pleasant, and many of them remained on his farms for a number of years. At the present time one of his farms is being operated by a man who has lived upon it for eighteen years.

Scott Mills devoted his service entirely to the bank, and became a most capable banker. As a boy he had learned the printer's trade, and edited a small paper at Arrow Rock. He was interested in journalistic work, but decided to remain with his father, whose judgment he held in great esteem. He was closely attached to his parents, and his death came as a stunning blow to them. He was taken ill on the 1st of April, 1886, and on the 6th of that month passed away.

Both the father and mother felt his loss very keenly. He stood not alone in the relationship of son to the former, but they were also companions, friends and business associates, and the death of the son no doubt hastened that of Mr. Mills. The latter gave his attention untiringly to his business until his own health compelled him to seek a change. In the family there were also two daughters,—Zella and Emma. The former became the wife of Joseph Field, of Slater, Missouri, and died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving three children,—Henry W., Percy C. and Lucile Mills, who now reside with their grandmother. Emma is the wife of E. B. Field, cashier of the bank which was founded by her father.

Entirely without capital save a courageous spirit, determined purpose and enterprise, Mr. Mills started out in life for him-

self. His success seemed almost phenomenal, but it came not as the result of a combination of fortunate circumstances, but as the reward of earnest and persistent labor, sagacity and laudable ambition. The history of his business life is somewhat familiar to the public, and the lessons contained in his private career are none the less exemplary. He was a prominent member of the Calvary Baptist church, to which his wife also belongs, and took an active part in erecting the new house of worship. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow men, and often extended the right-hand of fellowship and aid to those less fortunate than himself. He seemed imbued with the benevolent spirit that underlies the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a lifelong and active member, joining the organization soon after attaining his majority. While in Kansas City he served as high priest of Orient chapter. He was also a member of the Commercial club, and took an interest in its advancement. It was probably in his home, however, that his true life was manifest. He was devoted to his wife and children, and did all in his power to promote their welfare. He erected a handsome residence at No. 1118 East Eighth street, and supplied it with all the comforts that wealth could secure and art devise. A library of choice books indicates the literary taste of the family. Mr. Mills was himself a great reader, and even when a poor boy he purchased and eagerly perused a number of standard volumes which are still in the book-cases. He was very familiar with the best literature of the world, and was especially fond of history and poetry. He frequently would write little poems which contained beautiful thoughts and displayed considerable poetic ability, but his attention



J. J. Rinsgolsky

was given to his business. He was also a deep lover of music, and heard some of the finest performers of the present day. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Mills went to the east, where he spent several months in rest in New York city and at Ocean Grove. In November he started homeward, but died in Chicago, on the 9th of that month. His remains were brought back to Kansas City, and with Masonic honors were interred in Elmwood cemetery.

ISSIE J. RINGOLSKY, attorney at law, Kansas City, is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, born September 24, 1864, of Jewish descent, and a son of Joseph and Rachel Ringolsky, who emigrated to America in 1844. They had been married a short time before embarking. At the breaking out of the gold excitement in California he made an overland journey to that distant coast. He engaged in mining there and was finally successful, remaining three years. He returned to the states by the way of the Panama route and rejoined his wife at St. Louis, and immediately proceeded to Leavenworth, settling there in 1853, where they now reside. For many subsequent years he followed merchandising in Leavenworth, and is now living in retirement, enjoying the accumulations of a well spent life. To them were born nine children, of whom five are now living.

The early educational discipline of our subject was secured in the public schools. In 1881 he entered the University of Michigan, where he took the full literary and law courses and graduated in 1886. Following his graduation he opened a law office in Kansas City, of which place he has

since been a resident and practiced his profession. His success in the law is attested by a large clientage and the prominent position he occupies at the bar of Jackson county. He is a speaker of good ability, and is thoroughly informed in the law. Although but thirty years of age, Mr. Ringolsky has made a remarkable career as a lawyer. When twenty-five he made a fee of \$5,000 in the famous case of Rector against Anderson, and in November, 1895, made a fee of \$12,000, in the famous Nickells-Graham case, which was in litigation for fifteen months. The former case was in court eighty-two days.

Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias and several popular college fraternities. Mr. Ringolsky has never sought office, his ambition and aspirations being to rise in his profession. In political sentiment he is democratic, and warmly espouses the principles of his party.

In 1889 was consummated his marriage to Miss Josie Lowen, of St. Louis, who has borne him one child, Sidney I. He and his estimable wife are members of Temple church.

REV. THOMAS JOHNSON.—On the pages of western history this name stands prominently forth. Its wearer was a man of influence, accomplishing a work for good during the early days of this section of the country that cannot be estimated. He was ever the champion of the oppressed, the advocate of progress, and his name will descend to future generations as a benefactor of the Indian race.

Mr. Johnson was a native of Nelson

county, Virginia, born July 11, 1802, and was reared in the Old Dominion. His school privileges altogether would not cover a period of more than thirteen months, and he walked to and from school, a distance of five miles, at the same time doing the chores on the farm. In 1820, when a young man of eighteen years, he accompanied his father's family on their removal to Howard county, Missouri. He was of an earnest nature and deeply religious turn of mind, and when about sixteen years of age began preaching. As a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church he preached upon a circuit in Texas during his early manhood, and received his pay in raw cotton, which he hauled twenty miles to have ginned. Subsequently he had charge of a Missouri circuit, and in 1828, as one of the pioneer ministers on the frontier, he established a mission between the present towns of Argentine and Turner, in what is now the state of Kansas but then formed a part of the Indian Territory. It was called the Shawnee mission and was carried on for about five years. It included an Indian manual-labor school, where the children of the tribes in that locality were taught not alone to read and write but were also instructed in useful occupations, which would make them self-supporting citizens and materially benefit their condition. This mission was under the auspices of the United States government and the Methodist Episcopal church missionary board, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, each bearing half the expense.

Rev. Mr. Johnson had full charge of this mission from its inception until 1873, and its privileges were enjoyed by the Shawnees, Wyandottes, Delawares and Ottawas. In addition to these there were some few

members of the Miami, Sac and Fox tribes and a few Sioux and Flatheads. Mr. Johnson put up all the necessary buildings and had the entire care and management of the mission. There were from one hundred to one hundred and fifty children who attended the school and worked on the farm. Between six hundred and one thousand acres of land were thus cultivated. There was a blacksmith shop in which the repair work was done. A mill ground the grain for the needed bread stuffs and a store supplied the other necessary commodities. The Indian maidens did the spinning and weaving and made the clothes, and almost everything used by the mission was either raised or manufactured by the members except shoes, and even they were partially made by them. During a large portion of the time Mr. Johnson had charge of three missions,—the Shawnee, the Delaware, about fifteen miles from the first, and the Kaw mission at Council Grove. He was a close student of the different tribes, their habits, methods and needs, and no man on the western frontier did more for the betterment and upbuilding of the Indian race.

Mr. Johnson was ably assisted in all his labors by his estimable wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah T. Davis, and was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born June 22, 1810, and was a daughter of George Davis, of Kentucky. Some of her relatives were taken prisoners by Indians at Ruddle's mills, in that state. Her father came to Pike county, Missouri, at a very early day, and there was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Davis, on the 7th of September, 1830. They at once went to the mission, and Mrs. Johnson assumed charge of the indoor work, nursing the sick, preparing and administering the

different medicines, and acting as counselor and guide to all the women of the tribes, many of whom gave her their warm friendship. That Mr. Johnson won the confidence and the regard of the Indians, who when once their friendship is given never falter in their allegiance, is evidenced by the fact that he was always given a seat in their councils and stood especially high with the Shawnee tribe. These worthy people continued their labors among the red race until 1843, when the ill health of Mr. Johnson forced him to leave the frontier, and he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1844 a split occurred in the church, and our subject took the stand for the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

After preaching there for a year, Mr. Johnson returned with his family to Howard county, Missouri, and purchased a farm about a mile from Fayette, where he lived for three years. In 1847 he returned to the Shawnee mission, of which he was again given charge and continued to faithfully labor among them for some time. The tribe gave two sections of land to the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the board then transferred it to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, condition that he bear all expenses of the mission, including board, clothes and tuition. These terms were agreed upon, but the church afterward claimed the land and the heirs of Mr. Johnson had to establish their prior claim in the department of the interior, at a cost of over \$20,000. When the Shawnees ceded their land to the government they gave to Mr. Johnson one section in return for a beef, which he provided them for their annual feast, and these three sections eventually become the property of his heirs.

About 1858 he removed his family to a

farm which he owned two and a half miles east of Westport, but still retained control of the mission, although he left his son, Alex S. Johnson, in charge. On the 3d of January, 1865, he received one thousand dollars in money, but paid it out the same day.

This latter fact, however, was not known by a band of eight robbers who came to his house at twelve o'clock that night with the intention of securing the money. At their first call he opened the door and answered some of their inquiries. They then dismounted and were passing around the house ostensibly to get a drink of water. As they neared the door they made a rush for him, but he succeeded in closing it. They then fired through the panels and a ball struck him in the abdomen. He fell and never spoke again. As he was falling it is thought that he turned the key and locked the door. His wife was at his side in an instant, and soon aroused her son William, who was sleeping up stairs, and a hired man. She carried up a shot-gun and a small pistol. William stepped to a porch in front of a window and attempted to fire on upon the crowd, but the gun would not go off. He then found that the hired man had a musket and three charges. He directed the man to open fire upon the men, but the fellow was so frightened that he shot one charge into the air. Mr. Johnson then leveled the pistol at him and told him to surrender the gun or he would be instantly killed. Peering out into the dense darkness Mr. Johnson saw an object which he supposed to be a man and fired at it, but the next morning it proved to be a large black kettle. Next, seeing an object move, he fired and later found that he had shot a man through the leg. His ammunition was then

exhausted. He heard one of the men say, "Look out, boys! Will is at home!" then they left. When he first stepped out upon the porch a ball from one of their guns pass through his beard close to his throat. Before the robbers left they set fire to the rear porch of the house, but the mother stepped outside the door and extinguished the fire with a few pails of water near by. The father was buried on the 5th of January, and the funeral was the largest ever attended in this locality. From far and near came friends to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had loved and honored, whose noble life was ever a source of inspiration, help and encouragement to them. Though he is gone his memory remains to those who knew him as a blessed benediction, and his influence for good is still seen in the lives of those with whom he came in contact.

Mrs. Johnson remained at the mission until the year following the death of her husband and then removed to Kansas City, making her home at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, and afterward removing to Walnut street. In 1869 she built a residence on Ninth between Locust and Cherry streets, and her death occurred at the residence of Judge Holmes, September 26, 1873. Her family numbered thirteen children, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: Alex S., who was born July 11, 1832, the first white child born in what is now the state of Kansas, married Prudence Funk, October 7, 1852. She died leaving one child, who survives her,—Mrs. Nellie Fargo, of Chicago. Alex S. Johnson afterward married Zippa Tewksbury. For many years he was the land commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, but is now living retired in

Topeka, Kansas. Eliza S., the second child, born April 20, 1836, was married September 20, 1854, to John B. Wornall, now deceased. She passed away July 5, 1865, leaving two children,—F. C. and Thomas J. A. M. and W. M. were the third and fourth members of the family. Laura L., born July 22, 1847, was the wife of Frank Waterman, and died in 1883, leaving two children,—William H. and Avis. Cora E., born August 22, 1849, is the wife of Harry W. Fuller, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. They have two daughters,—Nellie and Louise,—and reside in Washington, District of Columbia. Edna, born June 6, 1853, is the wife of W. J. Anderson, a stock-broker of Kansas City, and has two children,—Sadie and Jamie.

Rev. Mr. Johnson and wife were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was a pro-slavery man, but did not believe in the overthrow of the union. In the political affairs of Kansas he took a very prominent part. He presided over the house during the first session of the first general assembly of Kansas, that noted body convening in his home. His son Alex was a member of the Senate at the same time. The father was the first delegate to congress from Kansas, and Johnson county was named in his honor. He was president of the Union Bank, the first state bank in Kansas City, and educational, social, political, moral and material interests are all indebted to him for his efforts in their behalf.

William M. Johnson, who like his honored father has been prominent in the public life of the west, was born July 6, 1845, in Howard county, Missouri, and was reared at the Shawnee mission, his playmates being the Indian children. He began his education



J. P. Jones

there under his father's instruction, and afterward attended the Emery and Henry College, of Washington county, Virginia, where he was a student at the breaking out of the civil war. He was then only fifteen years of age, but he joined the Washington mounted rifles and served during the Virginia campaign in the first year of the war. He then returned home and started out again with Colonel Upton Hayes and served throughout the struggle, participating in many engagements. He received a sabre cut in his hand and a bullet wound in his head. After the war he became a resident of the suburbs of Kansas City. Few men are more familiar with the history and development of the west. He has engaged in freighting across the plains, is familiar with the experiences of the frontier, and has many times journeyed across the Rocky mountains.

On the 25th of November, 1869, was consummated the marriage of William Johnson and Miss Lizzie Price, daughter of Richard M. G. Price, who was killed at Wakarusa, Kansas, in 1856, an officer in a company from Clay county, Missouri. Mrs. Johnson was born in that county, March 4, 1849, acquired her preliminary education there and completed her studies in Lexington, Missouri. Three children were born of this union, but all are now deceased. After the war Mr. Johnson lived for two years in Kansas City, and then removed to Clay county. In October, 1883, he located on his present farm, where he owns fifty-five acres of very valuable land, all highly cultivated and improved.

He is a prominent Mason, holding his membership in the blue lodge and chapter of Kansas City, and Kansas City commandery, No. 10, K. T. In politics he is a dem-

ocrat. His wife belongs to the Baptist church of Westport, and in social circles they occupy a most enviable position, while throughout the community their circle of friends is very extensive.

MAJOR B. F. JONES.—Probably no one in Kansas City is more widely known than this gentleman; and during one of the most trying periods of its history, when the city was divided into two factions, he has won a host of friends who hold him in the highest regard for his honorable course, his straightforward business policy and his uniform courteousness. As secretary and general manager of the Water Works Company he has so conducted affairs that differences between the company and the city have been in a great measure obliterated, and yet without swerving in the least degree from his fidelity to the company that reposes in him the utmost confidence and respect.

Major Jones was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, on the 20th of June, 1831, and in the common schools acquired his education, after which he entered upon his business career as clerk in a country store near his home. With a young man's desire to see something of the world and seek a wider sphere of usefulness and activity, he left home at the age of twenty years and went to New York city. With most commendatory letters he carried with him he found no difficulty in obtaining employment, securing a situation in a dry-goods and carpet house on Cortlandt street. A year later he entered the service of Whitlock, Nichols & Company, a noted grocery firm, which was afterward succeeded by B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Company. In the service of

this house he traveled all over the south and was its representative at the time of the breaking out of the civil war.

He utilized the information and experience that he had acquired through travel and business knowledge to the advantage of the newly organized Confederate government in some papers containing suggestions on the tariff, export duties, etc., which may be found among the proceedings of the first Confederate congress. He was a southern man by birth and training, and, true to the principles and teaching in which he had always been trained, when the war was inaugurated he hastened to Rome, Georgia, and in April, 1862, joined the Cherokee artillery, a company already organized, in which his brother was serving as a non-commissioned officer. This company went into the camp of instruction, and was shortly afterward organized into a battalion, of which, on account of his previous business training and special fitness for the position, he was made quartermaster. Until the fall of 1861 this battalion did service in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, and Weldon, North Carolina. During the winter of that and the succeeding year it was engaged in Tennessee, and afterward in detachments did service between Knoxville and Bristol, its labors being to keep in order the discontented elements of east Tennessee. Finally they were sent to hold the mountain pass of Cumberland Gap. In June, 1862, Mr. Jones was promoted to the position of brigade quartermaster, and ordered to take charge of the post at Chattanooga, where devolved upon him all the important work of that post, and in addition he had to superintend the purchase of horses, the manufacture of wagons and the preparation of all goods to be transported for General Braxton Bragg's army.

Upon the evacuation of Chattanooga, in September, 1863, Major Jones was temporarily sent to organize the post at La Grange, Georgia, and in May, 1864, was ordered by the secretary of war to report for inspection duty to General Bragg, who then occupied the position of commander-in-chief, under the president, of the armies of the Confederate states. He had his headquarters in Richmond, and instituted a most rigid investigation into the irregularities of the various departments of the government, and especially the quartermaster and commissary departments. Major Jones was selected as one of the confidential inspectors for this important work, and with characteristic energy entered upon his duties, traveling as far west as the Mississippi river and examining and reporting on every quartermaster and commissary along his line. In many places he found great evidences of demoralization, and his reports were so full and comprehensive, and showed such perfect knowledge of the subject matter in hand, that he was highly complimented by those in authority, who seldom complimented any one.

When the war was over Major Jones took up his residence in Rome, Georgia, where he engaged in merchandising, building up a large and lucrative trade; but the approach of hard times, the shrinkage of values and the low price of cotton impoverished the people and caused him, as it did a great many others, to withdraw from the business. His next undertaking was the manufacture of pig iron, which he continued from 1871 until 1873, but the panic of the latter year again demoralized trade and he was forced to abandon this industry also.

About this time the Kansas City Water Works were built by a private corporation,

which entered into a contract to furnish water for the city; but trouble ensued and the difficulty was augmented as time went on. When the works were completed and the company had to select some one to take charge of their affairs, the choice fell upon Major Jones, who accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the company, removing with his family to Kansas City.

He might well be called the apostle of peace. His position was a difficult one and it required the touch of a skilled and difficult hand to amicably adjust and carry on affairs. By this time a very bitter feeling existed between the company, the city government and the citizens, and matters had been carried so far that the acceptance or rejection of the works by the city was made an issue in municipal politics to the exclusion of every other subject. To pour oil upon the troubled waters was a work which Major Jones undertook to perform. Largely through his efforts the bad feeling that existed was allayed, obstructions to a better understanding were removed, explanations on both sides were made that cleared away difficulties, and his uniform courtesy transformed enemies into friends. The result of his conciliatory measures was that the city authorities and officers of the company met together in an amicable conference, the difficulties were removed one by one, the basis for a compromise of conflicting interests was laid point by point, and finally an understanding was reached that was satisfactory to all concerned, and Major Jones was the man who brought about this state of affairs. He knew how to handle and manage both parties, for his far-sighted dealing and extreme fairness enabled him to plan and arrange with superior skill, and both sides

recognized and appreciated his justice and honor.

Owing to his efforts the comparatively harmonious relations existed between the city and the company from 1877 until 1889; but in the latter year troubles broke out anew. The claim was made that the company had not complied with the terms of the contract in the construction of the plant; that it had also violated the contract in operating the system, and in consequence the city was absolved from all obligations to the company. This led to much correspondence and negotiation, in which the diplomacy in which the Major is an adept parried every blow with consummate skill. He answered question after question with the readiness and power of a lawyer, and met the opposition of the city with unanswerable logic and argument. In 1891 the city authorities undertook to ignore the contract and build an independent system of water-works. In consequence, in December of that year, the company commenced proceedings in the United States circuit court to enjoin the city; and that litigation, in varied forms and shapes, has since been continued, and is now about reaching a conclusion with a decree that the city must buy the works of the company at a valuation of \$3,000,000, which was consummated September 1, 1895, and is now in possession of the city. During all this long contest every feature of the system, its construction, operation, efficiency and earnings have been under consideration, and in all these matters almost daily demands have been made upon Major Jones for information regarding these various points; and he has been constantly on guard, watching every movement of the enemy.

To no one is greater credit due for the

splendid results obtained than to the Major. The fight has been made in the face of the most intense prejudice on the part of the people, and yet so great has been his tact that he has scarcely a personal enemy in the city, and has many friends among the opposition who admire and respect him for his straightforward course. He has been unflinching in his loyalty to the company, the officers placing in him unbounded confidence; but, with his urbanity of manner and uniform kindness to all, the people have only manifested an increased admiration for the man who can so conduct affairs under such trying circumstances.

The Major possesses in an uncommon degree that indispensable quality known as common sense. He is a man of superior and executive ability, possessing a sagacity and perseverance that are essential qualities in success. He is a man of liberal views and broad general information, very familiar with the wide field of literature, and is an accomplished conversationalist, a companionable gentleman and an unswerving friend, his uniform kindness and courtesy arising from a kindly feeling and genuine sympathy for others. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and is now serving on its board of deacons.

PHILIP E. CHAPPELL, a retired banker and one of Kansas City's capitalists, has for many years been prominently connected with the business and political history of Missouri, and his name is an honored one in commercial and social circles. The fitting reward of every well-spent life is an honored retirement from business care. When an individual has devoted the best efforts of his

manhood to a chosen calling and by his honorable dealing gained the confidence of the public and a liberal competence, he should have a season of rest in which to enjoy the fruits of his former toil. The career of this gentleman has been a worthy one, and he ranks foremost among the prominent business men of his native state.

When William the Conqueror, in 1066, sailed from Normandy to England and succeeded in subjugating that isle, there was numbered among his followers one Chappelle, who became the founder of the family in that country. The name was afterward anglicized by dropping the final "e." History tells of Robert Chappell, who lived in England about 1550, and his son William. The latter was a profound scholar, becoming a bishop of the church of England, and was stationed over the diocese of Cork, Ireland. William lived about 1580. Another son, Captain John Chapell, became a sailor and commanded the ship *Speedwell*, a trading vessel, sailing between England and the colony of Virginia. On one of his voyages he was accompanied by his son Thomas, a native of Southampton, England, then a young man of twenty-three years. The son took up his residence in Warwick county, Virginia, at the mouth of the James river, where they landed May 28, 1635. He became the father of three sons,—Robert, Thomas and Samuel. The last named is numbered among the direct ancestors of our subject. He became the father of Thomas Chappell, who lived in Charles City county, Virginia, from 1660 until about 1710. Then about 1690 was born his son Thomas, who, having attained his majority, removed across the river to Prince George county and settled in the city of Petersburg, where he was engaged in business as an Indian trader,

from about 1720 until 1740. He married Sarah, daughter of John Jones, and they had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. This number included John Chapell, who was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1722, and died in that county in March, 1775. He was an extensive tobacco planter and became a wealthy man. He married Prudence Tucker, who belonged to a renowned family.

It was their son John who was the paternal grandfather of our subject. He was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1752, and removed to Halifax county in 1782, carrying on business there as a farmer and tobacco planter, becoming very wealthy. He was twice married and had a large family. His death occurred in 1812, when he was aged sixty years. The father of our subject also bore the name of John Chapell and was a native of the Old Dominion, a farmer and planter. In 1836 he removed from Virginia to Missouri, locating in Callaway county, where he developed a fine farm and became an extensive land owner. He was joined in wedlock with Mary F. Adams, daughter of Philip Adams, a native of Virginia and a granddaughter of John Adams, who had three sons,—John, Philip and Sylvester,—who located in Fluvanna and Pittsylvania counties, Virginia, about 1740. John Adams emigrated from Wales to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and spent his remaining days there. As before stated, his sons removed to Virginia, but John is the only one who had a family. He became the father of six sons and two daughters,—William, Richard, Sylvester, John, Philip, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Martha. Their descendants are scattered throughout the south and west. The grandfather of our subject, Philip Adams, was an

extensive tobacco planter and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His family numbered four children.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chappell had five children,—two sons and three daughters,—namely: Sarah, wife of Dr. Lenoir, of Columbia, Missouri; Philip E.; Henry, deceased; Fannie W., wife of Judge J. L. Smith, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Martha, wife of Colonel Henry W. Ewing, of Jefferson City, Missouri. The father was a man of considerable prominence in Virginia, serving for many years as county surveyor and also as collector of revenue. He died on his farm in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1860, at the age seventy-three years, and his wife passed away in 1869, at the age of fifty-eight. They were both members of the Methodist church, south.

Philip E. Chappell, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, August 18, 1837, and under the parental roof spent his boyhood days. He acquired his education in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and afterward engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river until the breaking out of the civil war. About 1865 he embarked in the banking business in Jefferson City, Missouri, and for twenty years was connected with one of the leading financial institutions of that section of the state,—the National Exchange Bank. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Jefferson City, and its interests were materially promoted during his administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In 1881 he entered upon a four-years term as state treasurer, and in 1885 retired from office as he had entered it, with the good will, confidence and regard of the general public. Immediately afterward he removed to Kansas City and accepted the presidency

of the Citizens' National bank, serving in that position until 1891, when he resigned. He now owns extensive cattle interests and much valuable property. He served as a member of the first board of public works of Kansas City, and has given an active and liberal support to the various interests that have had for their object the advancement of the community.

On the 3d of July, 1861, Mr. Chappell married Miss Teresa E. Tarlton, daughter of Colonel M. R. and Mary (Locke) Tarlton. They have had five children,—two sons and three daughters,—namely: Claudia, who became the wife of L. C. Krauthoff, and died leaving one son, Philip Chappell; Logan, who is engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and married Rena Corder, by whom he has two children, Teresa and Hazel; Mary, wife of Hal Gaylord, by whom she has one child, Claudia; John, deceased; and Alice, at home.

In politics Mr. Chappell is a democrat, and in his social relations is a Mason.

THOMAS GLENN HALL, president of the Bank of Buckner, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 6, 1821. His father, Joseph Hall, died about 1836, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Polly Glenn, died in 1830. They left two sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest. Upon his mother's death he went to live with his maternal grandfather, Thomas Glenn, who resided in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. He resided there until twenty-seven years of age and became familiar with farm work in all its departments. For six years he operated a threshing machine and in this

way he secured the money with which he made his first purchase of land.

While living in Ohio, Mr. Hall was united in marriage, on the 16th of January, 1849, to Miss Nancy Martin, who was born near Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, October 26, 1826. On leaving Jefferson county he removed with his wife to Wyandot county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, clearing the land and making his home thereon for five and a half years. He then sold and removed to Butler county, Iowa, thinking that he might secure a better home farther west. There he entered 400 acres of land, improved the property, and continued to make it his residence until July, 1866, when, selling out, he came to Jackson county. He now took up his residence in Fort Osage township, and has since engaged in the cultivation of its rich lands. He is to-day the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm of 425 acres, and derives from this an excellent income. In the midst of well tilled fields stands a comfortable residence and good outbuildings, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision. In the spring of 1892 he aided in the organization of the Bank of Buckner, and was chosen its president. This bank is now in a prosperous condition and ably conducted.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have become the parents of five children, but the only one now living is Maggie, wife of Nathaniel McCune, of Fort Osage. Mary became the wife of Charles G. Hamilton and died in Fort Osage township, at the age of twenty-six years; and Ella died at the age of ten years.

The parents are supporters of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Hall is a member. In politics he has always voted

with the Republican party. Success has crowned his efforts, and to-day he is enjoying a prosperity that is a just reward for his well directed and energetic labors.

SIMEON SEYMOUR TODD, M.D., one of the most progressive physicians of Kansas City, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Vevay, March 10, 1826. The west has been settled up by a class of men who came to this section of the country to secure homes and who have bent every energy to this undertaking. The entire section of the country therefore has become imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress, producing a phenomenal development that could not be accomplished by the conservative east. Amid such surroundings the Doctor was reared and has naturally partaken of the spirit of the times, and this has characterized his entire professional career.

He traces his paternal ancestry in this country to John Todd, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who with his parents fled to Ireland under the persecutions of the reign of Charles II, and in 1736 accompanied his son Robert and two other sons and a daughter to America, making his home near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. David Todd, son of Robert, born in the county of Down, Ireland, came with the family to America, and soon afterward married Hannah Owen, of Welsh parentage. Both died at Lexington, Kentucky. Their son, Owen Todd, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1762, and in early life took up the study of law, but coming west afterward entered the employ of the government as a surveyor of bounty land reserves in Kentucky and southwestern Ohio. He served

as a soldier in the war of 1812, holding the rank of captain under General Wayne in the battle of "Fallen Timbers," and was the first presiding judge of the court of quarter sessions of Clermont county, Ohio. "Todd's fork," of the Little Miami river was named for him. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and died in Vevay, Indiana, at the age of fifty-five years. One of his eleven children was David Andrew Todd, father of the Doctor. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 7, 1799, and for many years engaged in merchandising. He became a pioneer settler of Indiana, and erected one of the first brick houses in Madison, that state. His last years were spent at his home in Vernon, Indiana. He wedded Mary Ogle, born March 27, 1802, a native of Montgomery, now Carroll, county, Virginia, and a daughter of Hiram Ogle, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, and married Sarah Richardson, of Grayson, now Carroll county, Virginia. Later he made his home near Vevay, Indiana, where he carried on farming and milling. He was of English descent, and died in 1845. David A. and Mary Todd became the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom six are now living, namely: Hiram H., Simeon S., Owen W., Elhanan P., Robert S. and Catharine M., widow of Alexander Lattimore, of Washington, District of Columbia. Those who have passed away are John H., Marion D., Sarah J. and Mary B. Marion D. Todd was a prominent minister of the Christian church, preaching for some time in Chester, and in Liverpool, England, and was a warm personal friend of Spurgeon, the great Baptist divine. He died at Los Gatos, California. The parents were both members of the Christian church and the father, David

Todd, was for many years an elder in that church. In early life he served as justice of the peace for many years. His death occurred in 1864, when he was aged sixty-five, and his wife died in 1865, at the age of sixty-three. Both are buried at Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana.

The Doctor was reared in Madison, Indiana, and acquired his education in the common schools, studying the classics under private tutorship. He took up the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, under the direction of Dr. William Davidson, of Madison, Indiana, a Scotch physician of considerable repute, but before he had completed his course he enlisted for service as a private in the Mexican war. On his return he entered the Indiana Medical college at La Porte, Indiana, and was graduated at that institution in the class of February, 1849. Immediately afterward he began practice, opening an office in the autumn in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, where he continued until 1854. In that year he emigrated to California, practicing his profession in Plumas county, where he remained for two years. In 1857 he removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he continued the practice of his profession till the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 he opened an office in San Francisco, and soon after was commissioned surgeon of the fourth California volunteer infantry, and served until after the south had laid down its arms and the preservation of the union was an assured fact.

Dr. Todd then returned to "the states" and settled in Kansas City, where he has since continuously engaged in practice. Up to 1885 he engaged in general practice, but since that time has made a specialty of the diseases of women. He was the projector

and prime mover in the establishment of the Kansas City Medical College, and for many years was dean of the faculty, and for twenty-seven years has been a teacher of the diseases of women, to which chair he was appointed on the organization of the school. He now holds the chair of emeritus professor of obstetrics and diseases of women—an honorary position—and continues to deliver lectures occasionally. He belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, the Kansas City District Medical Society, the State Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president and president, and the Missouri State Medical Association, of which he is an honorary member. He is also an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and other organizations of his profession. He was the pioneer west of the Mississippi in introducing surgery in women's diseases, and his superior skill and ability has given him a foremost place in the ranks of the fraternity.

On the 10th of October, 1850, Doctor Todd was united in marriage with Miss Judith Ann, daughter of Jeremiah Ridgway, of La Porte, Indiana. Her mother bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Willetts. Four children were born of this union, but two died in infancy. Rush B. and Frank S. are now residents of California, and the latter married Miss Nannie E. Mann, by whom he has four children. The mother of this family died in 1861. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and a most estimable lady. On January 21, 1867, the Doctor married Mrs. Thirza F. Dean, widow of Dr. William H. Dean, and daughter of Thomas Scott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. She also was reared a Quaker, and was called to the home beyond this life March 14, 1888. On the 7th of November, 1889, the Doctor was



J. M. Fox.

joined in wedlock with Miss Frances Williams, of Lucas county, Iowa, daughter of Alonzo and Rachel Williams. They are both members of the Unitarian church, and the Doctor is a Master Mason, also belongs to the Loyal Legion, and to George H. Thomas post, G. A. R. In politics he is a republican.

JOHAN M. FOX, of the popular law firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, Kansas City, Missouri, is a gentleman of eastern birth and education. He was born in East Lyme, Connecticut, September 9, 1853, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Beckwith) Fox, natives of Connecticut and representatives of families long resident in New England. Their remote ancestors came to this country from England, and some of them were participants in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Fox's father, the grandfather of our subject, was a veteran of the war of 1812, having served as a lieutenant in that war. Henry Fox was in early life a teacher, but later settled down to farming, and was thus occupied for a number of years. He held various local offices of prominence and trust, and was regarded as one of the most worthy citizens of his community. He died in 1884. The widowed mother is still a resident of Connecticut. Their family was composed of three children, John M. being the second born.

John M. Fox spent his early life on his father's farm, and the first school he attended was the country school near his home. Later he was a student at the Connecticut State Normal School, where he graduated with the class of 1874. Then he entered

tution in 1879, and in 1881 received a diploma from the Columbia College Law School. Yale College conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the Columbia College Law School, Bachelor of Laws; and the University of Kansas, Master of Arts. Immediately after his graduation at the law school in 1881, Mr. Fox came west and located in Kansas City, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. At first he was employed as clerk for the firm of Lathrop & Smith, prominent attorneys, and subsequently he formed a partnership with T. A. F. Jones. In the fall of 1884, by invitation of his old employers, Mr. Fox returned to them, and in January of the following year became a partner of the firm, which is now one of the best known law firms in the city. They are attorneys for a large number of corporations, railroads, banks, etc., and conduct a most extensive general practice. Mr. Fox is not only well posted in law, and an active, energetic business man, but he has the happy faculty of ingratiating himself with all with whom he has dealings, and thus by being able to adapt himself to all kinds and classes of people he is a valued member of the firm.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Nettie Fuller, like himself, a native of Connecticut. They have two daughters,—Anna E. and Marion L.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox are members of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, in which he is now a deacon.



MAJOR GEORGE S. HAMPTON is one of the ablest members of the bar of Missouri. Native talent and acquired ability have won him eminence, and the profession and the

public both accord him a leading place in the ranks of the legal fraternity. Thoroughly conversant with the law in all departments and familiar with its subtleties, he is a student and worker, possessing that dauntless energy without which one must fail of success in any line of endeavor.

Major Hampton was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 2, 1838. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America in colonial days. The paternal grandfather, Wade Hampton, was a native of Kentucky and reared a large family, including George S. Hampton, Sr., father of our subject. He, too, was a native of Kentucky, and was a lawyer by profession. He first married Miss Sallie Long, of his native state, but the wife died in early life and their three children also passed away in childhood. Mr. Hampton afterward married Mrs. Ann (Fairfax) Hepburn, a native of Virginia, who by her first marriage had five sons and a daughter. Colonel W. P. Hepburn is the youngest and the only surviving son. The daughter, Frances M., is living, now at the age of seventy-two years. By the marriage of the parents of our subject, six children were born, four sons and two daughters, but the only ones now living are Catherine C., wife of William Bremner, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and the Major. Mrs. Hampton was a daughter of Dr. Hanson Catlett, a successful physician who served as surgeon in the war of 1812. He was a native of Virginia, was of English lineage and died at an advanced age. His wife was a sister of Matthew Lyon, a man of considerable note who served as a member of congress from three different states. He was elected the last time while in jail, having been imprisoned for resisting the alien and sedition laws.

In 1840 Major Hampton's parents removed with their family to Iowa, where they spent their remaining days. That was during the territorial era, and his father, George S. Hampton, Sr., took a very prominent part in the organization of the state, serving as secretary of the first constitutional convention of Iowa, and was clerk of the supreme court of the state for ten years. In the latter part of his life he was for a number of years superintendent of public instruction in Iowa. During the war, loyal to the union, he enlisted in what was known as the Gray-beard regiment and served for two years, although he had formerly been a pro-slavery democrat. His abilities and fitness for leadership made him a prominent and influential citizen of the state. Both he and his wife were pioneers in the work of the Baptist church in Iowa. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of seventy-three.

Major Hampton was reared in Iowa City, acquired his education there, was one of the first students to enter the State university, and held a certificate for graduation. He spent a portion of his boyhood in his father's office and at one time acted as page in the state legislature. When his literary education was completed he studied law in Iowa City and was admitted to the bar in 1860; but after the breaking out of the civil war he could not content himself to follow a quiet business career when the existence of his country was in peril, and enlisted at the first call for three-years men. He became a member of company H, thirteenth Iowa infantry, as a private, but soon rose to the rank of lieutenant, and with his regiment took part in the battle of Shiloh. After that engagement he was made a staff officer, with the rank of captain, and for two years was on the staff of Brigadier

General Thomas J. McKean, of Iowa. He was with him at the battle of Corinth, and took part in the invasion of Mississippi. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and after its surrender went with the troops to Nebraska to aid in quelling the Indians in their depredations. In the fall of 1864 he served as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Major General James G. Blunt, and took part in the Price raid. He was in the battle of Lexington, Big Blue, the defense of the fords of the Little Blue, the battle of Westport and was present at Mine creek when Generals Marmaduke and Cable were captured. With the troops he then pursued the enemy until they crossed the Arkansas river. At the close of the war he was mustered out, being at that time captain and assistant adjutant general. During the service he was a member of the famous "Crocker Iowa brigade."

When the south had laid down its arms and his services were no longer needed, Major Hampton returned to the practice of law and established an office in Lawrence, Kansas, where he practiced for thirteen years. In the spring of 1877 he came to Kansas City, but in the following autumn removed to Cherokee county, Kansas, where he continued a member of the bar until 1884. He was also deputy county attorney for one term. For eleven years past he has been a member of the bar of Kansas City, and has a large clientage, to which his abilities and fidelity to duty well entitle him.

On the 27th of October, 1863, Major Hampton married Maria Louisa Asay, daughter of A. B. and Mary (Lewis) Asay. They have three children: Frank H., the eldest, now has charge of the drapery department of the North Furniture Company, of Kansas City, with which he has been connected for

ten years. He married Lina Eaton, and they have one child, Louisa True. His second son, Alexander A., is foreman of the steel department of the Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company, of Kansas City, in whose employ he has been for nine years. His only daughter, Mary Ann, is a young lady of considerable musical talent and is at her parental home.

The parents and children are members of the Methodist church. Major Hampton is a Master Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias societies, and of George H. Thomas post, G. A. R. In politics he is a republican, and during Harrison's administration was deputy internal revenue collector under General Devol. He is now attorney for several insurance companies and the Cooper Chemical Company. His home is at 2903 Locust street, over which his wife presides with gracious hospitality, while to their many friends they ever extend a hearty welcome.

CHARLES J. BOWER, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 27, 1843, and descended from German and French ancestry. His father, Robert Bower, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the grandfather, Valentine Bower, spent his entire life in his native land. He reared a large family and lived to an advanced age. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Genevieve Sheibley, was an Alsatian, and her father spent his entire life in France. While in the land of his birth Robert Bower served as a member of the old guard under Napoleon. In 1826 he crossed the Atlantic to America and located in Stark county, Ohio, where he made his

home for a few years, then removed to Ross county, same state, where he spent his remaining days. His death occurred in 1864, and his wife died in 1857. They were members of the Lutheran church. In their family of eleven children were seven sons and four daughters, six of whom are now living, namely: Mary, widow of Basil Bogen; Barbara, widow of Albert Mertz; Genevieve, widow of Philip Dair; Jennie, John and Charles J.

The last named resided in Ross county until eleven years of age, when he started out in life for himself, and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own efforts. He grew to manhood in Kenton and Carroll counties, Kentucky, and at the age of sixteen he engaged in teaching school. With the money thus acquired he obtained his own education, being a student in Des Peres Institute in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1857-8. Later he attended Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he continued until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the southern army as a member of the fourth Kentucky cavalry, company F, and served until hostilities were over. He served under Generals Marshall, Preston, Breckinridge, Williams, Echols, Jones and John H. Morgan: he was in all the campaigns of that famous regiment. He was wounded in the right leg at Bull's Gap, Tennessee, but continued at the front until after the war was ended. He surrendered at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, May 1, 1865.

Returning then to Carroll county, Kentucky, Mr. Bower was there engaged in teaching school for a time, when, wishing to follow the legal profession, he began studying law in 1867. His thorough application and persistent efforts enabled him to graduate in the spring of 1868 at the Cincin-

nati Law college, and in September of that year he came to Kansas City, where he practiced until August, 1894. For twenty-six years he was a member of the bar of Jackson county and had a good practice, which attested his skill and ability. He was ever a painstaking and conscientious practitioner, laboring earnestly for his clients' interests, a logical thinker, a clear reasoner and a forceful speaker. These qualities brought to him success and won him a place among the leading lawyers of the city, county and state. In August, 1894, he suffered an attack of paralysis, which necessitated his abandonment of his profession.

On the 11th of May, 1870, Mr. Bower was united in marriage, in Kansas City, with Miss Sarah Chaplin, a daughter of Benjamin G. and Sarah (Ward) Chaplin. They have six children,—three sons and three daughters,—namely: Frank A., Mary C., Jennie W., Morrison Munford, Henry W. and Florence A. Mr. Bower and his wife attend the Central Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, and since 1871 they have made their home at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cleveland avenue, where they extend a warmhearted hospitality to their many friends. Frank A. Bower, the eldest son, graduated at Washington university, St. Louis, in 1891, and is now a promising young lawyer of the Kansas City bar.

Mr. Bower is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is an unswerving adherent of the principles of the democratic party, taking a very active part in its work and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has been a delegate to the county and state conventions since 1876, and was the original Cleveland delegate in this state. He was also the



J. M. Hayward.

organizer of the ex-Confederate Benevolent Association, which has a large membership. A kindhearted and genial man of strict integrity of character, Mr. Bower is highly esteemed by all who know him, and has a large circle of friends.

FRANCIS M. HAYWARD.—The men who attain eminence, or even a fair standing, at the bar or in other professional lines in the leading cities of this country, must be “brainy,” progressive, up-to-date men; and this fact obtains none the less in Kansas City than in some of the more populous cities of the union. The Kansas City bar has many able representatives, and among its list of prominent lawyers is found the name of Francis M. Hayward, a biography of whom we are pleased to accord place in this volume.

Francis M. Hayward is of eastern birth. He was born in New Hampshire, February 28, 1856, son of John W. and Esther C. (Morse) Hayward, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New Hampshire; both of English descent. Dr. Lemuel Hayward, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a distinguished man and surgeon in the Revolutionary war; he was an uncle of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and died in 1821. John W. Hayward, the grandfather of Francis M., was a lawyer of Boston and died in that city when comparatively a young man. His son, John W., the father of our subject, is a farmer and still resides in New Hampshire, where he is well known and highly esteemed, he having frequently been honored by official preferment; has served in numerous minor offices and also in the state legislature

of New Hampshire. To him and his wife were born three children, Francis M. being the eldest.

On his father's farm, located near Walpole, Mr. Hayward was reared. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and at Meriden, New Hampshire, and in 1876 he entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1880. After this he spent two years in the Harvard Law School. In September, 1882, he came west and located at Topeka, Kansas, where he was soon after admitted to the bar and where he entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1887, when he came to Kansas City. Both by natural and acquired ability is he fitted for the legal profession, and his ability together with his close application soon gained for him high standing among the leading members of the bar in this city. In 1888 he formed a partnership with F. W. Griffin, under the name of Hayward & Griffin, which existed until November, 1893, when it was dissolved, and since that time he has practiced alone.

Mr. Hayward was married in 1884 to Miss Kate S. Davis, of Galesburg, Illinois, and their union has been blessed in the birth of three children,—Charles D., Margaret and George M.

Mr. Hayward is Republican in his views, and, while he has always taken a laudable interest in public affairs, he has never been an office-seeker, nor has he ever allowed his name to be used in any campaign, his whole time and attention being given to his profession. He and his wife are members of the St. George's parish, Episcopal church, and he is vestryman in the same. Thus, in brief, is outlined the life of one of Kansas City's prominent lawyers and most worthy citizens.

JAMES L. PHELPS, deputy county clerk, Independence, Missouri, dates his birth in the neighboring state of Illinois. He was born in Ottawa, La Salle county, January 1, 1855, ninth in the family of eleven children,—five sons and six daughters,—of B. T. and Margaret (Reynolds) Phelps. B. T. Phelps was of Virginia birth, born in Bedford county in 1810, while his wife was born in Kentucky. In 1882 he came with his family to Independence, Missouri, and here passed the closing years of his life and died, his death occurring June 1, 1895. Mrs. Phelps survives him and still makes her home in this city.

James L. Phelps was reared and educated in Ottawa and is a graduate of the high school of that place with the class of 1874. After completing his high-school course he took up the study of law, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. From that time until 1885 he made his home in Arkansas and Kansas, practicing law in Newport, Arkansas, and Atchison, Kansas, and in the last named year removed to Independence, Missouri. Here he was for a time employed by different abstract and loan firms, gained a wide acquaintance and soon became a favorite among the people with whom he had dealings. In January, 1889, he was appointed marshal of the court of appeals in Kansas City, which position he ably filled until January, 1895, and since then has been chief deputy in the office of the county clerk at Independence.

Mr. Phelps was married in Independence, August 7, 1883, to Miss Nellie Gregg, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Bryant) Gregg, now residents of Independence.

All his life Mr. Phelps has taken a deep

and enthusiastic interest in political affairs, always affiliating with the democratic party. While a resident of Atchison he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he filled most acceptably; and indeed all his services in the various positions which he has occupied have ever been characterized by fidelity and efficiency. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1889, and since 1892 has been a deacon in the church.

THOMAS GROTEN DRYDEN, who is now living retired in Lees Summit, has long been identified with the history of Jackson county, and has taken an important part in the development and upbuilding of the locality with which he has been connected. True to all the duties of public and private life he has so lived as to command the confidence and respect of all, and now in his declining years has the high regard which should always accompany old age.

He was born on the 3d of February, 1813, in Worcester county, Maryland. His father, William Dryden, was a native of that state, born in 1783, and is a son of William and Rachel (Morgan) Dryden. The grandfather also was born in Maryland, and descended from one of four brothers who came from England at a very early day. William Dryden, the father, removed to Ohio, in 1813, taking up his residence in Adams county, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1858. He married Nancy Newton, who was born in Maryland in 1793, a daughter of Levin Newton, who was born in Maryland and was of English lineage. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dryden also was celebrated in their native state, and the latter died in

1886. They had six children,—Isaac N., Thomas G., Maria Louisa, Samuel, Mrs. Sarah Morgan and William H. C.

Our subject is the only surviving member of the family. During his infancy his parents removed to the Buckeye state and in Adams county he was reared and educated. The wild scenes of frontier life thus early became familiar to him and he aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm. At the age of nineteen he began farming on his own account and has since been dependent upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

In 1839 Mr. Dryden was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ellis, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Ellis, who served in the war of 1812, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio during his boyhood. Mrs. Dryden died in 1860. In the family were nine children, five of whom reached maturity; Samuel, now a merchant of Lees Summit; Isaac N., who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, when faithfully defending the union cause. He enlisted in the twenty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry as a private, but his ability and meritorious service won him promotion and he rose to the rank of captain, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was then but little more than twenty-one years of age and was a brilliant young man. Maria Louisa is the wife of W. H. Pittinger. Sarah Arabella is the widow of James F. Shepherd. Thyrza A. is the wife of John Munns, of Prairie township.

Mr. Dryden became a resident of Missouri in October, 1865, and after spending one winter in Blue township, Jackson county, removed to Prairie township, where he pur-

chased an improved farm. Shortly afterward he sold this property and purchased a tract of unimproved land in the same township, to the improvement of which he devoted his energies. He followed farming exclusively as a life work, and placing acre after acre under the plow transformed his land into a valuable and productive farm. He is a self-made man in the best sense of that oft misused term, and energy, perseverance and capable management have been the important factors in his success, securing to him a competence which now enables him to live retired.

In May, 1889, Mr. Dryden was united in marriage with Martha Elizabeth Bush, a native of Callaway county, Missouri, and a daughter of William F. and Lydia Jane (Cheatham) Powell, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Powell was born in 1813, and during his boyhood days came to Missouri, where at the age of twenty-one years he was married. His first wife having died he was again married, at the age of twenty-five, to the mother of Mrs. Dryden. They always lived in Callaway county, Missouri, where Mr. Powell followed farming. Their family numbered four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Dryden, Lemuel F. and Mrs. Lydia J. Thomas. The first named was born December 15, 1840, and by her first marriage had two children,—Sallie J., now the wife of Charles R. Curry, and Lemuel J. Bush.

In 1845 Mr. Dryden became a member of the Masonic fraternity, but is now dimitted, and in the same year united with the Christian church. In politics he has been a staunch republican since the organization of the party, is deeply interested in its growth and success, and served as delegate to its

conventions at a time when it was a dangerous thing to announce one's self as an advocate of republican principles. He was also president of the vigilance committee at an early day. Fearless and outspoken in defense of what he believed to be right he has ever been the champion of the poor and friendless, the down-trodden and oppressed, and his generous, kindly nature has won recognition in the friendship of many.

HOMER REED.—There is no business man in Kansas City that stands higher in the esteem of his fellow townsmen than Mr. Reed, who is now serving in the capacity of postmaster. A man of strong convictions, he is positive in his character and of incorruptible integrity. A useful, intelligent citizen, he justly takes rank among Missouri's leading and representative men and has been an important factor in the business interests of Kansas City. His career has by no means been an uninterrupted era of prosperity. He has had many difficulties to overcome and in his early years received few advantages, and after his father's death was largely thrown upon his own resources.

Mr. Reed is a native of Jackson county, Michigan. He was born on the 26th of August, 1847, and is the only son of Thomas H. and Mary (Wilcox) Reed, natives of New York. The family from which he descended was early founded in the Empire state, where was established in pioneer days a colony which located what was known as the Reed's farm. James Reed was a captain in the French and Indian war, and served as quartermaster in the revolutionary war. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and in 1840 came to the west,

taking up his residence in Jackson county, Michigan, where he built a log cabin, in which Kansas City's present postmaster first opened his eyes to the light of day. The father soon afterward embarked in the mercantile business at Leslie, which he carried on continuously until his death, which occurred in 1866. In this enterprise he achieved moderate success and his entire attention was devoted to his business interests. His wife died in 1893.

Mr. Reed of this review was reared in the rural districts of Michigan, taking advantage of such opportunities as came in his way; but these were somewhat meager. He attended a country school, preparing himself for college as well as he could, and in 1864 entered the University of Michigan. He was, however, unable to pursue a continuous course. On his father's death he was obliged to lay aside his text-books and care for the business interests of his mother. Subsequently he re-entered school and was graduated with the class of 1872. He then studied law for a year, and in 1873 came to Kansas City and was admitted to the bar, where he practiced his profession, very successfully, for some time. He was and is a close student and possesses the keen discernment, analytical mind and sound judgment which insure success to a member of the bar. While practicing his business lay largely in the direction of real-estate law, and he invested considerable sums of money for both eastern and western capitalists in real estate. This led to a familiarity with the real-estate market, and from time to time Mr. Reed made judicious investments and now owns and controls extensive property interests in Kansas City. He has been very successful in his business endeavors and has accumulated a competence.



John A. Haddis

Mr. Reed has taken an active part in politics, though never seeking office. In May, 1894, he was appointed to the position which he now fills, and has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that has won him high commendation. He is connected with various benevolent, charitable, literary and social organizations. He was a charter member of the Humane Society, and is a member of the Kansas City Benevolent Trust association, and the Children's Free hospital. He is a man of broad sympathies and quick to respond to a story of distress or need.

In 1869 Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Laura Coates, daughter of the late Colonel Kersey Coates. Since the latter's death, Mr. Reed has been associated with J. L. and A. C. Coates in the management of the extensive property interests of the estate, including the erection of the new Coates house, one of the most renowned hotels of the west. He has always been an officer of the Coates House Management Company, the Coates Estate Hotel Company, and the Coates Opera House Company, and is also president of the Forest Hill Cemetery, entirely directing and controlling its policy.

THOMAS A. DODDS.—In the subject of this sketch is found an enterprising and thoroughgoing man, and one who, as superintendent of the streets of Kansas City, has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. In this connection some personal mention of him will be of interest, and a brief sketch of his life is as follows:

Thomas A. Dodds was born in Mont-

gomery county, Ohio, February 15, 1855, son of Thomas and Nancy (Stewart) Dodds. Both the Stewart and the Dodds families have long been residents of America, their arrival here being prior to the Revolutionary period. Some of the ancestors of our subject were soldiers in the Revolution. Thomas Dodds was a farmer and tobacco-buyer, passed his life in Ohio, and died in that state about the year 1857. His widow survives and is now a resident of Kansas City. Thomas A. Dodds, our immediate subject, is one of their family of two children, the other being deceased. In his native county he spent the first seventeen years of his life, receiving a limited education in the common schools and learning the trade of harness-maker. This trade, however, he never followed. In 1871 he and his mother removed to Osage City, Kansas, where he was employed as superintendent and general manager for the Carbon Coal & Mining Company, at Scranton, Kansas. Subsequently he became manager of a hardware store, where he remained thus occupied until 1883, when the company removed to Kansas City. On taking up his abode here Mr. Dodds turned his attention to the real-estate business, which he carried on successfully several years. He was for one year in the employ of the Armour Packing Company. In April, 1894, he was appointed to his present position, that of superintendent of streets, by Mayor Webster Davis. The push and enterprise which characterized his labor in other lines stands him in good stead here, and in this responsible position he is rendering a high degree of satisfaction. Politically, Mr. Dodds has all his life been a stanch Republican and has taken enthusiastic interest in public affairs, but has never been an office-seeker. He

maintains a membership in the Elks and the National Union.

Mr. Dodds was married May 5, 1881, to Miss Mary Bethel, a native of Newburg, Indiana. But their happy married life was of brief duration, ending with her death in 1884. She left a little daughter, Eva B.

WILLIAM D. STROTHER, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Lees Summit, is one of the worthy citizens that Kentucky has furnished to this county. He was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, March 10, 1827, and is the seventh in order of birth in a family of eleven children. His paternal grandfather, Robert Strother, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky before the beginning of the nineteenth century. He located near the present site of Louisville, which at that time, however, was little more than a frog-pond. Subsequently he removed to Barren county, where he spent his remaining days. Two of his sons were soldiers in the war of 1812.

The father of our subject, John Dabney Strother, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, but was reared a farmer in Kentucky. He was a self-educated man and the success of his life was the reward of his own labor. He started out for himself as a farm hand, working for \$8 a month, and while thus employed he was one day accosted by General Lucas, who asked him if he would accept a position as deputy sheriff. Mr. Strother answered in the affirmative and served in that capacity and as high sheriff of Nelson county for twelve years. He was also offered an excellent position by the governor of the state, but declined.

He married Nancy Ann Slaughter, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Pendleton) Slaughter. In the eighteenth century they removed to Kentucky and became pioneer settlers of Nelson county, making there a permanent location. Mrs. Strother was reared and married there, and they began their domestic life in Bardstown. An aunt of our subject became the wife of Judge Carpenter, and another married Captain Matthew Duncan, of the United States army, both gentlemen of considerable prominence. The Doctor's parents continued their residence in Bardstown until called to the home beyond. In politics the father was an old-line Whig, and in religious belief he was an Episcopalian. His death occurred in 1850, and his wife passed away in 1839. To his children he gave good educational privileges, and of the family of eleven sons and daughters all reached years of maturity. Elizabeth became the wife of Enoch Hinton—both deceased—and had two children. Mary became the wife of Henry Glasscock, of Paris, Missouri, and had five children. The parents are both deceased. Margaret, living in La Rue county, Kentucky, is the widow of William Slaughter, and has five children. Sarah is the wife of Frank Bealmean, of Lees Summit. Robert is a physician of Kentucky. Maria D. is the deceased wife of William B. Howard. Dr. William is the next younger. Emily is the widow of Charles Cowherd, of Kansas City, and has three children. Ben H., of Kansas City, married Miss Frances McCawley, of Washington, D. C., and they have four children. Catherine is now deceased. Dr. John D., now deceased, married Miss Esther Elliott, of Kentucky, and they have two children. Two sons served in the civil war, Dr. Robert Strother having been

a surgeon in General Bragg's command, while Dr. John D. was surgeon of the first Arkansas regiment, and was at the first battle of Manassas.

Dr. Strother of this review completed his literary education in St. Joseph's college, of Bardstown, and afterward read medicine with his brother Robert. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of New York city with the class of 1851, and began practice in his native city, where he remained for a year. During the following quarter of a century he was a prominent and successful physician of Bullitt county, and the year 1876 he spent in practice in Texas. He then returned to Bullitt county, and in 1882 came to Jackson county, having since made his home at Lees Summit, where he is engaged in the practice as a member of the regular profession. He served for five years as visiting physician of the Jackson county asylum and poor farm, and for one year was the resident physician there.

In May, 1855, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Julia Sanders, a native of Bullitt county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Sommers) Sanders, both of whom are deceased. The lady was born August 29, 1836, and died July 9, 1885. The Doctor and his wife had become the parents of ten children, nine of whom reached adult age. Mary Elizabeth is the wife of J. C. Fields, of Lees Summit. Dr. Joseph S. married Miss Mattie Cowherd, of Lees Summit, Missouri, and they have two children, Edmund and Julia. John D. is an attorney at Blue Springs, Missouri. Lillian is now deceased. George B. married Miss Nannie Parks, an attorney of Belton, and has two children, Bessie and George. William Howard married Miss Mussie Parks, lives at Wakefield, Kansas, and has one

child, Duvall. Ben Slaughter, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Kansas City, married Nellie Whiting. Samuel B. is an attorney at Kansas City. Juliette completes the family.

The Doctor is a stalwart democrat, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party, and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. His skill and ability in his profession have brought to him a liberal patronage, while the social qualities of his nature have gained him many friends.

WILLIAM S. JONES is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Jackson county, dating his residence here from 1854. For many years he was connected with the agricultural interest, but is now living retired.

He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, October, 3, 1820, and belongs to one of the old Virginia families. His grandfather, William Jones, was a native of the Old Dominion, and in pioneer days removed to Kentucky. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the struggle for independence. The father of our subject, Joshua Jones, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, and when a young man left home, removing to the western part of the state. He was married in Mercer county, to Nancy Sanders, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and a daughter of Olmond Sanders, who went to Kentucky in an early day and spent his remaining years there. Mr. and Mrs. Jones began their domestic life in Mercer county, and then removed to Washington county, but later returned to Mercer county, where the father died in 1857. He was a soldier of

the war of 1812. His wife long survived him and passed away in December, 1892. She was a member of the Baptist church, and a most estimable lady. In their family were five children, namely: William S., Mrs. Martha Bull, Mrs. Sarah Robertson, Mrs. Lucy Huffman and James Harvey Jones.

Our subject was the eldest. He was born in Mercer county and spent his childhood days in that county and in Washington county. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and after laying aside his text-books he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for several years. He also carried on agricultural pursuits, and in order to secure a home removed to Boyle county, Kentucky. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey, Mr. Jones chose Miss Jemima Best, and the wedding was celebrated in 1842. The lady was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Banks and Elizabeth (Heptonstall) Best, both natives of Virginia and early settlers of Kentucky. Their last days were spent in Mercer county, where the father died in 1853, the mother in 1860. They had thirteen children, but only three are now living, namely: John, Mrs. Jones and William. The grandfather, Caleb Heptonstall, was a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Jones was born February 20, 1824, and proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet. Their family numbered five children, who are yet living.

The record of the family is as follows: Mary E., the eldest, is the wife of Hiram G. Townsend, of Kansas City, and they have two children, Maud and Blanche. John W. married Eliza Ritter and lives in Prairie township. Ada, Wallace, Thornton, Lester, Walter and Marian are their six children.

Nannie E. is the wife of Burwood Brown, of Washington township, and they have four children, Mabel, George W., Maud and Harrie. George Alfred wedded Mary Jones, and with their three children,—William R., Minnie Lee and George A.,—they reside in Prairie township. Minnie Lee, the youngest of the family, is the wife of James Bengers, of Kansas City, and they have three children,—Maud, Margy and James L.

After his marriage, Mr. Jones carried on farming in Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1854, when he came to Jackson county, Missouri. For forty years he has lived either in Lees Summit or within three miles of the town except during the period of the war. In the fall of 1861 he joined Captain Duncan's company of Colonel Rosser's regiment and participated in the siege of Lexington. Being taken ill he was sent home on a furlough, after which he went to Upton Hayes' camp, and in the battle of White Oaks was wounded by a minie ball which entered the right breast, penetrated the right lung and came out under the shoulder blade. His wound forced him to remain at home until the next spring, at which time he was taken prisoner and sent to Kansas City, where he was incarcerated for some time. When he was given his freedom, as he could not stay in Jackson county, he went to New Mexico with a freighting train owned by George Bryant. While on this trip war order No. 11 was issued, and his family was obliged to leave Jackson county, going to Clinton county, Missouri, where they remained until the fall of 1866. In December, 1863, Mr. Jones returned and after much search secured trace of his family. When he again returned to his farm he found everything in a dilapidated condition, for ruin and

devastation had followed in the wake of the armies. He now owns 250 acres of valuable land in Prairie township, all highly cultivated, but during the past six years he has lived retired, leaving the development of his farm to others, while with a comfortable competence he is resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Jones and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Lees Summit, in which he has served as deacon and trustee, but has now resigned. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he has always been a stalwart democrat and has served as school director. The greater part of his time and attention, however, have been devoted to his business interests, which, well managed, have brought to him a handsome return. He is public-spirited and progressive, aiding as he can in those enterprises which are calculated to promote the general welfare and build up his community.

A F. WAINRIGHT, M. D., is more than a physician and surgeon: he is a scientist, who in his investigations has given to the medical profession many valuable truths. His practice, crowned with excellent success, places him at the head of the medical fraternity in Kansas City and all acknowledge that his position of eminence is justly merited.

Dr. Wainright was born in Lewis county, Missouri, July 11, 1858, and is a son of Daniel T. and Amanda F. (Agee) Wainright, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father descended from Huguenot ancestry, while the mother was of English lineage. Throughout the country, Daniel

T. Wainright has traveled as a minister of the Methodist church, south, devoting his entire life to the work of christianity and to the uplifting of his fellow men. He has established many churches in northern Missouri, and after a long and useful life is now living retired in Newtonia, Missouri, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife was called to her final rest in 1889, but her memory remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew her. Their family numbered ten children, nine of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Jennie Boston, of Newtonia, Missouri; Mrs. Julia King, of that place; William M., a Methodist Episcopal minister, of Carthage, Missouri; George R., of Kansas City; Thomas, who is engaged in the banking business in Monett, Missouri; Dr. S. H., a missionary in Japan, where he has been stationed seven years; Mrs. Sallie Burk, of Miami, Indian Territory; and Dr. Wainright, of this sketch.

Our subject is indebted to the public-school system and to the Monticello Seminary for a liberal literary education, and at the age of eighteen years took up the study of medicine. It is said that success awaits every individual if he will but enter the field of labor for which nature designed him and continue faithful therein; and if success be any criterion, nature certainly intended that C. F. Wainright should be a physician. He was graduated at the Missouri Medical college, of St. Louis, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Shelby county, this state, where he remained for eight years, during which time he served as coroner, and was also secretary of the Shelby County Medical Society. He has always been a student of his profession, and in order to fit himself still more perfectly for his life work he took

a course in the Bellevue Hospital College, of New York city, at which institution he was graduated in 1889.

A broader field of labor being offered him in Kansas City, Dr. Wainright removed to this city in January, 1890, and was soon established in a large general practice which has proved the ladder on which he has climbed to eminence. There is no profession which offers better opportunities for a successful career and none in which success depends more upon the merits of the individual. In 1891 Dr. Wainright was elected to the chair of professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis in the University Medical College, which position he still occupies. He is also professor of physiology in the Scarritt Training School; professor of anesthetics in the Western Dental College; professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Woman's Medical College, and is consulting physician in All Saints Hospital, Scarritt Hospital, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Hospital and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Hospital. He also serves as medical examiner for various insurance societies, including the Bankers' Life of Kansas City, the Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the Bankers and Merchants' of Chicago, the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Dr. Wainright is an honored and valued member of various medical societies, is a member and one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine, which was organized in his office in March, 1891, and which is recognized by the profession as one of the best societies in the United States. He also belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, is corresponding secretary of the Missouri State Medical Society, is a member of

the American Medical Association, and of the District Medical Society. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Scottish-rite or thirty-second-degree Mason.

In the autumn of 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Wainright and Miss Ella C. Parsons, a native of Shelby county, Missouri. They have two daughters,—Helen and Alice. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and in politics he is a democrat. His record entitles him to a prominent place in this work, for his life is an example of the power of patient purpose and resolute working, and illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote of a man's life. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual, and as exhibited in the lives of many it constitutes the true source of natural strength.

HON. A. S. LYMAN, one of the leading lawyers of the Kansas City bar, has attained eminence in his profession, and an honorable place among his fellows. He has a well balanced judgment and possesses strong analytical and logical reasoning power. He delves deep in legal science in the endeavor to bring to light new facts and principles, and is thoroughly versed in his chosen calling, a fact which has placed him in an honorable and foremost position among the members of the fraternity in Jackson county.

Mr. Lyman is a native of New York city, born December 1, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Ellen Lyman, also natives of

that place. The father was a contractor and builder who enjoyed a very extensive trade. Under the parental roof our subject was reared to manhood, and in the metropolis of the east acquired his literary education, being graduated at Manhattan College with the class of 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once established an office in New York, where he remained as a legal practitioner until 1885, coming thence to Kansas City.

In the ten years of his residence here Mr. Lyman has succeeded in building up a large practice, and in 1890 was assistant prosecuting attorney under H. M. Withers, serving until the term of the latter expired in 1891. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Lyman was elected to the state legislature, where he served during the regular session and in the extra session of 1892. During both terms he served as chairman of the committee on appropriations, and was a useful and valuable member of the house, so ably representing his constituents that in 1892 he was elected to the state senate, his term expiring in 1897. He is chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committee on appropriations, also a member of the judiciary committee and several others. He introduced and secured the passage of the appropriation bill for the Missouri exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, also introduced the first appropriation bill for the state militia that had been passed since the war. He was largely instrumental in having the present election bill passed, and has been very active in both houses, proving a good officer and laboring earnestly for the welfare of the general public.

In politics, Mr. Lyman is a stalwart democrat, deeply interested in the success

of his party, and as a campaign speaker his services are much in demand. He is an orator of superior ability, both on the political platform and before judge and jury, and the standing that is accorded him in his profession well indicates superior merit.

MAJOR ALF BRANT, superintendent of the Kansas City workhouse, is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, born September 14, 1833, and is a son of Seth and Rachel (Jackson) Brant. Among his ancestors on both sides were numbered heroes of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania; the mother was a native of Virginia, and from the same family to which she belonged was descended the brave and intrepid Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate service. Both the Brant and Jackson families were founded in Ohio at a very early day and the maternal great-grandfather secured from the government a tract of land which he afterward distributed among his children. His son, Thomas J., always lived upon this grant. The ferry at Wellsville, Ohio, was established by a member of the Jackson family, and is still operated by one of his descendants. The great-grandfather Jackson was taken prisoner by Big Foot, an Indian, just as Poe was approaching with his party. A tomahawk was thrown which broke his shoulder, but he outran the Indian and found protection in Poe's escort.

Familiar with the experiences of pioneer life in Ohio, Seth Brant, the father of our subject, also became a frontier settler of Indiana, casting his lot with the early settlers of Owen county. There he spent his remaining days, and his death occurred in

1853. By occupation he was a farmer and followed that pursuit as a means of livelihood throughout his entire career. His family numbered four children who grew to maturity: the Major, whose name heads this sketch; Rev. J. E., Margaret J. and Thomas J., who is cashier of a bank in Utica, Nebraska.

Major Brant was reared in the state of his nativity and acquired the greater part of his education in the public schools, but also pursued his studies for a short time in the university at Greencastle, Indiana. He afterward engaged in teaching in Lancaster, Indiana, for a while. He had to give up a cherished plan of securing a collegiate education on account of the death of his father, and soon after he left Indiana and came to Missouri, arriving in this state in 1857. Here he located in Macon county, and opened the Bavier coal mines on land which he had purchased, taking the first coal from this mine. Subsequently he removed to Mercer county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and merchandising near Pleasanton, until the breaking out of the civil war. He also engaged to some extent in dealing in stock, doing quite a profitable business along this line. He would take stock in exchange for merchandise and drive them to Westport, where he would sell to freighters.

Immediately after the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Brant enlisted in the first Iowa militia, in April, 1861, and was elected first lieutenant and afterward as captain of the company. He served the three months term of enlistment, and then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined the service as a private of the fifth Kansas cavalry, in which he remained for little more than three years. He was the first sergeant

of his company, afterward was made first lieutenant, and gallantly participated in all the battles of his regiment. He had a shoulder broken while on skirmish duty by his horse falling. When his term as a cavalryman had expired, Lieutenant Brant re-enlisted in the Hancock veteran corps in 1865, and for another year remained at the front. There were sixteen men in this company, including Mr. Brant, who had been officers, yet would not accept any official position in the company, caring not for the insignia of rank and content to faithfully perform their duty as loyal defenders of the old flag and the cause it represented, having only the approval of their own consciences.

After five years of faithful and meritorious service, Major Brant returned to Missouri to find that he had lost all of his earthly possessions, and that he must begin life anew. He located in Lexington, Missouri, where he carried on a livery stable for a time and subsequently a grocery store. During his residence there he was marshal and collector of Lexington for four years. In the fall of 1876 he came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the dairy business, which he carried on for a few years, when he purchased the broken down plant of the Kansas City Oil Company and began business, under the name of Brant & Son Oil Company. After successfully managing the new enterprise until 1890, he sold out to Sutton Brothers. Once more he resumed the livery business, which he conducted for about three years, when, in April, 1894, he was appointed to his present position and has since been the efficient superintendent of the Kansas City workhouse. He has planned a new building, which is now under course of construction, and planned after the manner of his suggestions, and will be



J. P. Henry.

one the best equipped and most substantial city buildings imaginable.

Major Brant is one of the well known and prominent men of Kansas City. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving as commander of McPherson post. His interest in military affairs has never abated, and he was one of the organizers of company A, the largest company in the third regiment of the Missouri national guards. For several years he was in command of the company, which was excellently drilled, as he was a splendid disciplinarian.

In 1857 Major Brant was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fairleigh, by whom he has had three children,—all deceased. He is a popular citizen, a gentleman of courteous, genial and kindly manner, and his circle of friends is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances.

JAMES P. HENRY, M. D., has for nearly half a century maintained his residence in Independence, Missouri, and is therefore entitled to rank foremost among its pioneers. There are now only eleven men living in this city and township who were here when Dr. Henry came to Independence in the spring of 1849.

James P. Henry was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, June 29, 1819, and when small removed with his father's family to Harrison county, that state, where he was reared. Jesse Henry, his father, was a man of local prominence in his day. For some twenty years he served as sheriff of Harrison county, his home during this period being in Cynthiana. In 1845 he left his Kentucky home and came over into Missouri,

first making settlement in Booneville, and a year later removing to Independence, where the closing years of his life were passed and where he died in the spring of 1852. He was one of the first mayors of this city. His wife, the Doctor's mother, was before her marriage Miss Nancy Porter. She died in Independence in the year 1876. In their family were six children,—three sons and three daughters,—James P. being the eldest.

He received an academic education at Cynthiana, and was there deputy sheriff under his father for several years. Later he filled the position of deputy clerk of the circuit and county court for about two years in Harrison county. Then he took up the study of medicine, at first in Cynthiana and subsequently in the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in the spring of 1843. After practicing one year in Cynthiana he came, in October, 1844, to Missouri, locating at New Franklin, Howard county, where he remained five years, or until his removal to Independence in the spring of 1849. Since that date he has been a constant practitioner. At this writing he is regarded as the oldest practicing physician in Jackson county; and throughout his whole residence here he has in many ways been prominently identified with the best interests of the city. For about ten years he was the regular attending physician at the county asylum and for a number of years was one of the curators of the orphan asylum of Kansas City, having been appointed to the latter position by Governor Woodson.

Dr. Henry is a man of family. He was married in Clark county, Kentucky, in April, 1845, to Miss Eleanor Smith, a native of that county, and to them were born two children—Mary E. and Charles M. Charles

M. died in Independence, January 17, 1895. He was for many years deputy recorder in Kansas City.

Early in life Dr. Henry was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and has been a Royal Arch Mason since 1845.

JUDGE JOHN W. HENRY, judge of the circuit court, and one of the most eminent representatives of the bench and bar of Missouri, now living in Kansas City, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, January 27, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Nancy (Porter) Henry, who were also natives of that state.

His father was a very prominent man, being recognized as a leader in public affairs, and for many years served as sheriff of Harrison county, while his business energies were directed toward merchandising. In the spring of 1845 he came to Missouri, locating in Booneville, but about three years later he went to Independence, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1852. His wife survived him about fifteen years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and people of the highest respectability. Their children numbered six, three of whom are now living, namely: James P., a physician of Independence, Missouri; Mary T., wife of J. Brown Hovey, once a prominent lawyer of Kansas City; and John W.

The paternal grandfather of the Judge was Watson Henry, a native of Virginia, who in the pioneer days of Kentucky settled in that state. He reared a large family and lived to an advanced age. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Andrew Porter,

spent his entire life in Kentucky, and engaged in business as a millwright.

In the state of his nativity the Judge was reared to manhood and acquired his education. Early in life it became his desire to enter the legal profession, and at the age of sixteen he took up the study of law, being graduated in the law department of the Transylvania University before he had attained the age of twenty years. He is a man of broad mind, of keen discrimination and quick perception,—qualities which are very essential to the successful advocate. Being fitted for active practice, he at once entered upon the prosecution of his chosen profession, with which he has since been connected. As an advocate he was thorough and painstaking, laboring earnestly for his clients' interests. He seemed intuitively to recognize the important points in a case and give them their proper weight and argument, and he won many important cases. His professional career has always been connected with Missouri. He continued in general practice until 1875, when he was made judge of the circuit comprising Macon, Schuyler, Adair and Putnam counties, Missouri. He was on that bench from 1872 until 1877, when he was elected to the supreme bench, and served ten years. In 1887 the Judge came to Kansas City, and since 1889 has occupied the position which he is now creditably and acceptably filling, that of judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit. He has a mind particularly free from bias and from impetuosity. His decisions are the results of careful, calm deliberation, of thorough weighing of the evidence and of the law applicable to it. He rarely if ever makes a mistake, and his long connection with the bench, covering a period of about twenty years, indicates his special fitness



John W. Henry.

and the confidence reposed in him. He is indeed a leader in the profession in Missouri, which has ever stood as the protector of the rights and privileges of the people of every civilized nation. He has also served in other official capacities, having in the winter of 1854 been appointed superintendent of the schools of Missouri.

For fifty years the Judge has been a resident of Missouri, and in the early days of the history of the state he traveled over forty counties, making speeches. He has ever been a promoter of the public welfare, deeply interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the state, and is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens in all Missouri.

In 1849 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Henry and Miss Maria Williams, daughter of Frank and Martha (Talbot) Williams. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Nannie is now the wife of E. C. Johnson, and they have three children,—Hattie, Henry and Marie. Jesse married Miss Katie Davidson, and resides in Jefferson City, Missouri, with their three children,—Donald, Porter and Jesse P. Frank, an Episcopalian minister located at Greeley, Missouri, married a Miss Turner. Robert is serving as deputy county clerk of Jackson county. Martha died in infancy. The mother of this family is a member of the Christian church. Their home is located on Linwood avenue, on the outskirts of the city.

JOHN O. BOGGS.—Among those who have passed the center milestone on life's journey, leaving behind them a career untarnished, is numbered this gentleman. Almost with the

first introduction of civilization into Jackson county, he took up his residence here. Wild was the land, the forests unbroken and progress still a thing of the future. Indians frequently visited the neighborhood and Jackson county was indeed a frontier settlement. In the labors that have transformed it into its present high improved condition, with its excellent farms, splendid homes and extensive business interests, Mr. Boggs has ever borne his part.

Our subject was born in Lee county, Virginia, October 30, 1818, and traces his ancestry back to colonial days. His grandfather, James Boggs, was a native of North Carolina and a soldier in the Revolution. The father, John Boggs, was born in Virginia, in 1771, and in that state was married to Nancy Wells, who was born in Lee county, Virginia, in 1773. In 1822, they removed to Kentucky, spending their last days in Lawrence county. They had fourteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity, namely: James, Hugh, Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd, Mrs. Phoebe Kendall, David (deceased), Mrs. Nancy Burton, Mrs. Elizabeth Sparks, William, Mrs. Mary Holbrook, Mrs. Rebecca Holbrook, John O., Elijah, Mrs. Aurenia Gamble and Mrs. Jemima Gamble. Two of the sons, William and John, were soldiers in the Confederate army. The parents were both faithful members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Boggs took a very active part in its work.

Our subject is the only survivor of the family. On a Kentucky farm he was reared to manhood and early became familiar with all the labors incident thereto, but his school privileges were exceedingly meager and he is principally self-educated. In 1839 he came to Jackson county, Missouri, and made his home three miles north of Lees Summit.

For six years he worked for others and then began trading in the stock business. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains with ox teams, leaving Jackson county on the 7th of May, and arriving at the gold diggings on the 7th of September. He made the trip in safety and there engaged in trading in hogs, cattle, mules and horses. In this venture he won considerable success and the following year he returned home by way of New York.

Mr. Boggs then purchased a farm three miles north of Lees Summit,—a tract of wild prairie land on which stood no house or other improvement. He has killed deer all over this prairie and has seen here the Shawnee, Wyandotte and Delaware Indians. For some years after locating on this farm, Mr. Boggs did his own housekeeping as well as farm work. The labor of cultivating the farm was carried steadily forward until the once wild lands yielded to him a good return.

After a time he secured as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Mrs. Peace McGuire, *nee* Kennedy, a widow lady and a native of Kentucky. They were married in 1857, and her death occurred at Lees Summit, March 26, 1876. By her first marriage she had two children: Eliza, now the wife of James Inskip, of Kansas City, by whom she has one son, William; and Paulina, wife of Joseph M. Cooper, of Kansas City, who has three children,—James, Walter and Peace. Mr. Boggs reared and educated his wife's daughters. He was again married January 7, 1877, his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, widow of Dr. Crane, of Ashland, Ohio. She was born in the Buckeye state, and died March 25, 1895.

Mr. Boggs was living upon his farm when

the war began. He had over 300 acres of land, all fenced, owned a few slaves and was doing well, but both armies invaded this region and from his farm took whatever they desired. Fences were torn down and it seemed that ruin reigned in the neighborhood. Our subject entered the Confederate service and participated in the battle of Lone Jack. He then went south, joined Captain Longhorn's company, which formed a part of Colonel Upton Hayes' regiment and Shelby's command. He was afterward commissioned captain, was assigned to Colonel Slayback's regiment, and was in the commissary department. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove and in the campaign against the Red river expedition of General Banks, also the engagement at Mark's Mill, where over 1,500 prisoners were captured. He was all through the Arkansas campaign and in the various battles and skirmishes until the surrender of General Shelby at Shreveport, Louisiana. He next went to Baton Rouge and drew rations for the regiment at that place and St. Louis. He assumed command of the regiment after General Slayback went to Mexico, and returned home with and disbanded the troops. He was never wounded or captured, but returned to his farm to find that the labor of years had been all swept away, the crops used for food for the armies and the fences and houses burned to the ground.

With characteristic energy Mr. Boggs began again the work of making a good farm, erected new buildings and continued the improvement until 1873, when he sold out. He is still engaged in the stock business and was also for a time engaged in selling dry goods.

Politically, Mr. Boggs has always been a democrat, has frequently served as delegate

to the party conventions and has been deeply interested in the success of the democracy. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and his religious belief is that of the Baptist church, in which he has served both as trustee and clerk of the congregation at Lees Summit. He has been called to public office on various occasions, having been constable of Prairie township, and a member of the city council of Lees Summit. He has also been mayor of the city and for twenty years was justice of the peace. He has allowed nothing to interfere with his faithful performance of duty, and his public and private life are alike above reproach.

AM. CARTER, M. D., one of the ablest representatives of the medical profession in Kansas City, is a native of Ohio, born in Dresden, February 15, 1840, son of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Bryant) Carter, who were natives of Parker county, Virginia. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and he removed to Columbus, Indiana, in 1850, at which place his death occurred in 1873. Mrs. Carter died in 1856. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are living, our subject being their youngest child. He was reared on a farm, and in the common schools and the high school of Indianapolis he obtained a good practical education.

In 1857, when seventeen years of age, he began the study of medicine, first under a preceptor and afterward at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, at which he graduated March 1, 1861. Immediately thereafter he located at Lawrenceville, Illinois, where he practiced till July 6 of the same year. At about that time, the war

feeling was running pretty high and Doctor Carter's patriotism manifested itself by making speeches to encourage enlistment in a company that was raised in the neighborhood. He had volunteered himself, and when the company was made up he was elected captain by a unanimous vote. The Illinois quota of this call was filled, and the company could not at this time be mustered into service. Captain Carter at once telegraphed Governor "Dick" Yates that he had one hundred and ten men and asked for instructions. Governor Yates ordered him with the company to Saint Louis, where, August 8, they were mustered into service, as company C, eleventh Missouri infantry, Captain Carter being mustered as commander of the company. His regiment was actively engaged throughout the war, participating in nineteen hard-fought battles without receiving a scratch; but upon one occasion his hat was shot from his head and his sword broken by a piece of shell. On the 24th of April, 1864, his company having become greatly decimated by death and capture, it became necessary to consolidate it with company G, seventh Missouri infantry, when Captain Carter resigned his commission.

Upon his return to civil life he resumed practice at Lawrenceville, where for twenty-two years he lived attending to the demands of his practice, and for twelve consecutive years of the time was public administrator of the county, and for four years justice of the peace. Since settling in Kansas City he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has built up a large and lucrative business. He is now professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City, having been called to the chair in September, 1894.

A republican in politics, he was a member of the city central committee from 1888 to 1894. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, becoming connected with both orders in Illinois in 1865; was connected with the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois for twelve years; a member of the grand lodge of Masons of Illinois for eighteen years; was an officer in that body from 1878 to 1884; and has been secretary of Heroine lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., of this city since 1890.

Dr. Carter was married January 24, 1865, to Miss Kate J. Feagans, a native of Virginia, of which union two children were born, one living,—Bertha H., wife of B. W. Walley, of Kansas City.

In both professional and social circles, Dr. Carter is prominent, being widely known as a Mason throughout the country, and as a physician he ranks with the ablest.

AN. SOUTHERN, SR., editor and manager of the Daily and Weekly Sentinel, Independence, Missouri, was born in 1850, at Tazewell, located between Cumberland and Clinch mountains, in east Tennessee. He has been connected with the Sentinel since 1887, and manager and editor of the same since 1890. The Sentinel is a Democratic paper and in favor of free coinage of silver, is now in its thirtieth year, having been established in 1865, and is one of the best known weekly papers in the state. Mr. Southern is averse to making business changes and will doubtless retain control of the Sentinel as long as he lives.

Mr. Southern came to Missouri in 1870. In 1874 he went to Texas and engaged with a corporation by which he was employed

for thirteen years. During that time he returned to Independence and married Miss Emma Henley, daughter of Alonzo and Elizabeth Henley.

HON. WILLIAM LARKIN WEBB, editor and proprietor of the Independence Progress, Independence, Missouri, is a gentleman well known in western Missouri, and needs no introduction here.

As early as 1832 Mr. Webb's grandfather, Larkin Webb, came from Giles county, Tennessee, to this state and settled in Jackson county. About a year later he purchased land on the Sni creek, in the northern part of Van Buren township, where his closing years were spent, and where he died, leaving a widow and family of small children. His son, Andrew Jackson Webb, the father of our subject, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, July, 1831, and was therefore only a year old at the time of their emigration to Jackson county. At his father's death Andrew J. was yet a mere boy, but upon him devolved the principal care and support of the family, and he provided for them as best he could as long as his mother lived. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Ann Lynch, a native of Platte county, Missouri, born in 1832. Soon after their marriage he purchased a tract of new land in Van Buren township, built a cabin on it, settled there and devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. He still makes his home on it. During the civil war he was a soldier in the Confederate army and served under General Shelby, being in the ranks about three years. He and his wife are the parents of five children,

namely: William Larkin, David R., Mary E., George A. and Midian M.

William Larkin was born on his father's farm January 12, 1856, and made it his home until 1891, being absent, however, much of the time. After completing his studies in the common schools he attended the normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri, and the William Jewell College in Liberty, this state, and after leaving college was for some time engaged in teaching, spending his winters in the schoolroom and his summers in work on the farm. Also he served as deputy assessor of Van Buren township. In the summer of 1887 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States gauger for the western district of Missouri. This office he filled for about one year, when he resigned. In the summer of 1888 he was nominated for the state legislature, to represent the first district, and in the fall of that year was elected by a large majority. In 1890 he was re-elected. While a member of that honorable body he rendered able service on a number of committees, among which were the emigration committee, internal improvement committee and the committee on local bills: of the first named he was chairman.

In 1891, at the close of his second term in the legislature, Mr. Webb came to Independence and assumed the editorship of the Independence Progress. A few months later he purchased a half interest in the paper, still a few months later bought the other half, and has since been sole owner and proprietor. The Progress is a bright, neat and newsy sheet, has a circulation of about 800, and under the present management is enjoying prosperity. Mr. Webb takes an active interest in all that pertains to the public good. He is public-spirited and gen-

erous, and can be depended upon to aid with his influence and means any movement which promises to advance the best interests of his town. In his religious views he is broad and liberal. Politically, he has always acted with the democratic party. He is a member of both the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, maintaining membership in Christian lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M., and Rescue lodge, No. 3, K. of P.

March 15, 1894, in Independence, he was married to Miss Mabel Brown, daughter of the late Dr. J. T. Brown, of this city, where she was born and reared.

WILLIS PERCIVAL KING, M. D.
—The life history of him whose name begins this review most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. It is the story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness, and it furnishes an example of a man who has risen by his own efforts to a position of prominence in the profession which he chose as the field of his life labor.

Dr. King is numbered among the native sons of Missouri. He was born in Macon county, near where the little town of Callao now stands, on the 21st of December, 1839. His parents were William and Lucy King. The mother in her maidenhood also had the surname of King. By their respective parents they were both brought during their infancy from Madison county, Kentucky, to Missouri, in the year 1816. This was during the territorial days of the state, when Missouri was a frontier region and gave little promise of development. Situated thus on the far western frontier,—at old Franklin, in what is now Howard county,

opposite the present city of Booneville,—the parents of the Doctor were reared in true pioneer style and had the usual experiences of life in far western districts. The following winter after their arrival the King families had to seek protection in forts on account of the incursions of the Indians. The years passed and the two little cousins, William and Lucy King, grew to maturity and were married in 1834. After the Indians had been driven from the country the families removed to the vicinity of the present village of Armstrong, between Glasgow and Roanoke. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. William King a son and daughter. With their little family they afterward removed to Macon county, a new settlement, and again went through the experiences of pioneer life, its hardships and privations.

Something of the primitive condition of the times and locality is shown by the fact that until the Doctor was ten years of age there was no school-house in the neighborhood. Up to that time he had no mental training save that which his home life afforded. The people of the community were not a highly educated class. They were more intent on founding homes and developing this wild region than in gaining knowledge. There were no newspapers and no books. About 1849 a little log school-house was built and therein the Doctor began his education, attending school through the winter months for three or four years. This, however, did not content him. With a mind that sought eagerly after better opportunities he made the most of his privileges, but found these far too limited, and his unsatisfied craving for learning caused him to run away from home when fourteen years of age that he might go to localities where there were good schools.

He worked for farmers through the summer months and in the winter pursued his studies as well as he could. The obstacles and difficulties in his path he overcame by persistent effort, pressing his way on to the goal of his hopes. When the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was being built he worked in the pit with the construction gangs, driving a cart, for he was too young to use the shovel and the pick. He hoarded his money, spending not a cent that he could help, for he wished to save it for an education. After a time he returned to Howard county—to the old neighborhood, where his parents had lived—and entered school; for Howard county had by this time (1856–1858) become an old community compared with Macon county, and good schools had been established. Dr. King once more resumed his studies and attended and taught school alternately until 1861. In that year he was teaching in Pettis county, Missouri, south of the river.

One of the important events of his life occurred in that year,—his marriage to Miss Albina Hoss, of Pettis county, who was then a maiden of sixteen summers, while the Doctor was little past twenty-one years of age. Soon after he took up the study of medicine, which he pursued in the intervals of school-teaching for some time. At length he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and after his graduation in 1866 went at once to Vernon county, in southwest Missouri, where he practiced for two-and-a-half years. In November, 1868, he removed to Nevada, the county seat of Vernon county, where he remained for six years, and during that time further perfected himself in his chosen profession by pursuing a full course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the winter of 1870–1,



F. W. Sears

an *ad-cundum* degree being conferred upon him in March, 1871. In November, 1874, he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, wishing for a broader field of labor, where greater opportunities would be afforded him for the practice of surgery and gynecology, for which departments of the science he was specially fitted. He is extremely competent along these lines and has gained a most enviable reputation.

In 1875 Dr. King was made a local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and has ever since been in the service of the company. In 1884 he went to New York, where he took a post-graduate course in the polyclinic, and again in 1889-90 and 1890-91. In 1885 he was appointed assistant chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was put in charge of the Sedalia (now Kansas City) division of the hospital department, and in charge of the hospital of said division, then located at Sedalia. In 1888 the hospital was removed to Kansas City, and the name changed to the Kansas City division. This embraces about three thousand miles of road.

The Doctor is a valued member of various medical organizations. He has served as president of the Pettis County Medical Society; was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1881 and 1882, and senior vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1890 and 1891. For three years, beginning in 1881, the Doctor was the lecturer on diseases of women in the medical department of the Missouri State University; for four years he held a similar connection with the University Medical College, of Kansas City; for two years he lectured on orthopedic surgery in the same college; and for the past three years he has been the lecturer on railway surgery. He

is a fluent and forcible speaker, presenting his thoughts in a clear, concise and interesting, as well as instructive, manner. His contributions to medical literature have also been of great value to the profession. Among them is an article entitled "Ligation of Common and External Carotid and Superior Thyroid Arteries for Aneurism of Internal Carotid within the Brain: Recovery;" also an article on "Wiring the Fractured Symphysis Pubis, Supplemented by a Steel Clamp." He is also the author of a book of 400 pages entitled "Stories of a Country Doctor," 10,000 copies of which have already been published.

FRANK WARREN SEARS, of Kansas City, president of the National Reserve Association, is one of the most prominent and popular insurance men of the west. He was born in Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, June 1, 1863, and is a son of Warren Clark and Nancy (Ives) Sears, the former a native of Massachusetts, born at Greenwich, on the 1st of August, 1834. In his earlier business career he followed banking and afterward turned his attention to merchandising. He served as a member of the state militia during the civil war, and is still living at Burlington, Kansas, at the age of sixty-one years, while his wife has reached the age of fifty-seven. There were only two children in the family, and the sister died in 1880, at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Sears descended from one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England. The founder of the family in America was Richard Sears, who crossed the Atlantic from England about the

year 1644. His son Silas became the father of Josiah Sears, and the last named was the father of Roland Sears, whose son, Freeman Sears, aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His son, Andrew Turner Sears, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and there spent his entire life. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Almond Ives, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his father, Enos Ives, also aided in that struggle which was followed by the establishment of this glorious republic.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch spent his boyhood days in his native city and displayed special aptitude as a student in the public schools, being graduated at the high school of Amboy, at the age of fourteen years. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Burlington, Kansas, and through the following summer attended the Coffey County Institute, while in the succeeding winter, having secured the highest-grade teacher's certificate, he taught school. He has always maintained his interest in educational affairs and is himself a man of ripe scholarship and broad general information, who has read extensively and is thoroughly in touch with the questions of his native land.

Since 1880 Mr. Sears has been a resident of Kansas City. He first sought and obtained employment in the wholesale drug house of Woodward, Faxon & Company, and after leaving that employ engaged in business for himself as a real-estate and insurance agent. His energies were devoted to that vocation until 1891, when in connection with other prominent business men of Kansas City he organized the National Reserve Association, of which he has been president from the beginning. This is a

fraternal life insurance company, and has some very noteworthy features. It differs from any other fraternal organization in providing against excessive cost in any one year by placing a limit thereon, and by securing protection through a reserve fund. Its certificates are paid up and non-assessable in twenty years. These features, combined with the low rate of mortality, have made the company strong and popular under the guiding hand and careful management of Mr. Sears.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Marie E. English, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have an interesting family of two children,—Warren Frank, aged ten years; and Helen Clara, who is seven years of age. Mr. Sears is prominent in social circles, is an honored member of the Odd Fellows society and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a thirty-second-degree Mason. In manner he is social and genial, easily wins friends and his genuine worth enables him to retain them.

CHARLES H. LESTER, M. D., a well-known physician of Kansas City, whose skill and ability are demonstrated by his successful practice, was born on the 10th of May, 1857, a native-born son of this place. There is particular interest attaching to the fact that he thus belongs to the city where he has lived and labored to good result, gaining that honor which is proverbially denied to a prophet in his own country. That there is intrinsic truth in the adage of experience is evident, since it is never so difficult for one to gain distinction as in the community where he has passed his entire life, and where, from

the consecutive phases of development, rarely noticeable in their transitions, it is well-nigh impossible for the people to realize the superior ability of one from their ranks. It is then significant that in Jackson county Dr. Lester is accorded a marked recognition as a foremost medical practitioner.

A son of Dr. Thomas B. Lester, he was born, reared and educated here, and was graduated at the high school of Kansas City. From his earliest boyhood he was familiar with the profession, his father being a well-known physician; and it seemed but natural that his choice of calling should be what it is. He began the study of medicine under his father's direction when young, and after pursuing a course in the Kansas City Medical College was graduated at that institution in 1879. The following year was spent in study in the Bellevue Hospital, in New York. Returning to his native city on the 9th of July, 1880, he at once began practice, which he has continued up to the present time, building up a very large business. Although a young man he to-day ranks among the foremost of the profession. He has been president of the Jackson County Medical Society for one year,—an honor justly deserved. For six years he served as demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College, and was then lecturer on, and subsequently made professor of, anatomy, and professor of diseases of children in the same institution, filling the latter chair at the present time. He has been connected with this college continuously since 1881. He was professor of the Kansas City Dental College for five years, when he resigned owing to the arduous demands made upon his time by his private practice. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Missouri

State Society, and the American Medical Association. He is alternate examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and by the profession and the public is accorded a high rank in medical circles. His political support is given the Democratic party.

THOMAS BRYAN LESTER, M.D., deceased. —It has been left to modern civilization to perpetuate by written record the lives of those who in the quieter walks of business life faithfully perform their duty and win success. Deeds of battle have been the theme of story and song from the earliest ages, but the man who remained in the ranks of commercial or professional life, performing each day's work as it came to him and thus promoting the general prosperity, was unnoted by the singer, poet and historian. Modern civilization, however, accords to all their rightful place in their country's annals, and Macaulay says that the history of a country is best told in the lives of its citizens.

Dr. Lester occupied an eminent position in medical circles and did much for the profession by his valuable contributions to the medical literature of the country. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we record a sketch of his life work. He was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, June 24, 1824, and was a son of Bryan W. and Elizabeth (Friend) Lester. The family emigrated to Illinois in 1835, and in Salem, that state, in September, 1837, both parents died, leaving him an orphan at the early age of thirteen. Thus thrown upon his own resources and forced to make his own way in

the world, the success he achieved was a doubly creditable one. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, and subsequently he attended the Mount Vernon Academy and Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. In the fall of 1841 he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. M. W. Hall, of Salem, Illinois, and attended his first course of medical lectures in the medical department of the Missouri University, now the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, during the session of 1845-6.

During that time the Mexican war was in progress, and in the spring of 1847 a second call for Illinois volunteers was made, to which Dr. Lester responded, becoming a member of company I, first Illinois infantry, at Alton. On the arrival of the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the regular medical staff failing to report, he was detached and appointed acting assistant surgeon, a rank he held until he was mustered out at the close of the war. From Fort Leavenworth he accompanied the battalion commanded by Lieutenant Boyakin across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where Brigadier General Sterling Price was in command. In December, 1847, he was put in charge of the general hospital at this point, and in February following was transferred to a similar position at Albuquerque, where he remained until the close of the war.

Upon his return, Dr. Lester once more entered the medical department of the Missouri University, and was graduated in the class of March, 1850, whereon he formed a partnership with Dr. A. F. Haynie, and earnestly began practice in Salem, Illinois. While residing there he was married, on the 4th of June, 1850, to Miss Julia Ellen Horner, of Lebanon, Illinois, and their

three children are Dr. Charles H., of Kansas City; Mrs. George Peake; and Mrs. Dr. J. H. Thompson.

Dr. Lester came to Kansas City in 1854, and cast his lot with its early settlers, numbering at that time only about four hundred population. Until his death he was actively identified with the city's upbuilding and progress and was especially instrumental in promoting the interests of his profession here. At the organization of the Kansas City Medical College, formerly the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was elected to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, and in 1877 was made president of the faculty. His services in the early day were required by a mixed population,—men of culture from the east who had sought homes here, the adventurous emigrants crossing the plains and the Indians who still lived in the neighborhood, who called him “the great white medicine man.” He was president of the Medical Association of Missouri in 1870, several times served as a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was vice-president at the time of his death. He was ever a close student, carrying his investigations far and wide into the mysterious realms of medicine and disease, and elucidating many of its mysteries. He was one of the most capable and thoroughly informed members of the profession west of the Mississippi, and his contributions to medical journals were many and valuable. He was the author of a valuable treatise on “Points of Analogy between Typhoid Fever and the Exanthemataë,—an argument in favor of its specific nature,” which appeared in the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Review in July, 1860; “Malarial Poison and the Variety of its Manifestations,” published in the Kansas City Medical Journal

in August and October, 1871; and the "Chronic Pulmonary Consolidations of Inflammatory Origin, and their Termination," which was read before the Kansas City District Medical Society in January, 1875. As a writer he was precise and methodical, and as a lecturer ready of speech, clear and convincing.

Socially, Dr. Lester was in 1848 initiated into Military lodge, U. D., of the Masonic order, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and served as worthy master of Heroine lodge, No. 104, of Kansas City. His early political support was given the whig party, with which he affiliated until 1856, when he joined the democracy, continuing as one of its members until his death. He served as alderman of Kansas City in 1857-8, and in the latter year was president of the council. From 1867 until 1870 he was a member of the board of education, and then declined a renomination, for his professional duties were too pressing to allow of further efforts in public life.

His duties, however, were never so great but that he had time to speak a word of encouragement to the downhearted, to give substantial aid to the poor and needy, or to extend a helping hand to those who were struggling to rise. He was especially the friend of young medical students, and did all in his power to aid their advancement in the profession. In manner he was always genial and kindly, but possessed a modest and retiring disposition. For many years he was one of the most active and faithful members of the Central Presbyterian church of Kansas City, and from 1867 until his death served as senior elder, while to its support he made liberal contributions. His public and private career were alike above reproach, and his eminent professional stand-

ing was equaled by his high moral character.

Shortly after coming to Kansas City he had purchased an acre of ground south of Sixth street and extending from Main to Walnut streets. In 1858 he built the house afterward known as the Grand View Hotel, on the high bluff overlooking Main street, and in 1859 erected the old family mansion on the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, which was long one of the landmarks of the city. This eventually became very valuable property, the rapid growth of the city causing a corresponding rise in real-estate values. His profession also brought to him a handsome competence, but the monetary question was ever made a side issue when his medical services were needed, and he would as readily respond to a call from one where he knew there was little hope of pecuniary reward as from one who would give him ample return for his labors. He died February 24, 1888, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

HON. BLAKE L. WOODSON stands to-day among the most prominent members of the Kansas City bar, and, by reason of his oratorical abilities, his sound logic and knowledge of the law, is no one more worthy of a place in this work of representative men.

He was born May 25, 1835, in Roanoke county, Virginia, and is a son of William and Martha G. (Haythe) Woodson, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. He traces his ancestry back to Dr. John Woodson, who emigrated to Virginia with Sir William Harvey, the latter being sent from England to act as royal governor of the colony of Virginia in 1632. When the

oppression of the mother country had become so great that the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of tyranny, the male representatives of the Woodson family were found among the patriots who fought long and earnestly for American independence. Different ones served in the various military capacities, some winning distinction as officers of the colonial army, while in the Indian war preceding and in the war of 1812 the Woodsons were also defenders of their country. In various walks of life they became distinguished, and especially in the legal profession there were many eminent members, while in the affairs of state they were also prominent. The Woodson family has furnished governors to some of the southern states, and by intermarriage they have become connected with some of the best known and honored people of Virginia and Kentucky. The maternal grandfather was also a general in the revolutionary war. The father of Major Woodson was a farmer and died when a young man, leaving four sons and one daughter: Achilles A., now a merchant and farmer of Virginia; Blake L.; William D., who operates the old homestead; and Charles A., a Baptist minister of Virginia.

The Major remained upon the old home farm until fifteen years of age, and attended the country schools and boarding schools of the neighborhood. His literary education was completed by his graduation at Lynchburg College, in 1858, with the degree of A. B. He determined to make the practice of law his life work and began his preparatory studies in the law school of John W. Brockenbrough, of Lexington, Virginia, and subsequently attended the university of his native state.

On the breaking out of the civil war,

Mr. Woodson enlisted, in May, 1861, in the Confederate army, raising the Lynchburg Beauregards, of which he was made first lieutenant, while his cousin, a graduate of a military institute, served as captain. During the first year of the war he was stationed at Norfolk in the artillery service, and when that place was evacuated he went to the command of John B. Floyd in western Virginia, where was organized the forty-fifth Virginia battalion, to which Mr. Woodson's command was attached, while he was promoted to the rank of major, and brevet lieutenant-colonel. He served with this battalion until the close of the war, in May, 1865, and was twice wounded, first during a skirmish by a shell and the second time by a gunshot. He was captured at the battle of Piedmont in July, 1864, while he lay on the field wounded, but was paroled and exchanged on account of his wound. He was in all the engagements in which his battalion participated, including some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, and was a fearless, courageous soldier.

When the war ended, Major Woodson was paroled and returned to his home. There he immediately began a review of his law studies at Fincastle, Virginia, and remained in that locality until 1868, when he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature as the representative from Craig and Alleghany counties. This was a memorable assembly. It was the first legislative assembly that convened after the war, and in consequence the lawmakers had an arduous task upon their hands. It was a necessity to change the statute law of the state to conform with Virginia's new constitution, which had been framed at a constitutional convention held in 1867. Those who took their seats as members of this assembly

continued in an uninterrupted session until 1871.

In July of the same year, Major Woodson left his native state and emigrating westward took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered into a law partnership with Hon. Robert E. Cowan, which connection continued until the latter's election to the bench. They won a foremost place among the leading law firms of the city and from the public received a liberal and extended patronage. In 1884 the major was elected prosecuting attorney, and so capably did he fill the position that he was again called to that office in 1886, serving two terms of two years each. He was for some time judge of the criminal court of Jackson county, and has held many other positions of an important nature in civil life. He has been and is to-day a prominent man of the city, and his legal skill and ability are widely recognized. He has been retained as counsel on many historical cases, and his arguments are often eloquent, always telling and seldom fail to convince.

Judge Woodson has been twice married. In 1870 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Leila Word, of Fincastle, Virginia, daughter of Colonel William E. M. Word. She died in August, 1871, after a short but happy married life, and after remaining single for a number of years the Major was again married, in the fall of 1880, his second union being with Miss Nora Delany, of Kansas City, by whom he has three children,—Constance D., Mary B. and Nora G.

Judge Woodson is an esteemed member of the order of Knights of Pythias, with which he has been connected since 1877. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always

taken an active interest in charitable and benevolent work, giving freely of his means to those less fortunate in life than he with the true spirit of kindness and generosity for which Virginia's sons are noted. He also contributes liberally for the advancement of public enterprises calculated to benefit the city. He possesses to the fullest extent those qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. As an energetic, upright and conscientious lawyer he is destined for still higher successes at the bar of his adopted city.

Major Woodson is of fine physique, standing five feet ten and one-half inches in height, and weighing about 200 pounds, having had always remarkable health; he is strong and active. While a man who would not be considered handsome, he is a gentleman of fine address and appearance, always greeting strangers and friends with a hearty welcome. He is courteous to all, and the first impression one obtains of him is a lasting one.

BRUMMELL JONES, physician and surgeon, is one of the distinguished practitioners of the medical profession in Kansas City. He is a gentleman so well known in professional, social and literary circles that a brief review of his life will be of exceptional interest. Of marked personality in his youth, he early evinced talents of an uncommon order, and although his early educational advantages were somewhat interfered with by the influence of the late war upon his early life, it in no wise materially checked his rise and progress in the world. He was an indomitable spirit in youth, obstacles he overcame, persistency and courage were strong charac-

teristics in his nature and he always arose equal to the occasion. The qualities here indicated were undoubtedly inherited by him from his sturdy English and Welsh ancestors.

He is a native of North Carolina, born in Davidson county, May 23, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Lucy (Brummell) Jones, natives of the same state. It is a matter of record that the Brummell family are of English descent, and settled in Virginia about 1750; the Jones family came from Wales in the seventeenth century and located in North Carolina. Members of both these families bore a prominent part in the war of the Revolution and the later contests of our country with foreign powers. Charles Lannier, a grand uncle, was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812; Randall Brummell, an uncle, participated in the Mexican war, and died of cholera at Camargo, Mexico, in 1847. Charles Brummell, a lawyer of fine attainments, and the friend of education, was a pioneer in the establishment of the public-school system in North Carolina.

The father of our subject was a prominent Methodist minister, notable for zeal and courage in his calling. His whole work was done in his native state; he died in 1856. His wife, a lady possessing many of the graces of ideal womanhood, and a devout Christian, is also dead. They were parents of four children, two living: Mrs. W. H. Picher, of Joplin, Missouri; and Brummell, the subject of this memoir.

He was educated at Trinity College, where he was in 1861, when the war broke out between the states. Although only sixteen years old he enlisted in company L, twenty-second North Carolina infantry, the gallant Colonel J. Johnston Pettigrew commanding. This regiment belonged to Gen-

eral A. P. Hill's division of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps. With his command he participated in many of the most sanguinary battles of the war, second Manassas, Seven Pines, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Hatcher's Run, and the incessant long-drawn-out struggle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded by a gunshot, having his left hip broken and being shot through the abdomen.

He was sent to Charlottesville and subsequently to Lynchburg for treatment, remaining in both places about six weeks. The wounds were severe and he was furloughed home, remaining six months. When convalescence was established and he regained his strength, he rejoined his command. On the memorable second day of April, 1865, when Richmond and Petersburg fell, he belonged to the rear guard that covered Lee's retreat. After some narrow escapes he reached Greensboro, North Carolina, and reported for duty. Upon one occasion he stood in the waters of the Appomattox up to his chin, for ten hours, to escape capture at the hands of a colored cavalry patrol! The Doctor admits the water was a little chilly, it being in April, but thinks he could have endured it a week rather than capture.

After the close of hostilities he returned to Lexington, North Carolina, where he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert L. Payne. In 1866 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Two years later, in 1868, he graduated, and came immediately to Missouri, first locating in Pettis county, and later in Sedalia, where he successfully practiced fifteen years. While here he was health officer of Sedalia and coroner of Pettis county. He was the nominee of his party for re-election to these positions when



John R. Lewis

he took his departure from Sedalia in 1882, to come to Kansas City, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, making a specialty of diseases of the brain and nervous system. For six years he was connected with University Medical College of Kansas City, filling the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and later that of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine.

In 1895 he was elected to the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City. He is chairman of the committee on practice of medicine of the Missouri Medical Association and chairman of the committee on feeble-minded children, Missouri State Teachers' Association, of which latter he is an honorary member. Dr. Jones has long been interested in securing a home for the care and training of feeble-minded children. He lately appeared before the state legislature, which he addressed on this important subject, and awakened so much interest that it is confidently expected that a bill will be passed in the next session authorizing the founding of such a home and school. Dr. Jones has acknowledged literary ability, and is widely and favorably known in literary circles, devoting the most of his spare moments to Shakespeare and Goethe.

During the existence of the Scribblers' Club, he was its president, and he is now president of the Shakespeare Club, one of the most popular in the city, its membership extending to several states and comprising some of the ablest men in the country. He is a forceful, pleasing speaker. He is also a writer of notable ability, having contributed largely to leading magazines and newspapers. Of all the prominent medical societies he is an honored and valued member,

and is the medical examiner at the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1882 he married Miss Miriam Vickars, of Lafayette county, Missouri, a woman of rare attainments. The Doctor has two promising boys,—Paul and Frank.

JOHAN R. LEWIS, M. D., was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 28, 1831, and is a representative of one of the old families of that state. His grandfather, Thomas Walker Lewis, was a native of Virginia, and was of Scotch and Welsh descent. He made farming his life work and always lived in the Old Dominion, his death occurring there at an advanced age. His wife survived him for a number of years and died in Missouri.

Charles T. Lewis, the father of the Doctor, was born on the old family homestead, and became a large plantation farmer and the owner of about fifty slaves. He was joined in wedlock with Mary Quarles, also a native of Virginia, as was her father, William Quarles, an old-time planter of that state descended from Welsh ancestry. In 1835 Charles T. Lewis brought his family to Missouri and first located in Cooper county, near Booneville. His death occurred in 1854, at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-six. He served in the war of 1812, where his meritorious service won him promotion to the rank of colonel. In religious belief he was a Universalist, while his wife was connected with the Baptist church. Their family numbered twelve children,—five sons and seven daughters,—of whom five are now living, namely: Eliza, widow of John R. William; Charles Quarles; John

R.; Emma, wife of Thomas W. Davis; and Helen, wife of J. R. Mills.

The Doctor was a child of only five years when his parents came to Missouri, and his residence in this state covers a period of fifty-nine years. He began his education in one of the old-time district schools of Cooper county, but is now a man of broad general information. He prepared himself for the practice of medicine, by a course in the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1855. He began practice in Cooper, but after a short time removed to Ridge Prairie in Saline county, where he practiced for twenty-five years. On the expiration of that period he took up his residence in St. Joseph, where he remained for five years, when on account of failing health he came to Kansas City and opened a drug store in this place in January, 1893. He also to some extent engaged in general practice. He has a well appointed store, and has secured from the public a well merited patronage.

On the 30th of September, 1857, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Texanna O. Johnson, daughter of Captain Colin Johnson, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother was Mary Ellis Johnson. Eight children were born of this union,—six sons and two daughters,—but Colin and Meriweather are now deceased. Charles Thornton, the eldest, married Miss Rebecca B. Wallace and resides in Kansas City. They have four children,—Blanche, Texanna, Mamie and Charles T. John R. married Miss Louise Quarles, and resides in Kansas City. He is associated with his father in the drug business, and his family numbers two children,—Ruth, John R., Jr. (3d). James E. married Miss Mary Horton, and is living in Decatur, Texas,

where he is operating a cotton-seed-oil mill and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Emslie is a traveling salesman, representing a wholesale dry-goods house. Marie is engaged in teaching instrumental and vocal music. In this art the young lady is very highly accomplished. She is a pupil of Prof. Philip B. Perry, a composer of some note. Annie, also studying vocal and instrumental music, completes the family. They have a pleasant residence located at No. 2207 East Eighth street, and the drug store is situated at No. 1920 East Tenth street.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Olive Street Baptist church. In politics he has always been a democrat, and though deeply interested in the success and growth of his party he has never been an office-seeker.

GEORGE HALLEY, M. D.—This is pre-eminently an age of progress and advancement, and there has been no greater improvement in any line than that of medicine. A leader in this advancement Dr. Halley is especially well known as a surgeon, and to-day ranks among the foremost members of the profession in Kansas City. He was born in Aurora, York county, Ontario, Canada, September 10, 1839, and is a son of George and Jane Halley. His paternal grandfather was a lineal descendant of Sir Edmund Halley, the renowned English astronomer. The grandfather died of typhoid fever when a young man, leaving only two children,—George and Mrs. Jeannette. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was James Baird, a native of Scotland and an engineer. He lived to an advanced age, and had a family of three sons and two daughters.

When the Doctor was only seven years of age, his parents removed to Peel township, Wellington county, Ontario (the then "backwoods"), which was then a new and undeveloped region, where in the midst of the forest they made a farm. This was no easy task, involving arduous labor, which is almost unknown to young men of this day on account of the superior implements and means wherewith to work. In the early days there was no school in the neighborhood, but young George was taught to read at home, and the very fact that he was deprived of educational privileges probably caused him to peruse more assiduously the books to which he had access. His father's library consisted mainly of Rollins' Ancient History, Hume's and Smollett's Histories of England, Addison's Spectator, Reid on the Human Understanding, the works of Shakespeare and the Bible. With these he became very familiar; gaining noble thoughts, an excellent command of English, as well as the historical, philosophical and ethical facts contained therein. He was fifteen years of age before he entered school. A district school was then established in the locality, which he attended through the winter term from 1854 until 1857, inclusive. In 1858 he became a student in the county grammar school, and took up the studies of Latin, French, mathematics and the higher English branches, preparatory to entering the University of Victoria College. His studies were greatly interrupted by the illness and death of his two brothers, but he studied under private instruction at home, in 1865 passed the matriculation examination in the University of Victoria College, and then entered upon the study of medicine in the city of Toronto.

This seemed to lead to the fulfillment of

his hope of becoming a physician. In 1867 he was appointed professor of the chair of anatomy, and devoted much of his time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of that branch. In March, 1868, he went to New York, took the spring course at Long Island College Hospital, and attended the clinical instruction at the hospitals and dispensaries of New York city through the summer, returning home in time to enter Victoria College. In March, 1869, he passed the final examination, and in June of that year received his diploma with the degree of M. D. It was not possible for him, however, to engage at once in practice. His father had died, and it was necessary that he should superintend the cultivation of the farm and the settling up of the estate. He was thus occupied until January, 1870.

During this period Dr. Halley had been considering the question of a suitable location. He believed the new but rapidly developing west would furnish a good field of labor, and after traveling through Kansas and southern Missouri he identified his interests with those of Kansas City, and has since been numbered among the successful practitioners of that place. At that time the medical institutions of Kansas City were the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Kansas City Medical College. During the ensuing summer, however, these two were consolidated under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Halley was offered and accepted the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the new faculty, thus serving until 1871, when he was elected to the chair of anatomy to succeed Dr. A. B. Taylor, who had been elected to the chair of surgery. For ten consecutive years he acceptably served in that position, and on the death of Dr. Tay-

lor was elected to fill temporarily the chair of surgery, delivering his first course of lectures on that subject during the school year of 1880-1. When Dr. W. S. Tre-main removed from the city Dr. Halley was elected to succeed him as professor of surgery, and continued in that position until 1891. For the past three years he has been professor of surgery in the University Medical College. He performed the first ovariectomy in Kansas City, in May, 1874, and was highly successful in the work, his patient yet living.

The professional career of Dr. Halley has been one of arduous and almost unremitting labor, yet has brought its reward. He has carried his investigations far and wide into the science of medicine and surgery, taking up every department with pronounced thoroughness, and gaining for himself a most enviable reputation for skill and ability. It is as a successful teacher of anatomy and surgery, however, more than by any other gauge, that his achievements will be measured. He is throughout the west recognized as the authority on surgical diagnosis, and its most popular and successful teacher, and has made the University Medical College to lead all western colleges, having built it from an attendance of sixty to two hundred and seventy-three matriculants. Dr. Halley is recognized in this college as one of the foremost promoters and teachers of surgery in all the west. Prominence is accorded only to merit in this profession, and the public is slow to bestow its favors, but when once given stands stanchly by those whom it supports. Such has been the case of Dr. Halley, and though he had much to overcome in his career, he is to-day recognized as a leader in his specialty. He now conducts a private hospital at the cor-

ner of Eighth and Lydia streets, and has a very large and lucrative patronage. In 1884 he became associated with Dr. A. L. Fulton in the publication of the Kansas City Medical Record, a valuable medical journal, which has won the same success that crowns everything with which he is connected.

In 1871 Dr. Halley was united in marriage with Miss Florence Chiles, and for many years theirs was a very happy home; but in March, 1887, at the age of fifty-one years, Mrs. Halley died. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had many warm friends. In November, 1889, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Jessie Egelston, daughter of Dr. J. Q. Egelston, of Olathe, Kansas. They now have two children,—George E. and Eleanor J. In the Methodist Episcopal church, south, they hold a membership, and take an active part in its work and upbuilding. Their home is pleasantly located at No. 2425 Tracy avenue.

ROBERT W. QUARLES has for thirty-five years been a resident of Kansas City, and for more than a quarter of a century has been connected with the bar at this place. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 15th of May, 1847, and is a son of William and Harriet (Walpole) Quarles. The family is of Welsh origin and was founded in America by the grandfather, William Quarles, a native of Wales, who on emigrating to the new world took up his residence in Kentucky in pioneer days and became one of the extensive landowners of that state. Prominent and influential in public affairs,

he served for twenty years as sheriff of Franklin county, discharging his duties with a fearlessness and fidelity that caused his long retention in office and won him the confidence and high regard of all. He made his home near Frankfort, the county seat, and was about seventy years of age at the time of his death. His family numbered fourteen children.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Luke Walpole, previous to the panic of 1821, carried on the most extensive mercantile business west of the Alleghanies, his store being located in Zanesville, Ohio; but in the financial depression that then swept the country he lost much of his property, his remaining possessions being valued at about \$100,000. This was a very small amount compared with his princely fortune. In 1828 he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where his death occurred, in 1838, when he had attained the age of seventy years. He descended from the prominent Walpole family of England, and was a native of that country. He was a graduate of Oxford, and when a young man came to America simply to visit the country, but was so pleased with the new world that he would not return. He started in business life here as a school-teacher, and steadily worked his way upward until he had become the most extensive merchant west of the Alleghanies. His wife descended from the Gillespie family to which James G. Blaine traced his ancestry, and the Ewings of Ohio were also members of the same family.

William Quarles, father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky and in his early life studied law. Establishing an office in Indianapolis, he attained considerable prominence as a legal practitioner, and was known as one of the finest criminal lawyers

in the state. He married Harriet Walpole, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—of whom two are now living, namely: Robert W.; and Ida, who lives with her brother. The father died in Indianapolis, in December, 1849, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. His wife survived him until 1870, her death occurring in Kansas City, which had become her home in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Quarles were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert W. Quarles, whose name introduces this review, was a youth of thirteen years when he came with his mother to Kansas City. Here he began clerking, which pursuit he followed for many years, and then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Karnes & Ess, well known practitioners. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has since engaged in the prosecution of his profession here. He has met with good success in his undertakings, is a man of precision and keen perception, and while strongly fortifying his own case often attacks with unanswerable argument that of his opponent. He now has a large clientage and is doing a good business.

On the 18th of October, 1871, Mr. Quarles was united in marriage with Miss Augusta P. Williams, and they had four children, but Percy and Hattie are now deceased. The living are Robert and Ivan. Mrs. Quarles is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Quarles is a prominent republican, and for three terms has served as city counselor of Kansas City, and at various times has been chairman of the republican city, county and congressional committees, and also a member of the state committee.

JOHN W. KIDWELL.—There is no one in Kansas City who has taken a more active interest in the upbuilding, improvement and development of the city than this gentleman. He is always found on the side of progress, and to him the community is indebted for many of its progressive interests. The true measure of one's success is what he has accomplished, and he best fulfills his mission in life who best uses his abilities and opportunities. When measured by these standards John W. Kidwell must be classed with those successful men who have made the most and best of themselves.

A native of Washington county, Ohio, he was born March 25, 1838, and in 1840 was taken by his parents to Pike county, Illinois, the family locating on a farm that crowned one of the bluffs of the Mississippi. The family afterward removed to Barry, same county, where our subject spent his boyhood days. He was only twelve years of age when his father died, and from that time he was not only dependent upon his own resources but the other children, four brothers and a sister, all except the sister, younger than himself, largely depended upon him for support. For about four years he worked in a brickyard, receiving from six to seven dollars per month. He then secured a clerkship in a store, remaining in the employ of one house until he had attained his majority. His employer carried on general merchandising and also handled grain and pork; and so faithful was Mr. Kidwell to the trust reposed in him and so earnestly did he labor to promote the interests of the business that he was made general manager. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school. He had himself received but limited school privileges, but through

experience, observation and study in his leisure hours he became a well informed man. Desirous of more advanced knowledge he entered school, but while thus engaged was asked to take charge of a school from which the teacher had been dismissed. He did so and managed to keep up with his classes at the same time. He continued teaching for about seven years throughout the neighborhood and was very successful in this work.

Feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted in 1862 as a member of the sixty-eighth Illinois infantry, under Colonel Taylor, and served at Alexandria and Fairfax, Virginia. Upon his return home he resumed teaching. Another important event in his life occurred about this time, when, in the fall of 1863, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Eliza M. Jones, who had also been a teacher. They afterward taught together at Rockport, Illinois, and in 1867 came to Missouri, locating on a farm in Index township, Cass county, east of Harrisonville. The land was still in its primitive condition, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made thereon, but Mr. Kidwell began developing the property, and soon had a fine farm. He made his home thereon for ten years, and in March, 1877, came to Kansas City.

On his arrival here Mr. Kidwell turned his attention to gardening. After renting land for a time he purchased fifteen acres of the old Holloway homestead, where he still resides. He still owns the greater part of this tract, but has platted a portion of it. He has always carried on gardening, and for some years did an extensive business along that line, having a large wholesale trade. There is always something attractive in this work,—in watching the growth and develop-

ment of a tiny plant until it has reached perfection. The business has also proved very profitable, for there is ever a constant demand for first-class garden products, and Mr. Kidwell places upon the market fine varieties. Each season he has from four to five acres planted in tomatoes, and from five to ten acres in sweet potatoes. He has until recently had a stall in the Central Market, and though he has partially retired from business the income from his garden is still a good one. In 1887 he embarked in the loan business, under the firm name of the A. D. Beedle Company, with which he was connected until 1890. His real-estate interests are now valuable, and he is enjoying a prosperity which is the reward of his own well directed efforts.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kidwell comprises two daughters,—Minna A. and Anna M. Both are natives of this state and graduates of the high school of Kansas City. After two years spent in Lawrence University they entered the Leland Stanford University, and were graduated in 1895, with the first class completing the course in that institution. The younger daughter is now a successful teacher in the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Missouri, having charge of the Spanish classes. She is also a proficient scholar in German and other modern languages.

Socially, Mr. Kidwell is connected with McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., and has taken quite an active part in the work of the order. In 1894 he was elected to the city council as alderman from the Tenth ward, and was also a member of the lower house of the common council, and is chairman of the committee on water and also on parks and boulevards. He was a stalwart advocate of the present system of parks and

boulevards in Kansas City, and always stands for progression in all things. He is always found on the side of improvement, and has been the promoter of many interests which have proven of material benefit to the welfare of the city. He advocated the establishment of the new gas company, the enlargement of the stockyards, the improvement of the market system, and advocated the purchase of the water works. He is a champion of municipal reform, believing that the affairs of the city should be controlled by honorable, conscientious and progressive men, regardless of party affiliations. Kansas City may well be proud to number him among its residents, and in its history he well deserves representation.

REV. JAMES GRIGSBY DALTON, the esteemed pastor of the Little Blue and Pleasant Prairie Cumberland Presbyterian churches, resides in Sniabar township near the former place.

He was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, June 7, 1824, and in his fifteenth year came to Missouri with his parents, William and Mary (Renick) Dalton. His father was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and the mother of Rockingham county. They made the journey to Missouri by wagon, being about two months on the road, but at length arrived at Lexington. They were in limited circumstances, but the father succeeded in purchasing 200 acres of unimproved land in Jackson county, twelve miles northwest of Warrensburg. His death occurred in 1842, at the age of seventy-two years. He was noted for his power of endurance as a walker, and made the journey on foot from the Old Dominion. At his

death he left a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom three are now living. His wife died in 1857.

Mr. Dalton, of this sketch, and his twin sister were next to the youngest of the family. James G. remained at home until he had attained his majority and then engaged in school-teaching. In 1847 he had become a member of the church, and in his twenty-fifth year began to preach, delivering his first sermon on the first Sunday in May, 1848, in the little church in Johnson county. He united with the presbytery about October 1, 1847, was licensed in October, 1849, and ordained on the 1st of April, 1852, near Dover, La Fayette county, by the Lexington presbytery, with which he has always been connected. He spent five years on the circuit work in Johnson, Henry, St. Clair and La Fayette counties, with twenty-eight appointments. The territory at that time was but sparsely settled and there were few church organizations and no houses of worship in the circuit. He preached almost entirely in private homes and occasionally in a school-house or court-house. During the summer from July to October he was engaged in camp-meeting, and at each had from twenty-five to one hundred conversions. At a meeting held in Johnson county, after an exhortation made by Uncle Jake Crow, over one hundred penitents came forward. Uncle Jake, who lived in the community, was undoubtedly one of the most powerful exhorters ever known. A man of little education he had no training for this work, "but out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and he was a power in church work. He established the Little Blue church, assisted only by Mrs. Lobb, who would do the singing. He had a brother, named Ben, who was his

exact counterpart in appearance and their own children could scarcely tell them apart.

In the year 1842 there occurred the greatest religious revival that had ever been held in this locality, resulting in the establishment of several flourishing churches. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Dalton came to his present home and took charge of the Little Blue Cumberland Presbyterian church, three miles north of Blue Springs. In the same year the congregation erected a frame house of worship, which was in use for forty years, with Mr. Dalton as pastor. It had a membership of fifty when he assumed charge, but it continued to grow, and in 1860 its membership had reached over two hundred. Again Mr. Dalton held successful revival services, receiving more than fifty converts into the church, at two meetings. He seemed specially fitted for this department of religious work, and the influence that he has exerted on the higher life of western Missouri has been immeasurable. Since the war he has also been the pastor of Pleasant Prairie church, formerly the Union church, at Bone Hill. It now stands on Pleasant prairie in La Fayette county, nine miles east of his home. He has been the regular pastor of the Little Blue church for forty-one years, of Pleasant Prairie church for twenty-eight years, and for about fifteen years was pastor of the Chapel Hill church, from which service he retired two years since. He organized the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Blue Springs, of which he remained in charge for two years.

The Little Blue church has now about one hundred members, but the churches at Blue Springs, Lees Summit and Wood's Chapel are all the outgrowth of Little Blue. The last named was organized by Rev.



Seth D Bowker M.D

William Horn about 1847, with five members, namely: Aquilla Lobb and wife and Rev. Cornelius Yeager and wife, and a negro who belonged to Mr. Lobb. There are still some members connected with the church who were there when Mr. Dalton assumed the pastorate. These include Calvin and Andy Lowe, William N. Crenshaw, J. A. Steele and Mrs. Daniel De Witt.

Rev. Mr. Dalton was married on the 30th of November, 1865, to Miss Lucy Jane Crump, daughter of Samuel Crump, of Sniabar, who had been one of his pupils in the public schools and whom he had baptized into the church at the age of fifteen years. Their family numbers three children: Samuel Grigsby, who was born June 12, 1867, and aids in the cultivation of the home farm; Mary Elizabeth, who is engaged in teaching; and Paulina Agnes, at home.

In 1871 Mr. Dalton moved upon the farm which he has since made his home. He makes his ministerial work his chief duty in life but in his leisure hours engages in the cultivation of his farm and the improvement of his land. In politics he is independent, supporting the man whom he thinks best qualified for the office. His career has been such as to commend him to the regard of all, of both his own and other denominations, and the most genuine respect is universally extended him.

SETH D. BOWKER, M. D., a skilled physician and an eminent scholar of Kansas City, is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, being born in Pitcher, Cortland county, New York, February 10, 1830. While it is true that some men inherit greatness and "others have greatness thrust

upon them," the larger number of citizens win their prominence entirely through their own efforts, and are architects of their own fortune. Such a one is Dr. Bowker, and he has built for himself an enviable position,—built nobly and broadly. Neither has he yet reached the zenith of his career, for a man of his progressive spirit is continually advancing, and judged by the past the future still has many honors in store for him.

The Bowker family came from Canada to the United States. The grandfather, Frank Bowker, a Canadian by birth, emigrated to New York in colonial days, and, when unable longer to withstand the British oppression the colonists attempted to secure independence, he joined the ranks of the Revolutionary heroes. His son, Comfort Bowker, the father of our subject, was born in Granville, New York, in 1805, and was by occupation a farmer and speculator. He died in 1882, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Eunice Brooks, and was a daughter of Samuel Brooks, a native of New England, who was also a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Bowker died in 1843, at the age of forty-two years. Of the family there are now five surviving members, namely: Simeon, who is living retired in Odebolt, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Huntington, of McGrawville, New York; Philander, a contractor and builder at Watertown, New York; Harmon, who is living retired in Indianapolis, Indiana; and the Doctor.

Our subject was reared in Chenango county, New York, to which place his parents removed during his early boyhood. When very young he began to earn his own living, and in this way he earned the money with which to educate himself. After completing a common-school course he entered

Dennison University, of Granville, Ohio, in 1852, and was graduated in that institution in 1857 with the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist church, and to that service devoted his energies from 1857 until 1867. In the latter year he came to Kansas City and entered the Kansas City Medical College, at which he was graduated in March, 1871. Immediately afterward he began practice here, but in a short time removed to Colorado, where he prosecuted his profession for ten years. Since 1880 he has been a permanent resident of Kansas City and an able representative of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Bowker organized the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine. He drew around it a professorship of great ability and the college attained a high standing. Its charter was afterward changed and it is now known as the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. The character of the original college was non-ethical, and conferred degrees of the allopathic, the homeopathic and eclectic systems of medicine; and, although the state board of health at first refused to recognize the graduates of the the school, a decree of the supreme court of Missouri compelled them to issue certificates of graduation and license to practice. Dr. Bowker has won a most enviable success in his chosen calling and makes a specialty of surgery and gynecology. He is a man of broad culture and liberal education, not only in the line of his profession but in the field of literature and science, and is a finished Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar. As a specimen of his pungent style of public address we may quote from his discourse to the graduating class of Kansas City Hospital Medical College in March, 1883:

"If you do your work well you will be rewarded with the grateful affection of your patients, and a cheerful and liberal remuneration for your services. Perhaps it will prove true that you will have greater facilities and more frequent calls than other men to demonstrate your willingness to labor without pay; yet this is not the object for which you have chosen the medical profession. Honesty requires you to state fully at the outset that you pretend to undertake nothing but a business enterprise by which, in common with other professions, you hope to provide for yourselves and those dependent upon you. Any flourish of words, such as we often hear on occasions like this, that would lead the people to believe that you have been endowed by Heaven with the grace of giving to them your unrequited life toil is the cheapest sort of quackery and deception. The people of this age are not to be hoodwinked into the belief that in choosing this as a calling you have thereby constituted yourself into a benevolent society. With all your skill in hiding your true motives, they will mark you as a heartless pretender. If the time ever comes when you do not enjoy the confidence and a reasonable share of the patronage of the people, you better conclude that they have discovered in you one of two hindrances to success: either a lack of knowledge needed in your profession, or a prostitution of your powers to base purposes. The very common remark that a well-educated and honest and active physician will often suffer starvation for lack of business, while the "ignorant pretender" may enjoy the confidence and patronage of the people, no longer bears even the semblance of truth. The people will employ the man who cures them without regard to name or outward appearance.

"We send you forth with no shackles upon your consciences or your intellects. We bind you in no chains or iron-clad oaths with which to hinder your grasp of every possible phase of truth. We bid you in the name of God and all that is honest to be on the alert for all facts that will increase your powers over disease and render you a blessing to mankind; and we entreat you to 'quit you like men' in breaking away from every alliance to 'incorporated monopolies' which come to you in 'sheep's clothing.'

"Your enemies will traduce you and cry 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians,' and charge you with imposing upon the credulity of the 'dear people.' Not because you, forsooth, know less than they do, but because it makes all the difference in the world 'whose ox is gored.' They will tax their fiendish skill to brand you with opprobrium. They will call you quacks, irregulars. They will try to divert the attention of the people to the finely wrought distinction between *similia similibus curantur* and *contraria contrariis curantur*. They will do a third-rate practice, and, to atone for their lack of a foothold among the people, will obtain a cheap notoriety by falsely declaring that they have the prestige of a university in full blast, and in all its appointments, when not a dozen lectures have been delivered outside of the meagerly equipped medical department."

During the war Dr. Bowker served as chaplain of the one hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, under Colonel O. H. Payne, the son of Hon. H. B. Payne, afterward senator from Cleveland one year. From 1880 to 1888 Dr. Bowker was United States pension surgeon in Kansas City, during which period he examined 10,000 soldiers. For thirty years the Doctor has been

a Master Mason, and he is a member of the order of Knights and Ladies of Honor, also of the order of the Eastern Star and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1849 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Judelia Wood, of Norwich, New York. To them were born ten children, but only four are now living, namely: Mrs. Emma Wood, of Kansas City; Mrs. Agnes M. Clark, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Eunice I. Gray, of Kansas City; and Mrs. Nellie M. Clark, of Sunshine, Colorado.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FREEMAN is a retired ship-master now living in Kansas City.

There are few men in all America whose lives have been filled with more interesting and oftentimes thrilling adventures than that of the Captain, who has traveled all over the globe and undergone experiences which if written out in detail would frequently prove more exciting than the overdrawn tales of fiction. Through the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific he has sailed, visiting the islands of the west and the interesting nationalities of the orient, gaining through travel a knowledge of the people and places that could never be secured through reading.

Captain Freeman is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in Brewster, Barnstable county, on Cape Cod, October 31, 1831, and descends from some of the most illustrious families of New England. He traces his ancestry in direct line back to Edmond Freeman, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1590, and came to America in 1635, on the sailing vessel Abigail. His son, Major John Freeman, married Marcy Prince, a daughter of Governor Prince and a granddaughter of Elder Brew-

ster, who was one of the original pilgrims and probably the founder of Brewster, Massachusetts. Their son, Dea Thomas, married Rebecca Sparrow, and they became the parents of Colonel Edmond Freeman, who wedded Phœbe Watson. Their son, Captain Watson Freeman, wedded Sarah Gray, and to them was born Elkanah Freeman, who married Abigail Mayo. The next in the line of direct descent was Captain Elkanah Freeman, the grandfather of our subject, who married Polly Myrick. He was a seaman on the sloop *Wolf*, commanded by Nathaniel Freeman during the Revolutionary war, and was captured by the British. In the war of 1812 he commanded a privateer and was again captured, being incarcerated in Dartmoor prison.

On the maternal side the ancestry is also traced back to Edmond Freeman, the founder of the family in America, but the lines diverge in the third generation, which on the paternal side is represented by John Freeman, who wedded Sarah Myrick. Their son, Nathaniel, wedded Mary Wadsum, and to them was born a son, Prince Freeman, who married Abigail Dillingham. Their daughter, Abigail, became the wife of Theophilus Pinkham, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of General Elijah Cobb. General and Mrs. Cobb were the maternal grandparents of Captain Freeman of this review. Elijah Cobb has the right to two titles,—that of "Honorable" from the fact of his being in the Massachusetts senate, and "General" because of his commission in the Massachusetts militia.

For many generations the male members of the family on both sides have been seafaring men. General Elijah Cobb went to sea when only twelve years of age, and

for many years was captain of a vessel. He kept a journal, which is full of reminiscences of adventures, and one entry in this interesting little volume recounts an experience which he had in France. It occurred in the summer of 1794, when he was twenty-six years of age. While sailing on the high seas his vessel was captured by a French frigate and sent to Brest, France. America at that time had no consul nearer than Paris, and General Cobb therefore had no one to advise or aid him. It was at the time of the upheaval in that country, when France was under the reign of terror and when Robespierre was at the height of his power. General Cobb had to depend upon his own judgment. After several months of delay he secured possession of his vessel, which he sent home in charge of the mate, while he remained to get pay for his goods and secure damages. He obtained a permit to go to Paris in one of the government mail coaches. The difficulty of travel at that time is a matter of history; but finally he secured a passport from an official, and the journey, which was attended with much danger, was at length accomplished. After applying to the American consul and several different officials, who advised him to wait patiently, he resolved to apply to Robespierre, and sent a card on which was written—

An American citizen, captured by a French frigate on the high seas, requests a personal interview in order to lay his grievances before Citizen Robespierre.

Respectfully, E. COBB.

An hour later a reply came, which read as follows:

I will grant Citizen Cobb an interview to-morrow, at 10 A. M. ROBESPIERRE.

He met the leader of the revolution the next day in the Tuilleries and told his story. The name of Robespierre was an open

sesame at the official headquarters, and a few days later his business was satisfactorily settled. On the 28th of July, General Cobb witnessed the execution of the wily and diplomatic but inhumane leader of the of the French revolution, together with other instigators of that reign of terror. General Cobb afterward made other voyages to France and to different parts of the world. He commanded a vessel during the war of 1812, and being captured was confined on the prison ship Jersey. He was a man of prominence in public life, and represented his district in the state senate.

Captain Frederick Freeman, father of our subject, was also born in the Bay state, and married Ann, daughter of General Cobb. He was master of merchant vessels engaged in the West India trade, and followed the ocean for many years, was engaged in merchandising at Trinidad, a city on the southern coast of Cuba. Much of the boyhood of Captain Frederick Augustus Freeman was passed there, having been taken to that place during his infancy. His education was acquired there and in Warren, Massachusetts. He learned the Spanish language and continued his residence in Cuba until his father's death. In 1840, when a boy, he made his first voyage, acting as cabin boy upon a vessel that sailed to the Spanish main and the West Indies, that trip consuming nine months. He then shipped before the mast, and was promoted from rank to rank, until he became chief officer of a ship, subsequently entering his father's counting-room, where he obtained a practical commercial education.

Afterward he was made master of a vessel engaged in the East India trade. During the greater part of his active business life he was connected with the East India and the

China trade. He continued as master of a vessel for sixteen years, and during one-half of the time was in the employ of an Arabian mercantile company, sailing from Calcutta for the firm of Hadjee, Jackariah, Mahommed & Company, of Calcutta, in the Arabian and China trade. He sailed in the Indian ocean, and opened trade for that firm in the Persian gulf, commanding the largest ship that had then sailed on that gulf. This company was the owner of thirty-five vessels, and in five years he advanced from the position of junior officer until he was made commander of the fleet with the rank of commodore. He was also the only one that obtained the fullest confidence of his employers, who told him to take his vessel and do the best he could, and all other captains had to dip ensigns on passing his vessel. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the languages of the various peoples with which he dealt, also of their habits and methods of traffic. The vessels which he commanded had a mixed crew of Bengalese, Arabs and Malays. At one time he was detained with his ship under the guns of the fort at Muscat, Arabia, for 118 days, owing to complications between the Arabian and British governments; but while there was entertained by the sultan, whose interpreter was educated in Salem, Massachusetts. On another occasion a mutiny arose and sixty of his mixed crew, who had indulged too freely in the use of opium, refused to do their duty. They were therefore taken in charge by the authorities and sent in irons to Bombay, while the voyage was completed with Arabs from the desert. At another time pirates chased and boarded his vessel and a severe fight occurred, but they were at length repulsed, although the captain sustained several severe wounds. His officers were

Americans and English. The remainder of his seafaring life was in the general China, Australia and California trade, and in 1870 he left the ocean, having visited all the leading points of the orient, including the Himalayas of India.

On the 16th of July, 1868, Captain Freeman was married, in Farmington, Maine, to Miss Selina E. Tufts, of that place, a daughter of Hon. Peter R. Tufts, of Farmington, and one of the prominent citizens of the Pine Tree state. The wedding trip of the Captain and his wife consisted of a voyage around the world! The Captain and his wife had one child, Frederick Mellville, who died in early manhood and in the year of his graduation.

On his retirement from the sea in 1870, he located in California. He was engaged in merchandising and ranching until the fall of 1881, when, on the 21st of September, they arrived in Kansas City. Here the Captain became interested in the real-estate and loan business.

Captain Freeman is a very prominent Mason. He was initiated into the mysteries of the order in 1859, at Taylorsville, Kentucky, riding seventy-five miles across the country to take his first degree. He became a Master Mason in Quaboog lodge, of Warren, Massachusetts, just before sailing for India. He has been welcomed into Military, No. 235, Mauritius; St. Luke, No. 1150, English register of Dum Dum, India; Fidelity lodge, No. 1042, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago; British lodge, No. 1038, Hong Kong, China; Humility with Fortitude lodge, No. 779, English register, Calcutta; Courage with Humility lodge, No. 551, English register, Calcutta, of which he became a member; St. Thomas* in the East, No. 404, Scotch register, Calcutta; Tret-

land, No. 68, Hong Kong, China; Star of Burmah, No. 614, Rangoon; British Columbia, No. 1187, English register, Victoria, Vancouver's island; Australia lodge of Harmony, No. 556, Sydney, Australia; Robert Burns, No. 817, and Unity, No. 1169, of Sydney, Australia. On the 4th of March, 1871, he placed his membership with Sebastopol lodge, Sonoma, California; was dismissed January 16, 1875, to Calistoga lodge, No. 233; and to Rural lodge, No. 316, Kansas City, October 12, 1881.

On the 16th of December, 1865, Captain Freeman was made a Royal Arch Mason in Holy Zion chapter, No. 392, of Calcutta, India, and now belongs to Orient chapter, No. 102, R. A. M. He became a charter member of Orient chapter on the 26th of December, 1882, was captain of host under the chapter, and was promoted from rank to rank until he became high priest in December, 1886. He was anointed and consecrated to the holy order of priesthood at St. Louis in 1887; was dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Oriental commandery, No. 35, of Kansas City, November 3, 1882; became a Scottish-rite thirty-second-degree Mason in the consistory of western Missouri in June, 1885; and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Ararat Temple, December 28, 1887.

In politics the Captain is a stalwart republican, having always supported that party, to which he gives an unwavering allegiance. In education he is far above the average, possessing that broad general information which comes from travel. He is a linguist of superior ability, and few men are better informed concerning nationalities, their customs and habits and those events which form the history of the nineteenth century.



W. J. Snider

WILLIAM EDWIN CHAPPELL, M. D., who since 1881 has engaged in the practice of medicine, in Kansas City, is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Todd county, on the 31st of May, 1854. His parents, Robert and Fannie (Turnley) Chappell, were also natives of Kentucky, the former born in Owen county, the latter in Todd county. For some years the father engaged in merchandising at Elkton, Kentucky, but soon after the death of his wife he sold out and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he followed the same pursuit. When the civil war broke out he offered his services to the government and with a Massachusetts regiment went to the south. He participated in a number of important engagements and was wounded at the first battle of Manassas. When the war was over, he returned to Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1867. He was a member of the Baptist church, and his well spent life gained him the high regard of those with whom he was brought in contact. His father, Robert Chappell, was a Virginian.

The Doctor was only six weeks old when his mother died. He was reared on a farm in the county of his nativity and his elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. Wishing to enter the medical profession, he took up the study of medicine in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, at which he was graduated in 1876. After that he attended the old Nashville University, and later became interne in the city hospital, a position which he filled for eight months. On the expiration of that period he removed to Memphis,

Tennessee, to take charge of the western division of the penitentiary hospital, where he remained for a few months, when he returned to Todd county, Kentucky, spending about six months there. His next place of residence was Long View, Christian county, Kentucky, where he engaged in practice for three years. In the winter of 1880-1 he pursued a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital, of New York city, and in February of the latter year he came to Kansas City, where he has since remained. The Doctor has succeeded in building up an excellent practice here. He is thoroughly versed in his profession, is continually studying in order to further perfect himself, and now has a large and lucrative business. He is yet a young man, and may attain still greater successes in the future.

In January, 1881, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Rena Shaw, and they now have two sons,—William Edwin and Thomas C.,—who add life and brightness to their pleasant home, which is located at No. 906 East Sixth street. In politics the Doctor is a democrat, socially is a Master Mason, and is a gentleman of unvarying courtesy, highminded and scrupulously faithful to every trust committed to his care.

ANDREW J. SNIDER ranks among the most prominent business men and popular citizens of Kansas City. Throughout the greater part of his life he has engaged in stock dealing; and well directed efforts, close application and sound judgment have brought to him a prosperity that places him among the wealthy residents of this place. Among the galaxy of distinguished men who have been foremost in promoting the welfare of Jack-

son county and aided the material prosperity of the entire state of Missouri, he occupies a most honorable position. Launching his life-boat at the age of seventeen years without money but with courage and brains to direct it he has successfully weathered life's storms till now, and is safe within the harbor of honorable success.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Snider was born in Lancaster, on the 3d of March, 1833. His boyhood days were passed on the old home farm in the Buckeye state, and during his boyhood he was employed by a stock drover, taking cattle across the Alleghanies. At the age of seventeen he took a drove of mules to Sangapore, India, about a year being consumed in this task. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio, and then, prompted by a spirit of adventure and a desire to improve his financial condition, he came to the west, locating at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in stone contracting. Among the buildings which he erected was the old stone fort in use until quite recently. Mr. Snider also went overland to Pike's Peak during the time of the gold excitement there and spent a year engaged in mining. When the report of the discovery of gold in Montana reached him, he proceeded to that state. At that time Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was governor of Montana territory and Mr. Snider served as brigadier general on the governor's staff. He was interested in mining in the northwest until 1869, when he left Fort Benton for New Orleans, traveling by steamer. His intention was to purchase a plantation in the south, but certain circumstances arose which led him to change his plan and instead he located in Platte county, Missouri, where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Snider came to Kansas City, and engaged in the Texas cattle business, owning a large ranch in the Cherokee strip of the Indian territory. He raised large herds of cattle there, selling as high as 30,000 head per annum. He did not give his personal supervision to the ranch, leaving it to the care of a foreman, but managed his interests from Kansas City, and here established the commission house of Barse & Snider, stock jobbers of Kansas City. This firm was in existence from 1873 until 1887, and did a very extensive and profitable business. He was one of the leading dealers in the stockyards of this place and his trade assumed extensive proportions. He studied closely the market and his foresight was displayed in his advantageous purchases and profitable sales. His commission business he closed out in 1887, but continued to carry on the ranch until 1889. He is still interested to some extent in cattle dealing, but has largely laid aside business cares to enjoy the fruits of his former labor. His life has been a varied and eventful one and he is familiar with many of the experiences of frontier life. Thrown into contact with all classes of people, his charming cordiality of manner and genial, social disposition has won him a host of warm personal friends wherever he has gone.

In Platte county, Missouri, Mr. Snider was united in marriage with Miss Hannah C. Berry, and they had two sons: Andrew J., who died in 1887, at the age of thirty-two years, was a prominent business man and a member of the firm of Andrew J. Snider & Company. In his youth he served for two years as a cadet at West Point; but failing health compelled him to leave that institution, and he went to Colorado, where



John F. Schiller

he was greatly benefited, but never entirely regained his original strength. He was an active and valued member of the firm and possessed excellent business and executive ability, and his honor and integrity were above question. A man of magnetic personality, he was very popular and had the high regard of all who knew him. Chester A., the other son, is now engaged in the stock commission business and is a worthy successor to his honored father.

Mr. Snider and his wife reside at a beautiful home located at the corner of Tenth and Forest streets. Mr. Snider is a lover of fishing and hunting, and finds one of his chief sources of recreation in this way. He usually takes a hunting trip each year, and he spends his winters in Florida, in the more balmy climate of that beautiful southern district. He is a man of fine personal appearance, a courteous gentleman of the old school and his standing in business and social circles in Kansas City is among the foremost.

CHESTER ALLYN SNIDER is the vice-president of the great live-stock commission company, the Evans-Snider-Buel Company, of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, being the resident manager of the company at its Kansas City office. Actuated by an honest, manly purpose and with firm confidence in the right, he has by earnest effort secured the favorable result that usually rewards well-directed labor, and by his straightforward course has won the respect and confidence of his associates. He is a young man imbued with the progressive and enterprising spirit of the age,

and stands as a leader in his line of business in Kansas City.

Mr. Snider was born in Platte county, Missouri, August 9, 1860, and is a son of Andrew J. and Hannah (Beery) Snider. The family name has for the past twenty-five years been prominently connected with the city's live stock interests. Reared on a farm near Lancaster, Ohio, his father early began driving cattle to market across the Alleghanies, and later turned to the West and engaged in contracting, some of the old buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, being erected by him. He passed through the early mining experiences of Colorado and Montana during the gold excitement. Returning to the states in 1870, he identified his interests with those of Kansas City, and for nearly twenty years was the leading cattle merchant of this city.

Our subject was about ten years old when he began his education in the public schools of Kansas City, and completed his studies in Bethany (West Virginia) College. At the age of twenty-one he laid aside his text-books to learn the sterner lessons of practical business life. Returning from college, he went to his father's cattle ranch, which was located on the Cherokee strip, Indian Territory, where he remained for some three or four years. His father retiring from business, owing to ill health of his eldest son, our subject, after a year's travel abroad, entered the commission field, the Evans-Snider-Buel Company being incorporated in 1889. This company has since conducted the largest live-stock business in this country. During the past seven years it has handled on commission at its three offices over three million head of live stock, and its actual money transactions during this time have aggregated

over one hundred and eleven millions of dollars!

On August 23, 1882, Mr. Snider married Miss Lillie C. Hyatt, daughter of W. W. Hyatt. The only child by this marriage, Lillie Hyatt, is now twelve years of age. The mother's death occurred on Thanksgiving day, 1883. On December 27, 1888, Mr. Snider married Miss Olive Olga Oglesby, eldest daughter of Governor Richard James Oglesby, of Illinois. They were married in the executive mansion in Springfield. Mrs. Snider spent her girlhood days in Decatur, and acquired her education in Springfield and in a convent near Washington, District of Columbia, while her father was serving as United States senator there. One child has been born of this marriage, Catherine Oglesby Snider.

Mr. Snider is a valued and esteemed member of various business and social organizations, belonging to the Kansas City Club and the Commercial Club, and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce. He served for five years in the directory of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, declining a further election. Lovers of music, both he and his wife take an active interest in promoting this art in Kansas City. Mr. Snider is at present the vice president of the Symphony Orchestra.

Their home is noted for its hospitality, and their circle of warm friends is extensive. The home is adorned with many choice paintings and other works of art,—all that refined taste can suggest. The library is one of the finest private collections in the west. Few persons in this commercial section of the world know as well as Mr. and Mrs. Snider how to manage their wealth to the best advantage, obtaining more happi-

ness out of a given sum than untrained people can. Many persons think that if they only had a little more money they would be happy, even when they are in possession of more than other, happier people in their community. Not so with the subject of this brief notice, who knows the more important art of spending money, as well as the art of earning it.

JAMES W. NOEL.—To its farming community Jackson county is largely indebted for its progress and upbuilding. The rich lands surrounding the cities and towns of this locality furnish trade to the commercial centers and utilize their railroad facilities for shipping. The well conducted business interests of the farmers is the foundation upon which rests the activity in trade circles. Mr. Noel is a representative of a family that has long been connected with farming interests and has devoted his own energies to the cultivation and improvement of land until he is to-day one of the leading agriculturists of Jackson county.

Our subject is numbered among the native sons of this county, his birth having occurred September 18, 1841, in Van Buren township, on the adjoining section to his present home. His grandfather, John Noel, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Anderson county, Tennessee, where he married Sallie Tatum. Their family numbered four sons and four daughters, namely: James, John, William, George, Polly, Barbara, Elizabeth and Martha Jane. Elizabeth was the wife of Spencer Rice. The father of our subject, James Noel, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, and was

reared in that state on a farm. He married Rachel Powell, who was born in the same county, in 1812, a daughter of Joseph and Annie (Jusan) Powell, who were early settlers of Jackson county, Missouri, and lived with their children here until their death. The father served as an officer in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Powell was three times married. He first wedded Susan Edward, and their children were Thomas, Joseph and Abraham. His second wife bore the maiden name of Ruth Jones, and their only child, Ruth, became the wife of John Smith. The children born to Joseph and Hannah Powell were John, who married Esther Bealer; Jonathan, who married Annie Rice; Richard, who married Susan Mayes; Joab, who married Anna Bealer; Absalom, who married Elizabeth Rice; Annie, wife of James Bridges; Jane, wife of John Bealer; Polly, wife of Stephen Adams; Rachel, wife of James Noel.

There were eight children born to the paternal grandparents of our subject. The eldest was the father of James W. John, who died in California in 1851, married Melinda Jackson, and had three children: Nancy, who died in 1857; George, who died in the Confederate service in January, 1862; and Sarah, wife of D. A. Linder, of Delavan, Missouri. William, who married Raney Waters. George, who married Minta Farmer, and had two children,—Alice, who died in 1883, and Henry, who is living with his mother. After the death of her husband Mrs. Minta Noel married James Gates, and now lives in Vacaville, California. Polly and Barbara were the next of the family. Elizabeth became the wife of Spencer Rice. Martha Jane was the youngest. Hon. Thomas E. Noel, who was a law partner of

General Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis, Missouri, and died in the United States service, was a second cousin of our subject. Ephraim Noel, a prominent Methodist minister, was also a second cousin.

The parents of our subject were married in Tennessee, where they lived until 1832, when they came to Missouri and made a temporary location on the Roop farm, on section 32, Van Buren township, Jackson county. They afterward made a permanent location on section 14. The land on which they settled was all wild, and Mr. Noel entered the greater part of it from the government, but it is now one of the oldest improved places in the township. There the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred March 28, 1877, while his wife died August 17, 1893. In their family were fourteen children. The eldest, John P., is deceased. Elmira is the wife of Frederick Bunn, of Oregon, and they have one child, John Marion. Louisa and Alvis Taylor are both deceased. Sarah Jane is the widow of Walter Davidson, and has three children,—James, William N. and Mary Anna. Since the death of her first husband she has been again married, and one son, Alvis W. Biggs, has been born of this union. Joseph E. married Jennie Meador, and lives in Cass county, Missouri, with his wife and two children,—Ralph and Ethel. James W. is the next younger. Absalom Marion and Emeline have passed away. Mary became the wife of T. T. Maxwell, and died leaving six children,—Lydia, James N., Mary, Ollie, Thomas and Grover Cleveland. Margaret Ann became the wife of Thomas Sanders, who died leaving two sons,—Ernest and Watts. She has since married David Mays, by whom she has two children,—Susie and William. William A.

married Addie Colburn, now deceased, and their two children have also passed away. His home is now in Kansas City. Martha is deceased. George Henry married Minnie Shaw, by whom he has one son, Joseph, and resides on section 14, Van Buren township. The mother of this family was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Three sons served in the civil war, namely: Alvis T., Joseph E. and James W.,—all members of the same regiment.

We now take up the history of James W. Noel, feeling assured that it will prove of interest to many of our readers, as he is both widely and favorably known in his native county. He is indebted to the district schools for his educational privileges: was reared on the old home farm, all of the children of the family remaining at home until after they had reached mature years. During the civil war, when sectional feeling ran so high on the border between Missouri and Kansas and one was obliged to announce his sympathies either with one party or the other, he joined the Confederate service and was with the commands of Cockrell, Upton Hayes and Robert Renick, participating in the battle of Lone Jack, and was afterward arrested by Colonel Penick and held a prisoner in Independence. On his release he went to Carroll county, Missouri, where he remained until the close of the war.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Noel returned home; but after two years went to Texas, where he remained for about twelve months. The following eight years he spent in Johnson county, Kansas, then formed a partnership with his brother, William A., and operated the home farm and engaged in cattle dealing in Colorado and New Mexico for eleven years. He now lives upon the farm, which was the old Major & Russell ranch,

having made his home here since 1888. It comprises 640 acres of valuable land, all highly improved with the exception of an eighty-acre tract of timber. Mr. Noel successfully carries on general farming and stock-raising, and is a wide-awake, progressive business man, energetic and far-sighted. He has achieved considerable success in life and now ranks among the substantial farmers of the community.

In 1883 Mr. Noel was united in marriage with M. J. Cox, a native of Van Buren township, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Keirse) Cox, both now deceased. Their family numbered three children, viz: Mrs. Noel; Fannie, wife of Jonah Tucker; and Mattie, deceased. Three children also grace the union of our subject and his wife, namely: James Cox, William Lee and Forest Rothwell. Mrs. Noel is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and her many excellencies of character have gained her a warm circle of friends. In politics Mr. Noel is a stanch democrat, and is a warm advocate of Grover Cleveland. He is now serving as president of the local school board of the Plum Grove district, and takes an active interest in educational and all other work or interests calculated to prove of public benefit.

DUNCAN M. TAIT, who is serving as supervising grain inspector of Missouri at Kansas City, was born at Chatham, Ontario, August 29, 1868, and is a son of James and Mary (McIntyre) Tait, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. They had a family of five children, of whom four are now living,—Martin, James, Duncan M.



Cleveland F. Moulton

and Nan. The father is a miller of Polo, Missouri, having resided in that locality since 1869,—the year of his arrival in Missouri. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was James Tait, a native of Scotland, who crossed the Atlantic to America and died in Canada at an advanced age. He reared a large family. The maternal grandfather, Duncan McIntyre, was also born in Scotland, and was a farmer, and died in Canada, at the age of eighty years. His family numbered two sons and six daughters.

During his early childhood our subject was brought by his parents to Missouri and was reared in Taitsville, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. His father following the milling business, he became familiar with that trade in early life, and learned much about grains. This proved an excellent preparation for his present service. In 1889, at the age of twenty-one years he removed with his parents to Polo, where his father continued the milling business, while in 1893 he came to Kansas City. Soon afterward he was appointed grain inspector by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and is now capably discharging the duties of that office.

On the 25th of October, 1892, Mr. Tait was united in marriage with Miss Mae Cowgill, a daughter of James and Ella (Myers) Cowgill. One daughter was born to this union, Helen by name. The mother is a member of the Baptist church, and is an estimable lady who has many warm friends in the community. Socially, Mr. Tait is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in politics is a stalwart demo-

crat. He is well known for his sterling worth and all who know him have for him high regard.

JUDGE CLEVELAND F. MOULTON, an esteemed member of the bar of Kansas City, was born in Genesee county, New York, July 4, 1828, and is a son of Daniel J. and Eliza Charlotte (Cleveland) Moulton. His maternal grandfather was Moses Cleveland, to whom the land on which the city of Cleveland, Ohio, now stands was granted by the government in consideration of military services. His mother is a cousin of President Grover Cleveland. The father of the Judge, removing from the Nutmeg state, became a resident of New York in 1824, and there followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred fifty years later. His wife survived him thirteen years, and died in 1887, leaving five children out of a family whose original number was twelve. These are Mrs. Louisa J. Warner, now living in Cleveland, Ohio; John Jay, a resident of Springfield, Illinois; George A., who makes his home in San Francisco, California; Mrs. Frank Rogers, now of Chicago; and the Judge.

In early manhood our subject, leaving the Empire state, went to Mobile, Alabama, where he engaged in reading law, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1849. He at once entered upon the practice there and continued his labors as a member of the profession until the beginning of the war, when he entered the Confederate service as a private of Company A, Mobile Continentals, first Alabama regiment. February 25, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the forty-eighth Alabama regi-

ment, of which Colonel Makinstry was in command at the time; and when the latter was made judge advocate of the southern Confederacy Mr. Moulton was commissioned colonel of the regiment. He also served on the staff of Governor Gill Shorter, of Alabama, and from 1864 till the close of the war he served on the staff of Governor H. Watts, of Alabama, and at this time he was still in command of the forty-eighth regiment and was a member of the state legislature. To this position he was elected by the conservative party whose political object was to bring the war to a close. He remained in the legislature four terms and then returned to the service, continuing in the Confederate army until the close of the war.

When hostilities had ceased, Colonel Moulton resumed the practice of law in Mobile, and in 1866 was elected to the office of city attorney. He was afterward prosecuting attorney, and in July, 1868, was appointed judge of the circuit court at Mobile, and served in that capacity for eight years, discharging his duties in a most efficient manner. In 1875 he removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law until 1882, and then retired to the farm which he had previously purchased in Bates county, Missouri. For six years he devoted his energies to the management of his agricultural interests. In 1873, while on the circuit bench of Mobile Alabama, he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1874. In 1888 he came to Kansas City and opened an office for general practice here. For a time he was associated in business with Webster Davis, and the partnership continued one year. The Judge has since been alone and now enjoys a liberal clientage.

Judge Moulton was married in 1858 to

Miss Ruth Perkins Pomeroy, of East Hampton, Massachusetts. The children of this marriage are Williston Jay, a farmer now residing near Adrian, Missouri; John Dane, a merchant of Kansas City; Reverdy Halleck, who is engaged in merchandising in Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri; and Cleveland F., who is now following farming near Adrian, Bates county. The mother of this family was called to her final rest February 19, 1892, and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Adrian.

MARK EDGERTON, M. D., ex-dean and professor of materia medica in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, was born on the 23d day of March, 1854, in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, New York. His father, Judge Albert Edgerton, was a native of the same state and a son of one of the Revolutionary heroes who aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. The Judge was a self-made man and became quite prominent in the community in which he lived. In 1859 he removed with his family to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in that city the Doctor attended the public and high schools, after which he entered the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware county, New York, where he completed his literary education. In 1874 he took up the study of medicine under a preceptor in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in the centennial year went to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Edgerton, however, had another object than that of visiting the exposition. He entered the Hahnemann Medical College there, pursuing a three-years course in that justly celebrated institution, under the

preceptorship of Dr. Charles Mohr, at the same time making his home with the Doctor, whom he found a wise counselor and faithful friend. His earnest application and thorough investigation gave him an excellent knowledge of his chosen calling, and he left the college to learn the more practical lessons in the school of experience. In March, 1879, he was graduated and granted a diploma.

Immediately afterward he started for the west and spent a few days in Kansas City, but continued his journey to Junction City, Kansas, where, on the 3d of May of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Gray, whose acquaintance he had formed several years previously in St. Paul, Minnesota. After a short bridal trip the young couple located in a small town in southeastern Nebraska, where the Doctor opened an office and practiced for about a year and a half. Not finding country practice congenial, however, he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, a city of about 17,000 inhabitants, where he entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Canie, a friend of his boyhood days. Better success came to him in his new home, and he remained there for two years, when, on account of failing health, due to the long, severe winters, he decided to find a new location, where the climatic conditions were more favorable. This led to his connection with Kansas City, where he opened an office in June, 1885. In 1887 Dr. Edgerton became a charter member of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and was elected to the chair of physiology. After lecturing for three years on this branch he was tendered the chair of materia medica,—the most important professorship in the institution,—which he accepted and has

since creditably and satisfactorily filled. During his connection with this institution he has for five years been honored with official positions, serving for the past two years as dean of the faculty. The duties of teaching added to the cares of a very extensive practice, makes his life a busy one, and did he not possess an excellent constitution and robust health he could not stand the arduous demands made upon his time. That he is recognized as one of the most capable members of the profession is shown by his large patronage, and his brethren of the fraternity also acknowledge his superior skill and merit.

The Doctor and Mrs. Edgerton have one child, an interesting little daughter of five years, whom they have named Ruth Gray, and who is the light of the parents' home. The Doctor is especially fond of children and young people, whom he is ever ready to aid and encourage as they seek improvement. Aside from his profession he is a man of broad mind, of general information and liberal culture, and since coming to Kansas City, under a competent foreign-born German professor, he has learned to read, write and speak the German language fluently. Improvement has ever been his watch word and is the keynote to his success.

A LESTER HALL, M. D.—It is much to achieve success, it is infinitely more to win the gratitude of the suffering and afflicted. For about twenty-eight years this gentleman has devoted his time and energies to the aid and relief of his fellow men, has worked his way upward to a foremost rank in the medical profession, and such has been the cor-

dial, kindly, generous manner of this ministration that in the hearts of those who have received it there is a sense of grateful recognition that words cannot express.

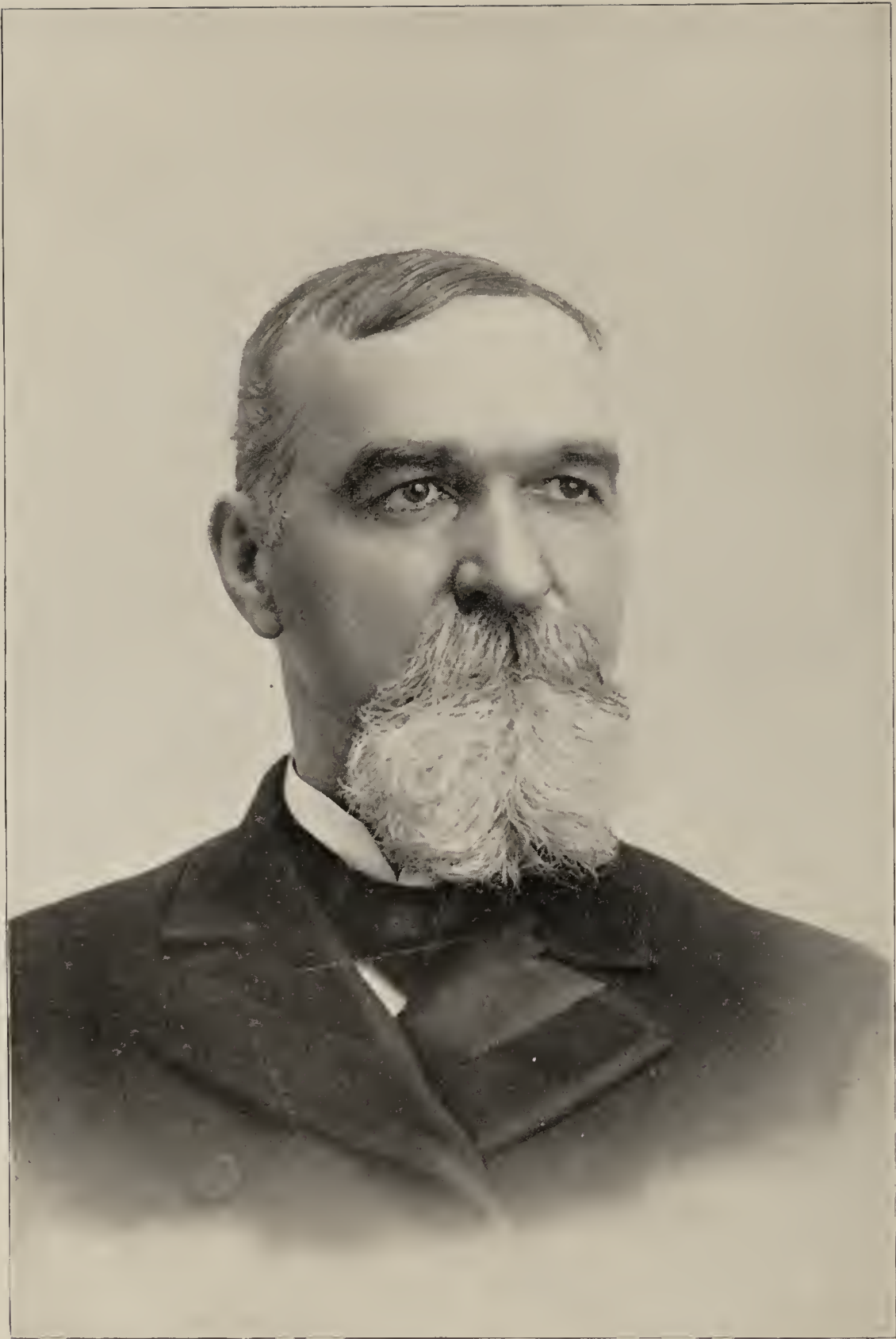
Dr. Hall is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Arrow Rock, March 10, 1845. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and English. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Nathan H. Hall, was a Presbyterian minister, a native of Kentucky. For a quarter of a century he engaged in preaching in Lexington, Kentucky, and then spent some years in pastoral labor in St. Louis. His death occurred in Columbia, Missouri, when he had attained the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of striking personal appearance, large and well formed, and was an orator of superior ability, an earnest, logical speaker and a successful evangelist.

The Doctor's father, Matthew W. Hall, was born in Kentucky, and also followed the medical profession. In February, 1845, he removed to Missouri, locating at Arrow Rock, where he made his home for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode on a farm near Marshall, where he spent his remaining days. He was united in marriage with Miss Agnes J. Lester, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Bryan Lester, who was born in Charlotte, Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of great force of character but of very amiable disposition, gentle and considerate. To many of his slaves he gave their freedom. He reared a large family and died when about sixty years of age. Dr. Matthew Hall and his wife were prominent settlers of Arrow Rock, and were numbered among Missouri's pioneers. In the Presbyterian church they held a membership, and the Doctor served as elder, taking a very prominent part in its

work. During the civil war, he served as surgeon in the Confederate army. In the community where he lived he was a recognized leader, and twice represented his district in the legislature. His death occurred on the 7th of November, 1894, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1883. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Dr. C. Lester; William Ewing, of Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. John R., of Marshall, Missouri; Louisa F., wife of W. W. Trigg, of Booneville, Missouri; Matthew W., of Saline county, Missouri; Florida L., wife of Judge D. W. Shackleton, of Booneville, Missouri; Dr. Thomas B., of Saline county; and Effie B., wife of Fred B. Glover, of Parkville, Missouri.

Dr. C. Lester Hall was reared in Saline county, this state, and acquired his early education there. He afterward attended school at Booneville until seventeen years of age, when, in 1862, he joined the army of General Price, and went to Lexington, Missouri. At that place he was taken sick and returned home, but in December he again joined the army. At Milford's surrender he was taken prisoner and held in captivity for three months, after which he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and returned home.

The Doctor began studying medicine in 1864, in Booneville, and subsequently attended the St. Louis Medical College through the school year of 1864-5. During the winter of 1866-7 he was a student in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1867 he graduated and joined his father in the practice of his chosen profession, this partnership continuing for six years. In 1873 Dr. Hall removed to Marshall, Missouri, where he enjoyed a large



Wm David Foster

and lucrative practice until September, 1890, when, desiring a broader field of labor, he came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. Although he successfully engages in general practice, he makes a specialty of the diseases of women. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the Jackson County Medical Society. He is now the honored president of the Missouri State Medical Society, and in 1894 was president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

On the 16th of June, 1869, Dr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Sappington, daughter of Hon. E. D. and Penelope (Breathitt) Sappington, her grandfather Breathitt being at one time governor of Kentucky. Five children were born by this marriage,—Darwin Walton, Penelope, C. Lester, Katherine May, and one who died in infancy. The Doctor and his family hold a membership in the Central Presbyterian church, take a deep interest in its prosperity, and while living in Marshall he served as elder of the church. He is a Master Mason. The family home is located at No. 2720 Troost avenue, and is noted for its hospitality.

WILLIAM DAVIS FOSTER, M.D., one of the most eminent members of the medical profession and successful practitioners of Kansas City, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 7th of September, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kummler) Foster.

His father was a native of Vermont, and during the war of 1812, as a member of the American army, fought in the second en-

counter with England. His wife was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was of German lineage. They were married on the 5th of April, 1830, and in 1837 emigrated to Iowa, which was then a territory. The father died in Birmingham, Van Buren county, that state, in November, 1855. He was a very prominent man, possessing superior intelligence and ability. A graduate of Yale, he was familiar with six or seven languages, and possessed broad general information and ripe scholarship. For many years he was county judge of Van Buren county, Iowa, and throughout his life was a stalwart advocate of Democracy. There were only three white families living in Van Buren county when he took up his residence there in 1837, and his nearest neighbor was six miles away. The Indians, however, were very numerous, and the wild and undeveloped land was unmarked by any trace of civilization. Mr. Foster took a very prominent part in the work of upbuilding and progress, and his name is enrolled among the pioneers of the Hawkeye state. His wife long survived him, finally passing away in Marion county, Missouri, in 1886, at the age of ninety-four years. Their family numbered six sons,—Joseph, born January 21, 1831; Hiram I., born August 2, 1832; Judah H., born July 14, 1834; Benjamin U., born February 8, 1837; James, who was born August 24, 1839, and died on the 24th of December, following; and William Davis, of this sketch.

The Doctor acquired his literary education in the public schools and academy of Birmingham, Iowa, and to fit himself for the practice of medicine, which he determined to make his life work, he entered the office of the late Dr. David Prince, the distinguished surgeon of Jacksonville, Illinois.

He began his studies in 1857, but circumstances prevented him following a continuous course. He, however, made the best of his opportunities, and in the winter of 1860 attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the early spring of the following year, the country became involved in civil war, and with the blood of Revolutionary forefathers flowing in his veins, Mr. Foster with patriotic ardor entered the army, and in addition to aiding his country he made rapid progress in his studies under the able guidance of Elery P. Smith, surgeon of the seventh cavalry, Missouri volunteers, at the same time gaining an experience which was of incalculable benefit to him. With the opening of the campaign in 1863 he was commissioned surgeon of that regiment, thus serving until the close of the war. During the active operations of the forces in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, Dr. Foster was engaged with various boards of operating surgeons, his duties being the examination of applicants for discharge on surgeon's certificates, for transfer to the invalid corps, for leave of absence and for furloughs on surgeons' certificates of disability. After the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, on the 16th of August, 1862, he assisted in the organization of the hospital at Lexington, and after the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862, he aided in the organization of the hospitals at Fayetteville, that state. He was present at the capture of Little Rock, and during the military occupancy of that city was in the hospital service there.

The "bloodless battles" of the war were often as arduous and dangerous as those that took place on the field, and the part which the army surgeons performed in the service

was no less beneficial to the country than that of him who carried a rifle in the ranks. His labors have not as often been made the theme of story and song, but they are no less worthy the gratitude of the nation. When the war was over, Dr. Foster located in Hannibal, Missouri, where he entered into partnership as a practitioner with Dr. George B. Birch, now deceased. During his residence there the question of homeopathy came prominently before him, he began research and investigation along that line, and becoming convinced of its superiority he began practice as an advocate of the new school. By reason of his active temperament, industry and aggressive course he speedily built up a large and lucrative practice, and in 1869 he was graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in St. Louis.

In 1881 Dr. Foster became a resident of Kansas City, and soon was recognized as one of the most skilled and prominent surgeons of the western part of the state. He was called to the chair of surgery in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College in 1889, and is still filling that position, while at the annual election in April, 1894, he was elected dean of the faculty. The phenomenal growth of this institution is largely due to his energy, influence and perseverance. He keeps himself thoroughly abreast with the times, is an advocate of all advanced surgical methods and an enthusiast on the subject of asepsis and antisepsis. He has a large private practice and visits all parts of the west in consultation and operations. Dr. Foster is a valued member of various medical organizations, and is recognized authority on many matters pertaining to his profession. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy,

belongs to the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, is a member of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, is a member of the International Homeopathic Medical Congress at Basle, in 1886, and is chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway.

In 1878 Dr. Foster married Mrs. Christe Farwell, a native of Yonkers, New York. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic lodge of Hannibal, Missouri, belongs to the Loyal Legion, of Missouri, is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and holds membership in various other benevolent and fraternal organizations.

His success in life is an example of the power of patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity. In his character he combines the qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

GEORGE C. HALE.—There is nothing more important to the welfare of a city or more effective, than the preservation of property as well as life, the chief institution for which purpose is a well equipped and conducted fire department; and the man who successfully fills the position of chief must possess keen foresight, unbounded energy and an alertness and readiness to respond at every call. Of no department has Kansas City more reason to be proud than her fire department, which in its proficiency, equipments and the skill of its members is almost without a peer. Standing at the head of this organization is George C. Hale, who has practically given to the department its prestige,—a scholarly, genial, courteous

gentleman, who places duty above every other consideration and who takes just pride in the efficiency of his men and their faithful performance of the tasks allotted to them. There is in Kansas City few men who are more widely known and none who is held in higher regard by his friends than George C. Hale.

This gentleman was born in Colton, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 28, 1849, and when a youth of fourteen came to the city which has since been his home. This was in 1863, and he at once obtained a situation with the firm of Lloyd & Leland. His close application, his thoroughness and his earnest endeavor to perform to the best of his ability every task intrusted to his care soon attracted the attention of his employers and he was raised from the position of shop boy and put in charge of a large engine that ran the machinery of the shops. He held that position for some time and during that period lost no opportunity to master every detail connected with the business. He undoubtedly possesses natural talent as a machinist and was very quick to learn; and it was often remarked that if he saw a piece of work done he could at once duplicate it. His ability in the line of mechanics has been constantly demonstrated. In 1866 he took charge of the machinery of the great bridge that spans the Missouri river at this city, under the direction of O. H. Chanute, the engineer for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and remained in that service until the completion of the bridge and the ceremonials attending its dedication July 4, 1869.

Soon afterward Mr. Hale became connected with the Great Western Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until the fall of 1871,

and then returned to Kansas City. His connection with the fire department covers a period of a quarter of a century. In that year he was appointed engineer of John Campbell Engine, No. 1, the first engine ever owned by Kansas City. Subsequently he was transferred to engine No. 2, where he served until 1877, when the introduction of the water-works system into the city caused the steamers to be thrown out of commission for a number of years and Mr. Hale was appointed foreman of one of the hose companies. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of assistant chief under Colonel Frank Foster, and upon the retirement of the latter in 1882 he was selected as the best man to place in charge of this responsible office; and his thirteen years' administration has shown the wisdom of the choice made. Colonel Foster said of him: "I have known Mr. Hale for twelve years and know him to be a fine mechanic and most practical fireman, a thorough gentleman, and one whom I can, in my judgment, recommend as the most competent in our whole city to control and manage our fire department. I assure you if Mr. Hale is appointed you will never have cause to regret it."

Our subject has put forth every effort to make the Kansas City fire department equal to any in this country and has succeeded in accomplishing this result, bending every energy to that end. He possesses all the necessary qualifications for an able fire department chief, and, though realizing to the fullest extent the responsibilities resting on him, in times of fire he is perfectly cool and collected, and therefore able to capably direct his men and make their service the most effective. His judgment is sound,—an essential quality, for in case of fire the chief is autocratic and his word is a law from

which there is no appeal. Mr. Hale is perfectly fearless in the discharge of his duties, and not only commands his men but leads them where the danger is greatest. His method of fighting fire is at once systematic and scientific, and consequently no time is wasted in false moves, which is sometimes the case where there exists a lack of system. His discipline, while firm, is not severe or arbitrary, and his kindness and solicitude for the welfare of his subordinates has won him the esteem of the entire force of the department.

Mr. Hale has closely studied the whole field of Kansas City and laid his plans so as to make the service most beneficial. The various departments are equipped in a most complete manner with all modern machinery and accessories, including several of Mr. Hale's inventions. Among the chiefs of other fire departments he has the reputation of being *the* mechanical genius of the order. His inventive mind has been steadily engaged upon new and important devices whereby a fire can be most scientifically and successfully fought. Most of his inventions have been in connection with fire apparatus and department supplies. One of his earliest inventions, however, was the Hale rotary steam engine, which is highly recommended by the United States navy. His device for hitching horses used in fire departments, whereby at the sounding of the alarm the halter becomes detached, allowing the animal to spring to position, was also among his earlier inventions. Believing that one moment at a fire in its incipency is worth an hour after it is fairly underway, Mr. Hale's inventions have been perfected with this aim in view. One of the most important of these is the Hale swinging harness. It embraces the most complete, the quickest

and least complicated method of hitching in use, and is employed in fire departments throughout the United States. The time required for hitching by this method is from one and three-quarters to three seconds. In February, 1888, he completed his automatic horse cover. He also invented the Hale cellar pipe with improved spray nozzle. This is designed for fires in cellars and basements. The Hale tin-roof cutter and the Hale electric wire-cutter were two very important additions to fire appliances; the Hale improved telephone fire-alarm system, which was the production of his mind, has proved of the greatest importance to the fire department of Kansas City; also the Hale water tower, which is perhaps one of the most important additions to fire apparatus of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Hale had the honor of representing his nation in the International Fire Congress held at Agricultural Hall, London, June 12 to 17, 1893. With a picked crew of eight members of the Kansas City fire department and a team of trained horses, together with all the necessary equipments found in a model engine-house, he left Kansas City, and after being handsomely entertained by the Chief Engineers' Club of Massachusetts, in Boston, and by the New York Press Club and others in New York, he and his men took passage on the City of Rome on the 27th of May, and on the 4th of June, as the steamer neared Moville, Ireland, they were met by a small boat having on board a committee of reception to escort them to London. On the evening of the same day they landed at Greenock, Scotland, and visited in Glasgow for two days, where they were royally entertained. They received like treatment in Edinburg, and floating over many of the large buildings in the different cities could

be seen the American flag in honor of their visit. On the morning of the 8th of June they arrived in London and were escorted with ceremony to the Royal Agricultural Hall. After the opening ceremonies the various fire companies representing the different nations passed in parade around the extensive arena, and America was given the post of honor, leading all other nations with the stars and stripes floating above. The little band of picked men from the Kansas City fire department gave several creditable exhibitions, which won the heartiest applause from the multitude assembled, and demonstrated the superiority of the methods of protection against fire in this country. On the evening of June 17, immediately after completing their last exhibition, they were marched up before the royal box, and after a very complimentary speech delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Seabrook upon the American methods of drills and displays of apparatus each one was presented with an elegant gold medal, the presentation being made by Miss Shaw, daughter of Sir Eyre M. Shaw, ex-chief of the London fire brigade. They were also presented with two handsomely engraved diplomas for best drills and apparatus. In Glasgow, where they were again entertained most royally and where they gave exhibitions, they were presented with a handsome silver water set.

The honors which Mr. Hale received were certainly well merited, and he is indeed a worthy representative of that line of service on whose faithful performance so often depends not only extensive property interests, but the safety of many lives. The deeds of the firemen to-day rival in bravery those of the chivalrous knights of olden times. Personally, Mr. Hale is a broad-minded man, a student, analytical, carrying

his researches and investigations far beyond the required limits of his duty. In manner he is pleasant, courteous and genial, and to his hosts of warm friends at home he added many during his stay abroad.

JOHAN H. THOMSON, clerk of the criminal court of Kansas City, was born near Independence, Missouri, November 5, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Maria L. (Shortridge) Thompson, natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Matthew Thomson, was a native of Virginia and removed to Kentucky at an early day in its history. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. There he followed farming throughout his business career, and died in Clark county, at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Shortridge, was also a Kentucky farmer and died at the age of fifty. The father of our subject carried on the same pursuit. He is numbered among Missouri's pioneers of 1839, at which time he took up his residence about three and a half miles southwest of Independence, where he engaged in cultivating his land and reared his family. His death occurred on the 1st of May, 1861, at the age of forty-two years. His widow still survives him, and now makes her home in Independence. Both were consistent members and active workers in the Christian church, and the father served as deacon. He was sheriff of Jackson county for two terms, and also a member of the legislature. While acting in the former capacity, he also performed the duties of assessor and collector. He was a man of recognized prominence in the community, and his sterling qualities commanded the respect of all. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson

had eight sons and two daughters, and six are yet living, namely: William A., John H., Matthew T., Benjamin F., Edwin H., and Robert B.

The subject of this review was reared in Jackson county on the old home farm and acquired his education in the district schools. To his father he gave the benefit of his service until he had attained his majority, after which he engaged in teaching school for one term. He then engaged in farming for two years, after which he established a grocery store in Kansas City, conducting the same from 1868 until 1872. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the criminal court, but after about five months was forced to resign on account of ill health, and went to New Mexico. For seven months he was employed as clerk in the post-office at Santa Fe, and was then appointed clerk of the district court of that territory, by virtue of which office he was clerk of the supreme court, and in those capacities he served for three years. The following year he spent in California, after which he returned to Santa Fe, and was secretary of the territorial board of immigration for a year. Ill health then forced him to go to California, and in 1885 he returned to Jackson county, Missouri, being soon after appointed clerk of the probate court of Independence. In 1890 he was nominated and elected clerk of the criminal court for a term of four years, and in 1894 was re-elected, so that he is now serving his second term.

During the civil war our subject was for six months a member of the Missouri state guard in Price's command. Socially, he is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a member of Palestine commandery, of Independence. He votes with the democracy. All his life has been passed in Jackson county,

with the exception of the years which he passed in New Mexico and California for the sake of his health. He is therefore well known to many citizens of the community and has lived so as to command their confidence and respect. He is popular and has many warm friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

F W. RATHBONE, M. D., has been identified with the medical profession of Kansas City, Missouri, since 1883, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of the city. As such he is a fit subject for biographical honors, and we are pleased in this connection to present an outline of his life's career.

F. W. Rathbone was born in Wirt county, West Virginia, January 12, 1856, his parents being John C. and Eliza (Vanderbeek) Rathbone, the former a native of New York state and the latter of New Jersey. The family of which the Doctor is a member was composed of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and of this number only four are now living,—Abram, William P., Francis W. and John C., Jr. Their mother died in 1892, at the age of seventy years. The venerable father is still living, his home being in Holden, Missouri. Early in life he was employed as civil engineer, later was engaged in the oil business and banking, being thus occupied up to 1883, when he came west to Kansas City. Here he lived retired for nine years, and since 1892 has resided at Holden. He is a devout Catholic, as was also his wife, and in that faith they reared their family. During the civil war he was a soldier in the eleventh Virginia volunteer infantry, served three

years, and came out of the army with the rank of colonel. His intimate acquaintance with the country made him especially valuable on the patrol, in which he was occupied during the greater part of his army life.

Dr. Rathbone's grandfather, William Palmer Rathbone, was a New Yorker by birth, a farmer by occupation, and spent many years in the western part of Virginia, where he died, at the age of eighty-two years. He had charge of the commissary department after the war of 1812, was well educated, was one of the leading spirits of his day and place, and served as one of the judges of his district. His family was composed of six children. The Doctor's maternal ancestors were of Holland-Dutch origin. His grandfather, Abram J. Vanderbeek, was born in New Jersey, followed the quiet life of a farmer, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Rathbone was reared chiefly at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and received his early schooling there. Then he attended Wheeling College, and later the Christian Brothers', or Rock Hill, College, at Ellicott City. He began studying medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1872, and the following year was a student in the College of Pharmacy in New York city. About this time his failing health compelled him to drop his studies, and it was not until some years later that he took them up again. He graduated in 1883, and the same year he came west and opened an office in Kansas City, where, as already stated, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the regular medical profession and of the Jackson County Medical Society.

Dr. Rathbone's home is at No. 1015 Prospect avenue, Kansas City, and his fam-

ily is composed of wife and three children. He was married February 27, 1878, to Miss Arianna J. Hannan, daughter of J. R. Hannan. Their children are Stella, Marie and Cameron. The Doctor adheres to the faith of the Roman Catholic church, in which he was reared, and to the political principles of the democratic party, and his wife is an Episcopalian.

JAMES H. HARKLESS, of the firm of Harkless, O'Grady & Crysler, attorneys at law, Kansas City. — A study of the lives of the successful men of all ages and climes has been one of absorbing interest, and especially in this broad western land of ours, where so many opportunities are offered for the ambitious young man to rise, do we find the study of biography an interesting one. Indeed, the only bar to success in this land is lack of will power. It is needless to say that Mr. Harkless is a self-made man. "Every man is the architect of his own character as well as his own fortune." "Honor and fame from no condition rise; act well your part; there all the honor lies."

Mr. Harkless was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 15, 1856, and is a son of James and Sarah (McConn) Harkless, natives of Morgan county, Ohio, and Ohio county, West Virginia, respectively. Both families are of Scotch-Irish origin. In his earlier life Mr. Harkless was a successful and well-known railroad contractor. He and his partner, a Mr. McCartney, had the contract for the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Hagerstown, Maryland, and Grove Creek, West Virginia, a distance of thirty-two miles. In 1860 Mr. Harkless came west, temporarily loca-

ting at Charleston, Illinois. Here he resided during the war period, having been connected with a local military organization that did good service in preserving the peace and suppressing defiant treason that here reared aloft its hideous head.

In 1866 he moved to Barton county, Missouri, and located in Lamar. Here he and his son, James H., then a lad of ten years, engaged in freighting in Sedalia, Missouri. In this business they were engaged until the organization of the Southwestern Stage Company, in which Mr. Harkless became a stockholder. Subsequently he retired from the activities of a business life and settled on a farm near Lamar, where he died in 1883. Mrs. Harkless preceded her husband to the unknown world, her death having occurred in 1881. They were parents of five children: James H.; Thomas W., of the firm of Harkless, Allen & Company, merchants, Lamar, Missouri; Ella, wife of Monroe Billings, superintendent of bridge construction of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad; George A., member of a mercantile firm at Lamar; Cora B., wife of W. B. Moudy, of Fort Scott.

The subject of this review was reared on the farm. In the public schools he received an elementary education. At the age of ten years he drove a freight wagon for his father from Lamar to Sedalia, Missouri, a distance of 160 miles, taking eight days to make a trip. He also drove stage on the Southwest Stage line, and herded cattle on the prairies of Missouri. Thus was life passed till his nineteenth year, gaining an experience that has been of the greatest advantage to him. His natural bent was not for a life such as he had followed up to this time. He had for some time been predis-



P. C. Smith

posed to the law as a career most to his liking.

In 1875 he entered the law office of Hon. R. B. Robinson, of Lamar, under whose able direction he diligently read until April, 1877, when, passing a highly creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar. He was immediately taken into partnership by his preceptor, with whom he practiced at Lamar till 1886, when they both came to Kansas City, where their association was continued. In 1887 John O'Grady was admitted to the firm, and in 1892 Mr. Robinson retired, since when the style of the firm has been Harkless, O'Grady & Crysler.

Mr. Harkless was chairman of the Republican county committee and was president of the State Republican League, which met at Sedalia in 1892, and was made his own successor by the convention of 1894 that met at Springfield. He has been honored by appointment to the position of assistant city counselor, and was twice tendered the nomination for congressman,—all of which honors he declined. His activity in politics has not been for personal gain or aggrandizement. He believes the interests of the people are best subserved by republican principles of government, and this reason alone has prompted his advocacy of these principles. The ability, sterling integrity and undaunted courage shown by Mr. Harkless, and his stalwart republicanism, tempered by a just conception of the equities of public good, command for him both voice and influence in the councils of his party. Possessed of rare mental attainments and accurate knowledge of law, with keen perceptions of fine points and nice distinctions, his power of language and oratory have won for him an enviable place at the bar of his state.

He was united in marriage with Miss Cad M. Kiser, a graduate of Otterbein College, Ohio, and a young lady of rare accomplishments. They have two children,—Fay and James.

MAJOR P. C. SMITH.—Among the delightful rural homes in Jackson county, Missouri, is that of the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical record, its location being on section 5, township 47 north, and range 32 west, Washington township. The period of his identification with the history of this locality covers three decades, and during the thirty years of his residence here he has been a prominent factor in the affairs of the community, aiding and promoting all interests which are calculated to advance the general welfare. He is justly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held, for his life has been one of honor and upright in its various relations, characterized by that true manly principle which never fails to win esteem and command admiration. The Major comes of a family that has long been established in this country and one noted for its loyalty and fidelity to the nation. His forefathers figured in the wars of the country,—in the revolution which gave to America her independence and in the second war with England; and his own title was earned while fighting for the preservation of the union as he followed the stars and stripes on southern battle-fields.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1832, and is a son of John P. Smith. His father was born in New Jersey, in the year 1793, and the grandfather was also a native of that state and a direct descendant of John Pye Smith, a

notable old English divine. In Clermont county, Ohio, John P. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Naomi Higbee, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of George Higbee. Her paternal grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and rendered valiant service on many a battle-field. The Higbees, like the Smiths, were of English origin, and both families moved in the same year—1818—to Clermont county, Ohio. There, as before stated, the parents were married and took up their residence upon a farm. To them were born nine children, four of whom are now living,—two sons and two daughters. The mother died in Clermont county, in 1851, and the father, surviving her for a number of years, passed away in 1875. He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and both he and his good wife were devoted and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Major Smith of this review, the youngest son in his father's family, was reared to manhood under the parental roof, while in the village school near his home he acquired his education. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in clerking for several years, or until 1855, when he emigrated to Adams county, Illinois, and embarked in business on his own account, as a dealer in general merchandise, in Lima, where he carried on operations until 1862.

The war had been inaugurated and the patriotic spirit was strong within him,—far stronger than the desire for wealth. Putting aside all personal considerations, he enlisted, in August, 1862, becoming a member of company G, one hundred and nineteenth Illinois infantry. He was made captain of the company on its organization and served as such two years, at the expira-

tion of which time he was made major of the same regiment, his promotion being in recognition of his valiant conduct on the field of battle. With the boys in blue he first marched to Jackson, Tennessee, and soon after took part in the battle of Rutherford, where he conducted the fight with two companies under his own command, against Forrest. Here Captain Smith was forced to surrender, but after two weeks was released on parole at Columbus, Kentucky, and from there went to St. Louis, where he served on court martial six months under General Schofield. He was then exchanged and returned to his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, and again took command of his company. He was on the Meridian campaign under General Sherman, and was a participant in the Red river expedition under General Banks, during which he engaged with his men in the battles of Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Cane river, Bayou La Moore, Marksville and Yellow Bayou. When the army was forced to withdraw from that region the command to which Major Smith was attached was left to cover the retreat. He was afterward in the campaign in Arkansas against Marmaduke, and subsequently participated in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi; then went into Missouri against Price, but the sixteenth army corps under General A. J. Smith turned back at Harrisonville and went to Nashville, where he was in the two-days battle under General George H. Thomas. It was immediately after the engagement at Nashville that he was promoted major of his regiment. Then followed the transfer to New Orleans and Mobile, the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, and of Fort Blakely, and the surrender of Mobile.—in all of which he was a participant. By the fortunes of war he was

next transferred to Montgomery, Alabama, and a month later he returned to Mobile, where he was honorably discharged, August 20, 1865, after a service of just three years. Throughout his army life, although he was often in the hottest of the fight, he never received a wound. Faithfully and loyally he followed the old flag until the stars and stripes floated over the capital of the southern confederacy, when he returned to his home with the consciousness of ever having done his duty.

While in Missouri during the war Major Smith was very favorably impressed with the climate and natural resources of this section of the state, and the year following his return from the army he came back to Missouri and has since made this place his home. It was in April, 1866, that he located on his present farm, a tract comprising 140 acres, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation and improvement. His wife also owns forty acres of choice land, and their fine residence is one of the most attractive in the community, giving evidence of the culture and refinement of the inmates.

Major Smith was married in 1858, to Miss Naomi J. Killam, a native of Lima, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas Killam, who for many years was one of the most prominent residents of that locality and a most ardent advocate of abolition principles. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, namely: Ernest E., who is living in Kansas City, and, in connection with Elbert E., is publisher of the Daily Law and Credit Record of Kansas City; Mrs. Almina Campbell, Mrs. Fannie Bryant, Harold A. and Clifford B.

Major Smith has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and being a

union veteran is of course a member of the popular organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. His political views harmonize with the principles of the republican party, to which his support and influence have been given since he has attained his majority. He is a warm friend of the cause of education, does all in his power to advance its interests, and for forty years has most capably served as school director. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and its advancement in moral, social and legitimate business lines. He is a man whom to know is to respect and esteem, and his friends throughout the community are many. On another page appears a portrait of the major, who, whether in public or in private life, has commanded the respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

HOMER CUTLER CROWELL, M. D., is numbered among Kansas City's successful physicians. One of the native sons of the Green Mountain state, he was born in Westminster, January 14, 1852, and is a son of Ransom and Emily (Cutler) Crowell, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Nova Scotia. Their family numbered four sons and one daughter, as follows: Homer C.; Highland R., a resident of Northfield, Massachusetts; Henry L., of Bernardston, Massachusetts; Preston R., a Congregational minister of Greenfield, New Hampshire; and Jennie, who died at the age of two and a half years. The father of this family carried on agricultural pursuits in his early life, but for the past twenty-five years has engaged in merchandising in Bernardston, Massachusetts. He is a promi-

nent citizen of that community, and for a quarter of a century has served as justice of the peace,—a fact that well indicates his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Levi Crowell, was born on Cape Cod, and was one of a family of nine children, all seafaring people in early life, but afterward following farming in the neighborhood of Westminster, Vermont. The grandfather was a man of sterling character, a stanch republican, and a great reader. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Rev. Abel Cutler, a native of Massachusetts, born in Waltham in 1781. He was graduated at Andover University in 1810, and was considered one of the best scholars in his class. He was twice married and had two daughters. His death occurred in 1859.

Dr. Crowell was reared on the old home farm and began his education in the district schools. Subsequently he attended Powers' Institute, of Bernardston, and the academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, also the Methodist College at Montpelier. About 1870 he took up the study of medicine, was graduated at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and entered upon practice at Syracuse, New York, in 1875. He remained there for six years, after which he went to Idaho for his health. The following year he took a trip to South America, spending one and a half years in gold-mining in that country, and subsequently made two other trips to that country, where he still had valuable mining properties. The year 1887-8 he passed in New York city, and in 1888 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has practiced continuously since, doing a very large and lucrative business.

In February, 1880, the Doctor was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna Fisk, daughter of Hiram Fisk. She was a member of the Methodist church, and died in September, 1880. The Doctor holds membership in the Congregational church. Socially he is a Scottish rite Mason, and in politics he is a republican.

The Doctor's office is located in the Young Men's Christian Association building on Ninth street. He is a skilled physician, making a specialty of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He has performed some most difficult operations, which have been attended with success, and is considered high authority on all matters pertaining to his specialty. He has made liberal contributions to the medical literature of the day, and his writings are widely copied and quoted. By thorough study and persistent effort he has won a place in the ranks of his profession that secures him the patronage which comes from a wide area, being by no means confined to his adopted city. His rank as an abdominal surgeon is such that he is classed with the most distinguished members of the profession devoted to that specialty, in a work now being prepared by the granddaughter of Ephraim McDowell, who was the first to practice ovariectomy.

The Doctor is now serving as president of the Jackson County Medical Society, and was the first vice-president of the Academy of Medicine of Kansas City,—in fact was instrumental in its organization. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the State Society in 1894, and is now vice-president of the Western Gynecological Society. He is also president of the Kansas City Polyclinic Post-Graduate School of Medicine, an institution devoted to clinical teaching ex-



A. B. H. McGee

clusively and admitting as matriculants only graduates of medicine. The Doctor is also connected with several of the hospitals as surgeon in the department of gynecology.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Crowell is also a man of excellent executive and business ability, and his interests are quite varied. He is a director in the Bankers' Life Insurance Society of Kansas City, and is president of the Whittaker Phosphate Company. He is vice-president of a coffee plantation in New Mexico, and has a clay and coal farm in southern Missouri, which he is now developing for the manufacture of paving brick; also mining coal for gas purposes and numerous other enterprises. He is vice-president of the gold-mining company organized for working the Tamana gold mines in Antioquia, United States of Colombia. He possesses the determination which overcomes obstacles, and industry that never falters, and to these characteristics he owes his success in life.

ALLAN B. H. MCGEE.—The history of the representative business men of the west, with a few exceptions, is that of men who, in the early years of their lives, laid the foundation upon which they have gradually built superstructures of a successful business life, and who, unaided by fortunes at the start, have by their own abilities, perseverance and industry attained positions of trust and honor and gained a competence that places them and their families in such a position that they can never know what it is to battle against adversity as did their fathers. Among this class of men, Mr. McGee stands prominently at the front. It cannot fail to prove of interest to the student of human

nature, and it is typical in its advancement of the progress of his adopted State.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. McGee was born near Bardstown, May 21, 1815, and is the only survivor of the family of James H. and Nellie (Frye) McGee. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother belonged to an old Virginian family. Their marriage was celebrated in the former state, and in 1827 they became residents of Missouri, locating near Liberty, but in the fall of 1828 settled on land where Kansas City now stands. The father here purchased tracts of several squatters and later entered the land from the government when it came into market. It was principally covered with hazel brush, but he believed it an advantageous location and with wonderful foresight predicted that a large city would eventually be founded here. He at once began to clear and improve the place and transformed a considerable portion of it into richly cultivated fields. His political support was given the whig party. His death occurred in 1840, and his wife, who was a consistent member of the Baptist church, passed away about 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. McGee were the parents of ten children who grew to maturity: Mrs. Amelia Steen, who died leaving a large family; Allan B. H.; Frye P., who died in 1881, leaving two daughters; M. W., who died in California; Mrs. Catherine Johnson, who died leaving seven children; E. M., ex-mayor of Kansas City, who died here in 1873, leaving one daughter; Angeline, deceased; Eleanor Campbell, who passed away leaving two children; Peter Minard, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Franklin; and James H., who died leaving four children.

Mr. McGee of this review was a lad of

twelve summers when with the family he came to Missouri. In this wild and desolate region there were no school privileges to be enjoyed, and few advantages of any kind. He received some instruction from an old traveling teacher, but is practically self-educated, and through close application, experience and observation he has become a well informed man, gaining a practical knowledge that has enabled him to pursue a successful business career. He worked for his father in his early youth, and the hardships of pioneer life are familiar to him through experiences. It is the labors of such men as our subject in the development of this region that have made the comforts of the present generation possible. His first independent effort in life was the furnishing of food supplies for the Indians under government contract, and for some years he was thus engaged, while the money he received for his services was used by his father in purchasing land. He was always a favorite with the Indians, and his fairness and kindness won him many friends among the members of the red race. He became familiar with their habits and modes of living and knew how best to deal with them. Subsequently he cared for the home farm and also operated a water mill and distillery.

Just before he had attained his majority, Mr. McGee left his parental home, cleared a tract of land and made preparations for a home of his own. In 1837, he returned to Kentucky, and on the 8th of May was united in marriage with Miss Melinda Frye, a native of that state. Bringing his bride to Missouri, he worked for his father for a year, and then operated the mill and distillery. In 1838 he settled on the old homestead, which has now been his place of abode for fifty-seven long years. The town

of Westport had then no existence. The little cabin was supplied with furniture made by the Indians and purchased of Rev. Thomas Johnson. The beds were of grass, and it can easily be imagined that the materials in the little home were crude and primitive, but nevertheless many happy days were passed there, for there was something attractive about the freedom and genuineness of this pioneer life. Mr. McGee cleared the place and transformed it into a richly cultivated tract. He also took contracts to build the church and school-house in his neighborhood, and in various ways was connected with the upbuilding and development of this locality. As time passed he made additions to his hewed-log cabin, afterward weatherboarded and plastered it, and made a comfortable home. In his business he prospered, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

In that early period, Mr. McGee was an Indian trader for several years, selling all kinds of merchandise to the tribes which still visited this locality. He came in contact with many of the noted western pioneers, prepared outfits for General John C. Fremont on two of his trips and entertained the General's wife at his own home. He also outfitted a number of English lords for buffalo hunts, and a large number of people who were on the way to California during the gold excitement in that state. He successfully carried on farming for a number of years, and afterward, in connection with the operation of his land, conducted a hotel in Westport. He is a man of sound judgment, quick to see and improve opportunities, and his prosperity in the financial world he owes entirely to his own undertakings.

In 1847 Mr. McGee was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. They had

three children, viz.: Mary, wife of A. M. Allen; Anna P., wife of James W. White; and Alice, deceased. For his second wife Mr. McGee chose Christiana Frye, a sister of his first wife, and they had one child; but the mother and son have both passed from life. On the 11th of January, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McGee and Miss Susan B. Gill, a sister of Judge Gill. They have three children: Nellie, wife of W. W. Nelson, of Kansas City; Allan B. H., Jr., and Gill. This is one of the most prominent and influential families of Jackson county; and among the honored pioneers, occupying a foremost place, is our subject, who is the oldest living settler in Westport. In 1888 he erected his elegant residence, which stands in the midst of a valuable tract of land of twenty-four acres.

In religious faith Mr. McGee is a Baptist. In politics he was formerly an old-line whig and afterward a democrat. He has taken an active interest in political affairs, but has always refused to hold office. His is an honored old age. His life, well and worthily spent, has been of benefit to those around him and to the community. Few men have more devoted friends than he; none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

JUDGE ALBERT GALLATIN WILLIAMS is one of the honored and influential citizens of Jackson county, a faithful representative of the true southern gentleman, ever chivalrous, honorable and courteous. For forty-three years he has been connected with the history of this locality, dating his residence from 1852.

He was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, December 9, 1835. His father, William J. Williams, was born in 1792, in Tennessee, in a fort called Station Camp. The grandfather, John Williams, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, serving for six years under Colonel Harry Lee. In 1800 he removed with his family to Kentucky from Tennessee, and was the first state senator from the Logan county district. The Judge's father was a participant in the war of 1812, serving as lieutenant of a company that went to join Harrison's forces, and took part in the battle of the Thames, Canada. In 1827 he was one of the commissioners to locate the county seat of Simpson county, Kentucky, and the choice fell upon Franklin. He was one of the few extensive farmers who did not use slaves in the cultivation of his land. He served as sheriff of his county, and during his term there occurred a duel between Colonel Samuel Houston and Judge White. These gentlemen were indicted and the duty of making their arrest fell to Mr. Williams, who placed Mr. Houston under arrest, when it was shown that the duel had been on mutual ground. Mr. Williams also served in the legislature for several terms, and was a county judge of Kentucky when that position was a very important one. He had one son, John P. Williams, who was a captain in the Confederate service, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, after the battle of Pea Ridge. He had enlisted in the service from Sniabar township. Another brother, D. C. Williams, now resides in Texas.

Judge Williams, whose name introduces this review, first came to Jackson county in 1852, on a visit, reaching Blue Springs on election day of that year. Here he sought and obtained a position as teacher and fol-

lowed that profession for three years in Snibabar township. On the 6th of June, 1855, he was united in marriage with Amanda A. Gibson, daughter of Joseph Gibson. She was born in the house where the Judge now lives, August 17, 1838. Her father, Joseph Gibson, settled in Missouri in 1831, removing from Simpson county, Kentucky. The family homestead he pre-empted from the government and purchased additional tracts until he owned 1,000 acres, all in one body. His death occurred in 1845. He married Matilda Aden, also a native of Kentucky. Judge Williams and his wife at the time of their marriage located on a part of the Maguire farm, where they lived until after the war. In 1854 he was elected constable, and in 1860 he served in Governor Jackson's state militia. When the civil war broke out his brother entered the service, but Judge Williams could not bring himself to fight against the government which his grandfather and his father had helped to establish. In 1863 he went west, hauling freight to Colorado. In 1865 he returned to Missouri, sold his farm and purchased the old Gibson homestead. He secured 140 acres of land, including the old home, and now turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. On the place stands the old-fashioned hewed-log house built by the former owner in 1836, but it is still in a fine state of preservation.

Judge Williams also took a very active part in public affairs. He was elected in 1874, on the democratic ticket, as county judge; was made presiding justice and served two years, his associates being James B. Yeager, Thomas Brogham, Thomas McNama and A. M. Allen. About the same time he engaged in the grain and stock shipping business in connection with Lewis

Day, the enterprise being continued for about four years. He was then connected with the Blue Springs Elevator Company for two years. On his farm he engaged in the cultivation of wheat and later raised corn and cattle. He was one of the first to engage in the breeding of shorthorn cattle and also raised sheep of a high grade, importing from Kentucky the finest flock of sheep in Jackson county. Of late years, however, he has abandoned the sheep-raising industry, as it had ceased to be profitable.

To the Judge and Mrs. Williams have been born the following named children: Martha M., who died in early childhood; Louisa America, who wedded Cassius C. Carter, and died in April, 1892; Mollie S., wife of James Shepherd, who is living near Grain Valley, Missouri; Permelia Belle, wife of John W. Stanley, of Blue Springs; Joseph E., who was named for his uncle, Joseph Gibson, who was killed in Kentucky during the civil war, and is known by the name of Jodie; Flora A., wife of Edward Hutchins, who is living in this state; Cora E., at home; Retta A., wife of Willis Dillingham, of Blue Springs; Alice Maud, at home; Rufus L., who is engaged in farming; and Albert Lycurgus, who aids in the operation of the home farm.

The Judge and his family attend the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which the family are members. In his social relations he is a Mason, and in politics is a stalwart democrat, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is always seen as a delegate at the county conventions, and has frequently been sent as a delegate to the state and congressional conventions. Fidelity to duty has always been a predominant trait



D'Estimé Dickerson

of his character, and the active and honorable part he has taken in public affairs has made him a valued citizen.

D'ESTAING DICKERSON, a prominent physician and surgeon, and president of the Western Medical Surgical Institute of Kansas City, was born in Watertown, New York, May 19, 1835. His parents, Dr. Hannibal S. and Abi (Richardson) Dickerson, were also natives of the Empire state, and were of Scotch, Irish, English and German lineage. The strength of the American character comes from a combination of the best traits of various nationalities and this strength is possessed by the Doctor. The Dickerson family was early founded in New York, and its representatives were valiant soldiers in the war of the Revolution, aiding the colonies in their struggle to throw off the yoke of British tyranny.

The father of our subject was a prominent physician of Jefferson county, New York, making his home in Watertown, where he had a very extensive practice and gained a high reputation. At the time of his death he was president of the Jefferson County Medical Society. He was a cousin of Dr. Guthrie, the man who discovered chloroform, and related many anecdotes in regard to its first use. He stood at the head of his profession, and was recognized as one of its most eminent representatives throughout the state of New York, doing a very large business. His name was inscribed on the rolls of the New York State Medical Society as one of its most valued members. He died in Watertown, New York, in 1844, at the age of thirty-eight years. To Dr. Hannibal Dickerson and his wife were born

three children: Mrs. Angelica Andrus, of Watertown, New York; the gentleman whose name heads this review; and Mrs. Victoria Moston, of Kansas City.

Dr. D'Estaing Dickerson was reared in his native town and acquired his education in the district schools and Jefferson County Institute. In his youth he developed a taste for the medical profession, and the eminence he has gained in this line seems to indicate that nature intended him for this calling. He took up the study of medicine during his youth, and when twenty-one years of age was graduated at the Albany Medical College, in the class of 1857. He then practiced medicine for four years in the vicinity of Watertown, New York, his old home, and was appointed by Governor Morgan as physician to Sing Sing prison, but remained there only a short time, for the war broke out and he entered his country's service.

In 1861 the Doctor was commissioned by Governor Morgan as assistant surgeon of the thirty-third New York infantry, and in 1862 was commissioned chief surgeon of the same regiment. During the war, by order of the medical director, he was placed in charge of all the hospitals of the sixth army corps,—a very responsible position,—and his appointment indicates the confidence reposed in his ability. He was taken prisoner during the seven-days battle on the Chickahominy while in charge of the hospitals. He was held for four weeks and was then exchanged, rejoining the army at Harrison's Landing. The hospital was located on the ground where Patrick Henry was born, and the Doctor's tent stood on the very site of the house. The battles which surgeons fought with disease and death were often fully as arduous and fraught with as much danger as those fought by the boys on the

field. Neither did they have the martial music, the roar of cannon, nor the inspiration of numbers to encourage them, but in the silent watches of the night with no sound perhaps save the moan of the wounded they performed their duty, keeping at bay the enemy death, to whom friend and foe must at length alike succumb.

When the war was over, Dr. Dickerson returned to his home, and in the fall of 1865 came to Kansas City, where the following spring he hung out his shingle and began practice. He was full of energy and ambition and felt that the west was the field where he should labor. As the days passed his practice increased, and his skill and ability were demonstrated by the excellent results which followed his efforts. He worked his way steadily upward until at length, looking around him, he found that he had left far behind the ranks of the mediocrity and stood among the most able representatives of his profession in the state. In 1878, associated with Dr. Stark, he established the Western Medical and Surgical Institution, of which he has been president since the beginning.

The Doctor was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Scherrill, a native of Geneva, New York. Their only child is now deceased. Mrs. Dickerson is a lady of culture and refinement and a member of the Episcopal church. Her father, E. E. Scherrill, was a prominent man and made a famous war record. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, while commanding a brigade. A monument to his memory has been erected on the scene of that memorable struggle. He at one time served as a member of the state legislature of New York, and on another occasion was a member of congress.

Dr. Dickerson has always been a demo-

crat, and in the '70s was nominated by his party as mayor of the city, but was defeated. He served as surgeon of the convent here at an early day and was city physician for three successive years. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of the Loyal Legion of America. As his financial resources have increased, he has made judicious investments in real estate, and with the rise of city property this has become very valuable, and he is classed among the wealthy men of Kansas City. He is an excellent business man as well as a physician, possessing sound judgment and good executive ability, and his prosperity is due entirely to his own efforts.

ISAAC H. KINLEY, of the firm of Kinley, Carskadon & Kinley, is a widely known and prominent lawyer of Missouri, having been a resident of Kansas City since 1889. He is a native of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, born April 6, 1841, a son of Edward and Mahala (Macey) Kinley, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively.

His paternal ancestry is traceable to the Huguenots who were forced to flee from France in the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution. They became Quakers in religious sentiment, and upon coming to America settled in South Carolina, where the grandfather of our subject was born. His maternal ancestry is traced to the Maceys of Massachusetts, whom the poet Whittier immortalized in verse in "The Exiles." He was driven from his home for having harbored Quakers and protested against the persecution of Friends, whom he protected and befriended. He and his

family settled in Nantucket, where they were the first white settlers. This family was among the first settlers in the Northwest territory, having located in what is now Wayne county, Indiana, where the family became prominent and where many of the descendants yet reside. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Kinley lived to be over one hundred years old.

Edward Kinley was a lawyer by profession. Following the early tide of emigration to Iowa, he settled in Salem in 1846, where he successfully practiced his profession till 1859; then forming a copartnership for the practice of law with Frank Semple, he moved to Dover, Lee county, same state, where he remained till 1867. He then went to Savannah, Missouri, entering into practice with his son, Joseph M., with whom he was associated till 1870, when he went to Brunswick, Missouri, soon after retiring from practice. He was a gentleman of fine social and legal attainments and attained a high legal degree of prominence at the bar. While living at Dover he was assessor of internal revenue under the administration of President Lincoln. To him and his estimable wife were born three children: Isaac H.; Mrs. Amanda E. Bailey, of Tacoma, Washington; and Joseph M., a prominent lawyer of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Kinley was accidentally killed by a moving train near Tacoma, Washington, July 17, 1893.

The early life of Isaac H. Kinley was principally passed in Iowa. His early educational discipline was secured in the public schools and the Howe Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, growing to man's estate under the sturdy and vigorous influences of a new country, and gaining a due regard for the dignity of honest toil and an apprecia-

tion of the potentialities of personal endeavor. Subsequently he took a finishing course under a private tutor, and at the age of eighteen he began reading law in his father's office and two years later was admitted to the bar.

At about that time the war-cloud broke which had so long been hanging above our national horizon, engulfing the country in a red wave of war, he immediately enlisted and was assigned to duty in company B, third Iowa cavalry. His participation was of the most active kind, taking a part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, principally in the trans-Mississippi part of the field. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he received honorable discharge, June, 1864.

Upon his return to civil life, he at once resumed reading law, and the following September he went to Albany, New York, where he took the law course in the Albany Law School, graduating in May, 1865. Opening an office in Brunswick, Missouri, in 1865, he soon acquired a clientage, and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney and efficiently filled the position for one term, besides holding numerous other local positions of honor and trust. In 1880 he was a member of the state democratic central committee of the tenth congressional district. In 1889 he came to Kansas City to get into a field more commensurate with his abilities and one involving a more diversified practice. From 1875 Mr. Kinley was for fourteen years associated with Captain James C. Wallace, of Keytesville, a prominent lawyer, and from 1880 to 1889, they jointly owned and conducted the *Weekly Brunswicker*, Mr. Kinley being the business manager and editor. From an eight-column folio it was increased to a six-column

quarto, adding all modern improvements,—steam presses, folders, etc. From 1887 to 1888 he was president of the Missouri Press Association. Socially he is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons and of Oriental chapter at Kansas City.

As a lawyer his legal acumen and ability are fortified and embellished by a wide and thorough general knowledge. He possesses rare physical energy, a commanding and conspicuous presence and a magnanimous nature. Keenly sensible of the ethics of his profession, no man loves the ardor of honorable controversy better than he, and no practitioner at the bar of Jackson county excels him in unselfish and incorruptible devotion to duty and the cause of his client.

His marriage to Miss Sarah F. Davis was consummated July 30, 1865. They have three children: Will H., a prominent young lawyer, Sadie and Louie.

WILLIAM HARVEY occupies the responsible position of freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his office being in Kansas City. Steadily has he worked his way upward, and by close application, persistent and commendable effort has achieved a success of which he is well worthy. He was born in Albany, New York, January 27, 1833, and is a son of Francis and Linda (Higgins) Harvey, natives of the Empire state. The father was engaged in the manufacture of stoves in Albany; he died several years ago.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native city, and acquired his education in the public schools and at a university there. At the age of seventeen he left home to en-

ter a drug store in New York city, and for about three years was engaged in that line of business. During that time he saved some capital, and with it embarked in the manufacture of paints and followed painting,—this, however, being under the care of foremen. He had little to invest, but prospered in the undertaking and successfully carried it on until failing health compelled him to retire. He then returned to Albany, securing a clerkship with the Albany Northern Railroad. Here his ability and enterprise won recognition by frequent promotions, and he was made agent, cashier and general freight agent in the general office at Albany. In that capacity he continued to serve until 1860, when, desiring to identify his interests with those of the west, he made his way to Quincy, Illinois, and was given charge of the outside freight business of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. There was no bridge across the river at that time, and his business was very extensive, he sometimes having the management of as many as two hundred workmen.

There he served until 1865, when he was made general agent of the Wabash road at Quincy. In October, 1868, he was appointed agent of the Empire Transportation Company, later owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and continued his headquarters at Quincy, having charge of the territory tributary to that city. He was also manager of the business which concentrated at Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa, and at Hannibal, Missouri, having sub-agents at those places. In 1883 he removed his office to Kansas City, and now has charge of all the southwestern territory. The control of the extensive business which is conducted in the freight department requires a master

mind, a strong guiding power and sound judgment,—qualities which our subject possesses.

Mr. Harvey was married in New York city, when about twenty-one years of age, to Miss Amanda M. Carman, of that place. She died in Quincy, in 1872, leaving five children, namely: William, a railroad man of Chicago; Henry DeWitt, who is also connected with railroad interests in Chicago; George F., who died at the age of thirty-one, in Kansas City, where he was employed in the freight auditing department of Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad; R. L., a railroad man of Kansas City; and Leonora C., wife of Charles A. Baughman, a railroad employee in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Harvey was again married, in Quincy, in 1875, his second union being with Miss Julia A. Weber of that city. They have one son, Frank C., who is now in the high school in Kansas City.

Mr. Harvey gives his political support to the republican party, but has had neither time nor inclination for office. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and served as precentor of the Quincy diocese. For twenty-one years he had charge of the music, and had in training a choir of fifty men and boys in the Quincy church. He has always been very fond of music, finding one of his greatest sources of pleasure in this art. He has been an interested and active member of various musical societies in Kansas City and was especially prominent in the Philharmonic society.

The name of Mr. Harvey is well known in fraternal circles, he being an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Druid, but he is best known in the Masonic fraternity, where he has risen to high rank. He was made a Mason in Albany, New York, became wor-

shipful master of the lodge in Quincy, served as worshipful master for four years, and was a delegate to the grand lodge. In 1866 he was raised to the third degree, began work in the Scottish rite in June, 1890, and became a member of Adoniram lodge of Perfection. He rose to the thirty-third degree and was coronated at St. Louis, October 19, 1893, as inspector general honorary, at the only time when the supreme council met elsewhere than in Washington. He is at present venerable master of Adoniram lodge of Perfection, No. 2, also venerable master of the Kadosh of the consistory of western Missouri. He is one of the most prominent and popular Masons in Kansas City, and is a member of Orient chapter Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Oriental commandery, Knights Templar,—both of Kansas City.

EUGENE G. E. JACCARD.—The name which this gentleman bears has been prominently connected with the mercantile interests of Missouri for many years, and the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, of St. Louis, is one of the best known houses in the country in its line of business, and our subject has added new luster to the high reputation of the name by his successful and honorable business career as a jeweler of Kansas City.

Mr. Jaccard was born in St. Louis, September 28, 1861, and is a son of D. C. and Eugenie (Chipron) Jaccard, the former a native of St. Croix, Switzerland, the latter of Paris, France. The paternal grandfather lived and died in Switzerland, and was one of the expert watchmakers in that country, noted for its fine workmanship in that line.

The maternal grandfather, J. G. Chipron, was a native of Paris, who crossed the Atlantic to America and died in Highland, Illinois, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and well formed, and reared a large family. The father of our subject learned the trade of watchmaking in his native land and has always been connected with the jewelry business. Determining to try his fortune in the new world, he came to the United States in 1845 and located in St. Louis, where he now makes his home. He has built up a very extensive trade, and the house of which he is vice-president ranks among the foremost in the jewelry trade in this country. His wife died in 1865. They were both members of the Presbyterian church. In their family were four children, of whom three are now living, namely: Eugenie, wife of Alfred Perillard, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Anna and Eugene.

Mr. Jaccard, of this review, was reared in his native city save for the time which he spent abroad in study. He attended the public schools of St. Louis until ten years of age, and then went to Switzerland, attending school at Yverdon for two and a half years. He afterward went to Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart, Germany, where he remained until 1874. In that year he returned to St. Louis, and in 1877 was graduated at the Kemper's Family School, of Booneville, Missouri. Mr. Jaccard then again crossed the water, going to Locle, Switzerland, where he learned the trade of watchmaking under one of the expert watchmakers of that country. In September, 1880, he again arrived in his native land, and entered the employ of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company as office boy. He had to do his part in the routine work of the store as any

other employee, and he thus gained a thorough business training. He afterward served for a time as entry clerk and as salesman, and as he was thorough in his work and made a close study of the business in all particulars, it well fitted him for his present business efforts.

In September, 1888, Mr. Jaccard arrived in Kansas City and established the Jaccard Watch & Jewelry Company, of which he was president until February, 1895. The house was destroyed by fire in January, 1893, the company suffering a severe loss, but they soon resumed business, and they now carry a large and elegant stock of watches, clocks and jewelry. November 1, 1895, the subject of this sketch severed his active connection with the jewelry firm, retaining his interest therein, however, and formed a co-partnership with W. B. Johnson, under the firm name of W. B. Johnson, Jaccard & Company, in the fire, casualty and tornado insurance business.

On the 18th of June, 1884, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Jaccard and Miss Lena, daughter of Frederick Dings. Four children have been born to them: Frederick Constant, Eugenie, Gilbert Eugene and Walter Bird. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a prominent Mason of the thirty-second degree. He belongs to Kansas City commandery, No. 10, K. T., and to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also chancellor of Benton council, No. 22, of the Legion of Honor, of Missouri, and is president of the Kansas City Karnival Krewe. This organization came into existence for the purpose of adding to the fall festivities and to help in attracting additional visitors to the city, and of creating amusements to keep them longer in the community. Thousands of

visitors from distant points are attracted every year to this great festival, and the railroads reported a much larger number in 1895 than in any previous year.

In politics Mr. Jaccard is a stalwart republican. He is pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community and its upbuilding, withholding his support and co-operation from no enterprise that he believes will benefit the community. Mr. Jaccard is a young man of fine personal appearance, genial disposition and deservedly popular for his affable manners and his kindly bearing, both in business and social circles. Withal he is modest and retiring, and his friends admire him for his many good qualities of head and heart.

DC. JACCARD. — Commensurate with the progress and development of the west has been the growth of the immense business with which this gentleman is connected. He now occupies the position of vice-president of the Mermod & Jaccard Company, which controls to a great extent the jewelry trade of the Mississippi valley as well as a liberal share of the business of Paris.

Mr. Jaccard of this review was born in St. Croix, Switzerland, August 22, 1826, and descended from French Huguenot ancestry, who fled to Switzerland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in St. Croix on the very first ground after crossing the frontier. Other members of the family remained in Picardy, France, and continued the original spelling of the name, which is Jacquard; but those who located in Switzerland adopted the spelling which is used by our subject.

Mr. Jaccard received the usual instruction of the public schools, and when eleven years of age was apprenticed to a jeweler and put to work on the construction of music-boxes. He was afterward taught the business of making watches, and his time was divided between this work and his studies. In 1845 he left the parental home, entering the normal school at Lausanne, where he pursued a three-years course and was graduated with the honors of a class of thirty-five. In order to defray the expenses of his own education, he taught for two hours each day and during the months of vacation followed his trade. He followed school-teaching for a year after completing his own course, and then the political differences in France and Switzerland in 1847-8 induced him to accept an invitation from his cousins, Louis and Eugene Jaccard, to accompany them to St. Louis. Together they left St. Croix, on the 24th of April, 1848, and reached their destination July 15, 1848. Mr. Jaccard at once began work in connection with his cousins at the business he learned in his youth, and to this vocation in its various departments he has since devoted his energies, while in the honest pursuit of a persistent purpose, combined with excellent managing powers and undaunted enterprise, he has risen to a proud position among the merchants of the New World. He was first an employee in the house of Louis Jaccard & Company, which on the 31st of December, 1848, passed out of existence, the senior partner selling a half interest to his nephew, Eugene, who carried on the business alone until 1852, when he admitted A. S. Mermod into a partnership. In 1855 our subject became a third partner and the firm of E. Jaccard & Company was established and continued business until May 1, 1864. In

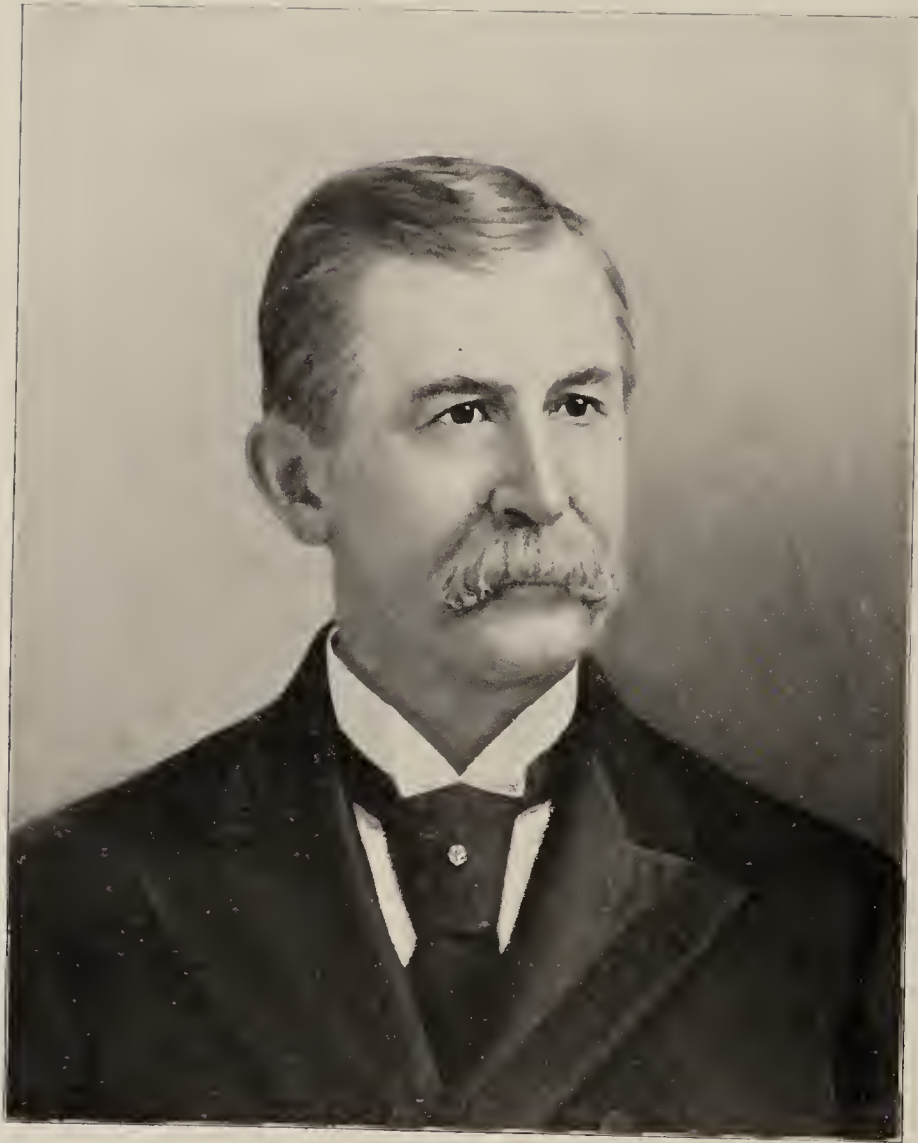
the previous year, however, the senior member had formed a partnership with Captains La Barge and Harkness, under the name of La Barge, Harkness & Company, for the purpose of trading and steamboating on the river. This being outside of the regular jewelry business it caused a disagreement among the members of the firm of E. Jaccard & Company, and Mr. Mermod and D. C. Jaccard, being apprehensive that their interests would suffer, sold out to Eugene Jaccard on that date, May 1, 1864.

Immediately afterward these two gentlemen purchased a jewelry establishment, and, taking as a partner C. F. Mathey, founded the firm of D. C. Jaccard & Company. They were soon at the head of a good trade and throughout the subsequent period the progress of the firm has been steady and uninterrupted. Even during the period of general commercial depression,—from 1873 until 1879,—the development of its business was unchecked. The business and facilities have been greatly increased until the establishment is now the rival in appointments, equipments and stock of the prominent jewelry houses of the country. In 1873 the firm style was changed to Mermod, Jaccard & Company, in order to prevent mistakes arising from the similarity of the two firm names. The policy of the house is one of the most commendable and has been adhered to, to the letter. Undoubtedly the success is largely due to this. When the new firm was formed the partners signed a written agreement that they would never speculate in anything, that they would never buy more goods than they could pay cash for, that they would not sign any notes or have any drafts drawn on them, and that at the end of every month they would carefully examine the condition of their affairs in

order to act intelligently in the purchase of goods. The faithfulness with which they adhered to these regulations was soon discovered by manufacturers, all of whom became anxious to deal with such a house, and consequently the very best offers have always been at their disposal. The firm has its own manufactory for watches, the greater number of ladies' watches being made in St. Croix, Switzerland, by a house of which Mr. Jaccard's brother, Justin, is at the head. His cousins are also manufacturers of music-boxes there.

Mermod, Jaccard & Company also own a house in Paris, where V. Versepuy, a most expert connoisseur, watches the diamond market for them and selects all of their clocks and *objets d'art*. Two of the members also visit Europe regularly twice a year for the purchase of new articles in their line. The house has also representatives in Vienna, Bohemia, London, Birmingham, Sheffield and other European cities, and is so well known throughout that country that it can buy whatever it needs quite as well as in New York, such is its standing among manufacturers and those who supply it with its goods. This high reputation, it is needless to say, it enjoys as well in the United States and Mexico as in more distant lands.

Mr. Jaccard is of a quiet, retiring disposition, yet his name is connected with many works of charity, while many more of his benevolent acts have never reached the public notice, owing to his freedom from ostentation. As treasurer of the *Societe du Sou par Semaine*, he distributed during the war, in connection with the Sanitary Commission, over \$20,000 to relieve the wants of persons on both sides. In 1868 he was appointed vice consul to Switzerland at St. Louis, and acted alone as consul for two



Hugh L. McElroy

years. In politics he is independent and an earnest advocate of civil-service reform, believing that candidates should be chosen with regard to the ability of the man and not to his party affiliations. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and was formerly an elder in Dr. Brooks' church. In 1855 he was united in marriage with the daughter of J. G. Chipron, brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Grandpierre, of Paris, France, where Mrs. Jaccard was born. Her parents became residents of Highland, Illinois.

HUGH L. McELROY.—The executive and financial ability of Young America is most aptly illustrated in the successful career of Mr. Hugh L. McElroy, whose experience in mercantile, real-estate and banking life stamps him as a man of varied resources.

He was born in Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, in 1832. At an early age he evinced a decided preference for the mercantile business over the confinement of the school-room, and, during vacations, manifested his peculiar aptness in this line by making more successful sales in his father's store than older salesmen.

In 1846, when only fourteen years old, he left school, and in connection with an older brother and a Mr. Rinchart, bought out the interests of his father and uncle. For ten years the new firm did the most flourishing business in Springfield. In 1856 Mr. McElroy sold his interest in the store and engaged in the brokerage business, but after eighteen months returned to mercantile life and continued in it until 1866. He then came west to Leavenworth and invested in cattle. This venture, like all his other enterprises, proved successful. In 1868 he

located in Kansas City, then a town of about 5,000 inhabitants and still suffering from the effects of the war. Mr. McElroy soon comprehended the possibilities of the location, and quickly turned his attention to speculating in real estate. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the national banking system, having formerly been vice-president of the First National Bank of Springfield, Kentucky, his native town, he became one of the organizers and directors of the Kansas City National Bank,—the second one organized in Kansas City. Since then he has officiated in this capacity in many others, viz.: the Commercial National, organized in 1869, with L. K. Thatcher as president, the National Exchange, the Aetna National, the German American National, and is at present a director in the Metropolitan National. Although offered more prominent positions in a number of these banks, he has persistently declined, giving his attention to his own private business.

In his various transactions Mr. McElroy has ever displayed that integrity of character and purpose which has always commended him to the confidence of business men, and a judgment and knowledge which insures success. By nature he is modest and retiring, tender-hearted and refined, always shunning notoriety or ostentation. He was never a club man or fond of miscellaneous or fashionable society, but loves to entertain his friends in the old-fashioned, informal way.

In matters of charity he adheres to the Scriptural injunction of, "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth," and very many could testify to his quiet generosity and kindness. Mr. McElroy is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party,

but takes no active interest in political matters. He was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Mary Hardy, daughter of Major John G. Hardy, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Mercer county, Kentucky. They now reside in a beautiful home at 1512 E. Eighth street, where they dispense hospitality in true southern style.

ELIJAH F. SLAUGHTER.—Brooking township, Jackson county, Missouri, has no better representative of the intelligent farmer than is found in the subject of this sketch, Elijah F. Slaughter. Before proceeding to a review of his life we would refer briefly to his progenitors; for the biography of no man is complete without some reference to the source from which he sprang.

The Slaughters are of English origin. Gabriel Slaughter, the first representative of the family in America, emigrated hither from England at an early day and settled near Norfolk, Virginia, where he had a large landed estate and where he passed the rest of his life and died. His son William, a native of Norfolk, born about 1735, emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee about the year 1800 and settled in Washington county, where he died at a good old age. He was a veteran of the revolutionary war. In Richmond, Virginia, August 21, 1781, to him and his wife, Sarah, was born a son, whom they named William, and who became the father of Elijah F. Slaughter. This son, the younger William Slaughter, was educated in Washington College, Washington county, Tennessee, and chose for his profession the ministry. He was first in the Presbyterian church and subsequently

became a leader in what was known as the "Campbellite" church, this organization now claiming the name of "Christians."

The mother of our subject was before her marriage Miss Rebecca Mulkey. She was a native of Washington county, Tennessee, born May 17, 1788, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Mulkey, a Baptist minister and a native of North Carolina. Her grandfather, the Rev. Philip Mulkey, was a Virginian by birth and of Scotch origin. Miss Mulkey was reared and educated in Tennessee and was married there, August 22, 1805, to Mr. Slaughter. They settled in Washington county, made that their home until 1831, and then moved to Kentucky, where the next seventeen years were spent. In 1852 they came to Jackson county, Missouri, and settled in Independence. Here he died September 11, 1871; and she, January 6, 1863. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom reached mature age, namely: Sallie, John N., Jonathan M., Isaac W., Mary S., Sarah G., Elizabeth R., Elijah F., James H. and Philip M. Sallie was born August 31, 1807. She and her husband, Duke Rubell, are both deceased, and of their eight children only four are living. John N., born December 13, 1810, was twice married and had three children. He is deceased. Jonathan M., born October 31, 1812, married Elizabeth Mulkey. They are deceased and one child is living. Isaac W., born July 22, 1815, wedded Mahala Randolph, by whom he had a large family. She is deceased. Mary S., wife of James A. Jackson, is deceased, as is also her husband. Samuel G., born February 2, 1820, married Alethia Young, now deceased. Elizabeth R., born November 25, 1822, became the wife of John M. Frazier, who died, leaving her with

six children. Subsequently she married Enoch Payne. James H., born July 22, 1827, married Elizabeth Brown. They had no children. He is deceased. Philip M., born January 10, 1831, married Sarah A. Jones, by whom he has six children.

As already stated, Mr. Slaughter (the grandfather) was a Revolutionary soldier. During the war of 1812 the father of our subject was drafted into the service, and as he was unable to go himself he sent a substitute. When the great civil war in all its horrors came upon the country we find four of the Slaughter brothers going out in the strength of their manhood to fight for what they deemed just and right, and, as was not unfrequently the case, they were divided in their sentiments. James H. disappeared in the war and has never been heard of since. Jonathan and Philip were in the union army and Samuel was a captain in the Confederate ranks.

From this glimpse of his family history, we turn now to the life of our immediate subject, Elijah F. Slaughter. He was born February 16, 1825, in Washington county, Tennessee, and was reared there and in Kentucky, receiving a high-school education and having the best of home training. He remained on his father's farm until attaining manhood, when he commenced teaching school, and taught both in Kentucky and Missouri, his experience in the schoolroom covering no less than ten years. After his marriage he settled down in Washington township, this county, and made his home here from 1853 until 1859. Then he improved a little farm in Cass county, this state, living there from 1859 until 1861, when he returned to Jackson county and settled on rented land. For a time he served in the Tadpole militia. At the close

of the war he purchased the property upon which he has since lived, it being all wild land at that time, and here on section 19 of Brooking township he has 120 acres of choice land, all under cultivation and nicely improved. He came down here one night and by the light of the stars and with the North Star for his guide, he set the stakes for his house. Besides his home place he has twenty acres of timber land.

Mr. Slaughter was married March 24, 1853, to Amanda M. Davenport, a sister of J. S. Davenport, of Jackson county. She was born April 10, 1831, and was educated in the district schools and at Westport. They have six children living, as follows: Orlando V., born August 9, 1854, married Elizabeth Havron, lives near Raytown and has four children; William F., born July 26, 1858, married Belle Black, and lives in Oregon; Stephen D., born December 14, 1860, is unmarried; George F., born January 20, 1863, married Allie Bush, has three children, and lives in Oregon; Ida F., born March 9, 1865, is the wife of Dr. Loren Swaney, and lives in Drexel, Missouri; and Ernest E., born March 31, 1870, married Miss Kate West.

Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter are members of the Christian church at Hickman Mills. He is an elder in the church and has for years taken an active interest in both church and Sabbath-school work. For some time he was the teacher of the Bible class, but now has charge of another class. Politically, his vote and influence have ever been cast with the democratic party, and in all local matters he takes a deep and laudable interest. Especially is he interested in having good schools. Frequently he has served as school director of his district. A Christian, a man of high moral integrity, and one

interested in the various lines of advancement, he exerts an influence that is felt for good in his community.

E O. SMITH, M. D., is one of Kansas City's physicians who has gained high standing in the profession. He was born in Franklin county, New York, October 3, 1850, and is a son of Henry O. and Sarah A. (Stowers) Smith, natives of Vermont. Some of his ancestors were in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather was a fifer and drum major in the second war with England. Most of the representatives of the family have carried on agricultural pursuits. The Doctor's father, when a child of about two years, was taken by his parents to New York, where he was reared on a farm and followed that vocation all his life. About 1881 he removed to Michigan, locating at Orleans, where he died July 15, 1885. His wife survived until June 5, 1894. They had four sons and one daughter, as follows: Maria R., who became the wife of Dean Swift, and died May 14, 1876, at the age of thirty-three years; Dr. Frederick D., who resides at Coopersville, Michigan; Dr. Sheridan C., who died at Granville, Michigan, February 6, 1875; Dr. Elmore O., of this sketch; and Henry A., who is living in Belding, Michigan, where he follows merchandising.

Our subject was reared in New York, and early learned how to "make hay while the sun shines." He followed the plow on the old homestead until he had attained his majority, spending the winter months in attendance on the district schools of the neighborhood, and pursuing his studies in the Malone Academy, where one more term

would have enabled him to graduate. He subsequently engaged in teaching in the country schools for several winters, receiving \$20 per month, which at that time was considered excellent wages in the Empire state. Through the influence of his brother, who was residing in Michigan, he concluded to come west, and in 1872 took up his residence in Coopersville, Michigan, where he secured a situation in the public schools at a salary of \$40 per month, teaching one winter and one summer in that school. He then joined his brother, who was practicing medicine in Coopersville, in the purchase of a drug store, which they together conducted until 1876. During this time our subject took up the study of medicine, under his brother's direction, and in the centennial year entered the medical department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. He lacked one year of graduation when he went to Orleans and began practice, continuing there in the prosecution of his profession until 1880, when he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he was graduated in the spring of 1881. Again establishing an office in Orleans, he was numbered among the successful practitioners of that place until the spring of 1889, when he came to Kansas City.

Dr. Smith at that time had no friends in this place and was entirely without influence to aid him in the establishment of a practice; he began business here and has succeeded in building up a liberal patronage. The age has long since passed when people are willing to place themselves in the care of unskilled physicians, and the successful practitioner is now the man whose merit and ability places him above the average and wins him the public confidence and therefore the public support. The Doctor makes



Frank G. Johnson

a specialty of the treatment of cancerous diseases and has performed some marvelous cures in this line.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a republican. He was married in 1877, to Miss Hattie J. Sherman, a native of Michigan, and they have two children—Olen G. and Pearl A., aged respectively fourteen and twelve years.

FRANK G. JOHNSON.—The bar of Kansas City embraces many well known and able members, but few have attained a greater success in a decade of practice than the gentleman whose name introduces this review and who is accounted one of the most capable general legal practitioners in western Missouri.

A native of Massachusetts, he was born in West Boylston, Worcester county, on the 18th of December, 1851. His parents, William H. and Alsemena M. (Ballard) Johnson, were also natives of the Bay state. The paternal grandfather, Francis Johnson, was born in Massachusetts, and descended from English ancestry, the founder of the family having emigrated from England and taken up his residence near Boylston in 1640. The grandfather followed farming as a means of livelihood, reared a family of five children who reached mature years, and passed away at the age of ninety-three. In personal appearance he was tall, straight and vigorous. In his religious views he was a strict Baptist, but accorded to all others the same right of opinion which he reserved for himself.

The father of our subject was also a Massachusetts farmer, and his entire life was spent in the state of his nativity, his death

occurring in Boylston, at the age of seventy-four. His wife, a lady of many excellencies of character, passed away many years previously. They were both consistent members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Johnson held various town offices and was prominent in public affairs. In their family were eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom five are now living, namely: Frank G., Mary E., Walter F., Maverette E. and William W.

Mr. Johnson of this review lived in Boylston until twenty-two years of age. He acquired a good common-school education there and later attended the Worcester Academy. He was reared as a farm boy, but later learned the boot and shoe trade; yet nature had not destined him for that calling, his abilities well fitting him for professional life. He engaged in teaching school for a time in his native and adjoining towns, and began studying law in Towanda, Pennsylvania, in the office of Hon. D. C. De Witt, and after thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in 1883. He engaged in practice there for little more than a year, and then sought a home in the west.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Johnson came to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been continuously connected with the bar of Jackson county. He served for two years as prosecuting attorney for the county, and for a similar period as police judge of Kansas City. He has been retained as counsel on various important cases. He was connected with the prosecution of the bank cases against J. C. Darragh, president of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, who was brought to trial on account of receiving deposits after knowing that the bank must suspend. E. C. Sattley, the cashier, was convicted after a five-weeks trial and

sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, after which he appealed to the supreme court of the state. The trial of the president lasted for about the same length of time, but the jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Johnson was married in September, 1876, to Miss Cora M. Moore, daughter of Lorin and Minerva M. (Aldrich) Moore. Two children have been born to them,—Herbert F. and Walter L. Mr. Johnson is a member of Union lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., and is also connected with Sicilian lodge, No. 39, K. of P., of Kansas City. In politics he is a democrat. He was appointed by Governor Stone a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, December 9, 1895.

SAMUEL BOOKSTAVEN BELL, D.D., was born in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, and is of Scotch Huguenot lineage, his father, Archibald Bell, having descended from a Scotch ancestor who emigrated to America from Scotland. His mother bore the maiden name of Pamela Millspaugh, and belonged to a family of Huguenot origin that sailed from Holland to America with Hendrick Hudson.

Samuel B. Bell is a born student, and from a child took special interest in natural science and in the search after religious truth, being naturally of a religious cast of mind. His early ambitions were for political distinction, and when he applied himself to legal studies it was only as a means to political advancement. He studied in his native town, in Brooklyn and New York city, and was admitted to practice at the bar by the supreme court of New York; but

conscientious scruples prevented his engaging in actual law practice, and he voluntarily surrendered the profession which had cost him so much time and labor, and upon which his youth's heart was set. He then turned his attention to teaching, taking charge of educational institutes, both in his native state and in Kentucky. Having always been a close theological student and deeply interested in the religious problems of the time, he at length resolved to become a preacher of the gospel and offered himself to the Presbyterian church as a candidate for the ministry, being licensed to preach by the presbytery of Onondaga, New York, in 1852. He was then ordained as an evangelist, and in November of that year was sent by the American Home Missionary Society as one of their missionaries to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Bell sailed from New York in the clipper ship Trade Wind, a magnificent vessel, and after a most eventful voyage of one hundred and five days landed at San Francisco. During the passage the ship was on fire for ten hours; at another time a mutiny broke out among the sailors, so serious that the ringleaders were taken to San Francisco in irons; on another occasion a very large sperm whale struck the prow of the ship and set everything aback; and at another time they were struck by a "white squall" off the coast of Buenos Ayres, which tore and tattered the sails and snapped the yards like pipe stems, and the electric phenomena was very striking. The voyage was also enlivened by the weekly issue of the Trade Wind Observer, a manuscript paper, of which Dr. Bell was editor-in-chief. Some of the articles were of superior merit, and found an extensive circulation in eastern journals.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco Dr. Bell commenced his work as a missionary on the shores of San Francisco bay, where Oakland now stands. Here, in addition to his regular work as a missionary, he has left his record in various ways. He bought and rang the first bell that ever called people to religious service in that locality. It was an old steamboat bell and was hung on the corner of the fence under a live-oak tree, which was frequently his meeting house. He built the first Presbyterian church edifice upon the coast and organized what is now one of the most flourishing churches in the union. He was also one of the founders of, and procured the charter for, the College of California, now the University of California. He represented his district in the senate and house of representatives for three years, doing efficient service, and leaving his imprint upon the legislation of those years in the homestead law, board of regents and other important bills. He was also president of the first republican state convention that convened in California.

After a residence of nearly ten years in California, during which time, however, Dr. Bell had visited the east, he prepared to take up his ministerial work in the eastern states, and in 1862 left for New York by the overland route. This was his first trip across the great American desert, and it was upon this occasion that he made the acquaintance of Brigham Young, and formed an opinion of Salt Lake City and Mormonism from personal observation. He was treated with the utmost consideration by President Young, and saw enough to convince him that it was not safe for him even to think while in Salt Lake City or vicinity, and he did not feel secure until he had left Mormonism miles behind. The telegraph

lines had just been stretched across the continent, and the first news conveyed to California was the death of General E. D. Baker, Dr. Bell's old colleague in the California state convention. On reaching the east, Dr. Bell tendered his services to General Hooker, then in command of the armies of the Potomac, but was not permitted to go to the front.

The same year, 1862, he became pastor of the Fiftieth Street Presbyterian church of New York city, and was an eye witness of the terrible riot which occurred there in the following year upon an attempt to enforce the draft ordered by the United States authorities. While delivering an oration on the 4th of July at Jersey City, in 1863, Dr. Bell received intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and of the union victory at Gettysburg. He at first supposed the news to be a hoax and too good to be true, but when convinced of the truth, thrilled with joy and gladness at the success, it is said that he delivered one of the most eloquent, brilliant and patriotic addresses that has ever been listened to since American independence was made possible by the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He has been frequently called upon to deliver historic and patriotic addresses, and pronounced the eulogy upon General E. D. Baker before the California house of representatives. He also delivered the Thanksgiving sermon on the day appointed by President Lincoln before the union of churches in New York city, the services being held at Cooper's Institute; the annual address before the California State Agricultural Society; an address before the State Editorial Association of Ithaca, New York, and numerous addresses before colleges, universities, Masonic orders, political conventions, mass meetings, and military

and festival occasions, many of which have been printed and widely circulated. He has been a member of two general assemblies of the Presbyterian church of the United States, one at Baltimore and another at Pittsburg. From New York city he was called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, and from that place to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Hillsdale, Michigan. He then returned to California, having accepted a professorship in Washington College, which he subsequently resigned to become pastor of the First Congregational church in Mansfield, Ohio. From there he removed to Kansas City and accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church.

Dr. Bell is a Knight Templar Mason, and has been honored with high positions in the fraternity. He was grand lecturer of the grand lodge of California, and an honorary member for life of Live Oak lodge, of Oakland, California, and of Templar lodge, of New York city. In politics he was born a democrat, his father having been a lifelong member of that party, but on arriving at man's estate he cast his lot with the whigs, with which he was connected until the organization of the republican party, since which time he has been a zealous member of the latter.

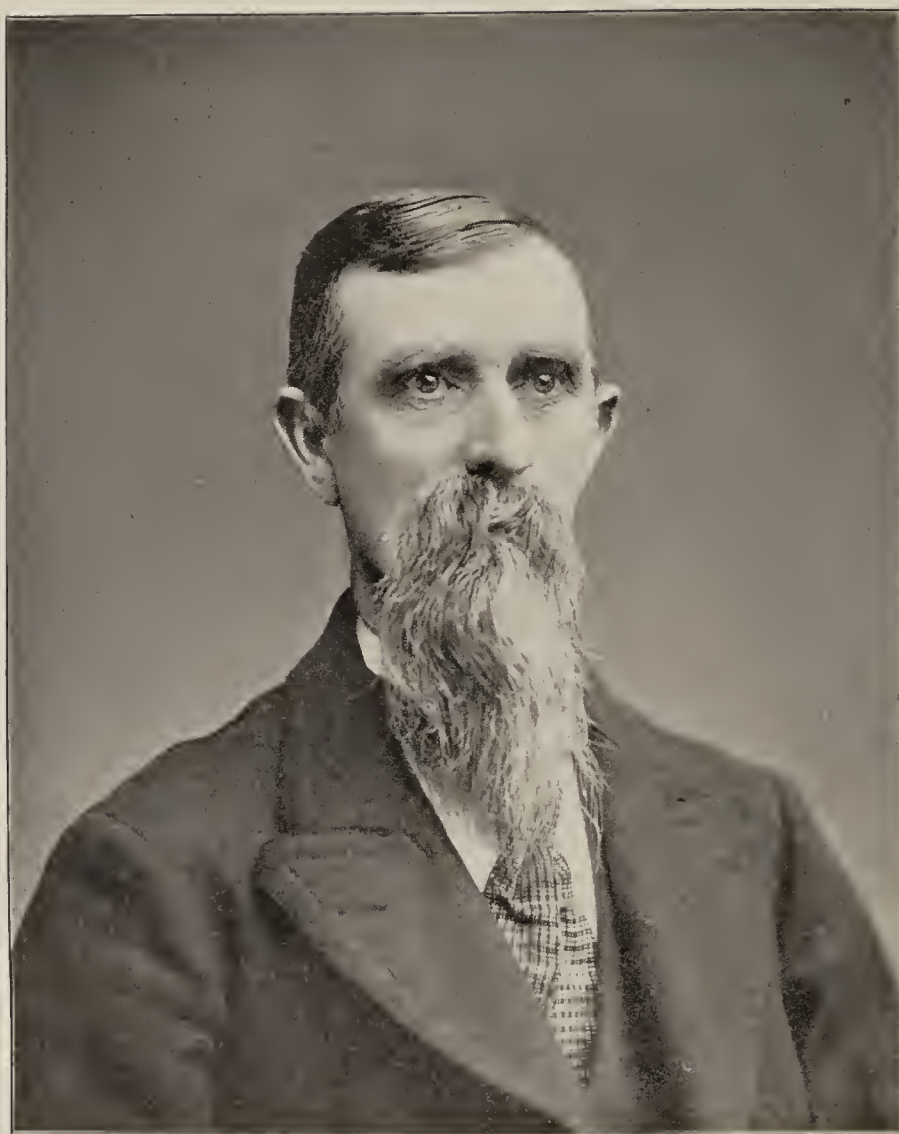
Dr. Bell was married in 1845 to Miss Sophia B. Walworth, a descendant of the same family to which Chancellor Walworth, of New York, belongs. They have five children living, viz.: Mrs. H. B. Martin, Hal, Benjamin P., Edward W. and Harmon.

Dr. Bell is a man of the most positive convictions,—an absolute believer in the divinity and work of Christ. He has a powerful physical constitution and a most genial, social disposition. His strange ex-

periences and perilous adventures are themes of never failing interest to a listener, and when he opens his budget of personal reminiscences he is a most captivating conversationalist. He has crossed the "Great Desert" five times, made the voyage around Cape Horn once, and by way of Panama twice, and is now in California.

LEROY DIBBLE, M. D., who limits his practice to the diseases of the eye, ear and throat, is a representative of the regular medical profession, in which he ranks high.

The Doctor is of French descent. His paternal grandfather, Major Cecil Dibble, who came to this country as a French soldier, was stationed at Detroit, Michigan, at the time that city was surrendered to the English. He subsequently settled in the state of New York, after his marriage to the eldest daughter of Captain John Ellis, of the British army. When the colonists made their attempt to secure independence he joined the patriot army, participating in most of the important campaigns and engagements, and was present at the memorable surrender at Trenton and at Yorktown. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was John Bitley, who was born of Dutch parentage at Albany, New York. He also served throughout the entire struggle that was succeeded by the establishment of the American republic. He was with Washington during the never-to-be-forgotten winter at Valley Forge, and also participated in the battle of Saratoga. Previous to the Revolutionary war he married the only daughter of Captain Christopher Van Dusen, a retired officer of the Dutch navy, and when his military



A. M. Ware.

service was over settled on a farm near Fort Edward, New York.

The parents of Dr. Dibble were Grodus and Catherine (Van Dusen) Dibble. The father was born in Watertown, New York, in 1783, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and opened the first boot and shoe store in Albany, New York. On the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, he joined the army and participated in the battles of Lake Erie and Plattsburg, New York. His death occurred at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, who was born January 1, 1800, at Fort Edward, New York, lived to the advanced age of eighty-six.

The subject of this sketch was born at Saratoga, New York, December 14, 1843, and when eight years of age came west to Chicago, Illinois, with his father's family, whence they afterward removed to Ottawa, Illinois. At the beginning of the civil war, although only seventeen years of age, he offered his services to the government and became a member of the seventh Illinois cavalry, participating in the principal campaigns and battles of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland. He was also in the Army of the Gulf and was present at the surrender of Port Hudson. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865, at the close of the war.

The same year the Doctor entered Kalamazoo College, Michigan. He afterward read medicine in the office of Dr. H. G. Field, then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, in 1871. After his graduation he served a short time as an assistant at quarantine and then accepted a position as surgeon on a "coast liner," thus visiting

the principal Central and South American cities. He finally entered practice at Paw Paw, Michigan, and subsequently removed to Albion, Michigan, where he served as division surgeon of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1881 he entered the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in 1882 went to Europe, studying his specialties in Berlin, Vienna and Zurich, Switzerland. On his return to this country, in 1887, he settled in Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1889 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Martha H. Cleveland, the eldest daughter of Rev. Edward Cleveland, and a native of Bath, New Hampshire.

ALLISON M. WARE.—Down from the earliest ages, in story and song, have come the tales of warfare, of heroism and of valor. Neither can too much be said in praise of the man who risks his life in the defense of a principle or a cause in which he honestly believes. From the memorable year of 1776 the children have been told again and again the stories of patriotism and bravery of our Revolutionary forefathers. Side by side with these—their equals in all that was true and noble and courageous—stand the heroes of the civil war, who fought to preserve the union that had not then passed the first century of its existence. Among the "brave boys in blue" was numbered Mr. Ware, and had he accomplished nothing else in his life the record would be worthy of perpetuation. He is, however, a valued citizen of Jackson county, an enterprising agriculturist, a faithful worker in the interests of Christianity, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers a sketch of his career.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Ware was born in

Frankfort, August 5, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (McDonald) Ware. The father was born in Virginia in 1806. The mother is a native of Ohio and a daughter of Thomas McDonald, who served as a spy under General Wayne in the war for independence. He removed to Ohio when it was an almost unbroken wilderness, aided in surveying a considerable portion of the state, and built the first cabin at Chillicothe. He afterward made a settlement in Fayette county, where his wife recently died, at the very advanced age of ninety-seven years. The parents of our subject were married and located in Ross county, Ohio, near Frankfort, where the father followed his trade of cabinet-making. They afterward went to Fayette county, where his death occurred in 1860, but Mrs. Ware is still living at the age of ninety. Both were members of the Methodist church. They were parents of the following named: John (deceased), Thomas, Mrs. Alice Reid, Ananias, Allison M., William, Mrs. Mary Yocum and J. Edwin. Five sons of the family went to the defense of the old flag and the cause it represented during the war of the Rebellion. William, who was sergeant of the twelfth United States regulars, was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, and for fourteen months was incarcerated in Andersonville prison.

Mr. Ware, of this review, spent the first ten years of his life in his native county, and was then reared on the family farm in Fayette county. He attended the district school and continued at home until twenty-two years of age. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away, however, before he joined Captain Johnson's company at Washington Court House for three months. The regiment was stationed at

Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, but was never called to the field. A service of this kind, however, did not content the patriotic Ohioan of this review, and on the 2d of August, 1862, he enlisted in company D, one hundred and fourteenth Ohio infantry, of which he was made sergeant. The regiment proceeded to Memphis, and was there attached to the second division of the thirteenth army corps, under General P. J. Ousterhaus. Mr. Ware participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post, and then with the regiment encamped through the following winter at Young's Point, near Vicksburg, where he aided in digging the canal. He went through the siege of Vicksburg, was sent to New Orleans, and participated in the battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. In the meantime the regiment had been consolidated with the one hundred and twentieth Ohio, and was known as the one hundred and fourteenth, Mr. Ware being connected with company B, of the new organization, and acting as orderly sergeant. He was then sent to Selma, Alabama, and on to Galveston, Texas, where he was discharged, August 2, 1865. He was never wounded or captured, was never in a hospital, and at his post of duty was always found, a most faithful and loyal defender of the union cause.

When the war was over, Mr. Ware returned to Ohio, but in October, 1865, came to Missouri and located in Prairie township, Jackson county. A short time afterward, however, he removed to a farm eight miles south of Independence and began its development, for it was then in a wild and unimproved state. He now owns 175 acres of rich land, and all of the improvements upon the place were secured through his efforts. He is now successfully engaged in

general farming, and through enterprise and good management has attained prosperity.

In 1866 Mr. Ware was united in marriage with Frances J. Clark, a native of Ross county, Ohio, born November 24, 1843. She is a daughter of John and Fannie (Coyner) Clark, pioneers of Ohio. Their family numbered seven children, namely: Milton; Mary, deceased; Mrs. Ware; William, George, John and Marcus. William served in the civil war with the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have a family of six children: Fannie, now the wife of William Smith, of Prairie township, by whom she has five children; Minnie; Alice, wife of Clifford Hook, of Prairie township, by whom she has two children; Homer, Grace and Pearl.

Mr. and Mrs. Ware are prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Ware is now serving as class-leader. Both are interested in Sunday-school work, and Mr. Ware is serving as assistant superintendent, while his wife is one of the teachers of the school. He takes considerable interest in politics, supporting the republican party, and is a member of the local school board. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic.

JEROME TWICHELL, treasurer of the Builders & Traders' Exchange, and president and general manager of the Kansas City Metal, Roofing & Corrugating Company, is one of the leading business men of Kansas City. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 13, 1844, and is a son of Sophronius and Julia (Spencer) Twichell, the former a native of New York and the latter of Virginia. The father was a soldier in the Mexican war,

serving in the commissary department. During the '30s he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky. During the early part of his business career he began steamboating on the Kentucky river, and ran one of the first boats on that water, called Blue Wing No. 1. For some years he was in command of that vessel. While thus engaged, in Frankfort, Kentucky, he formed the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife. On abandoning the river, he located in New Orleans and was engaged in the western produce commission business. The mother of our subject died in 1845, and in 1849 Mr. Twichell married Mary L. White, of St. Louis, daughter of Captain Joseph White, who ran one of the first boats up the Missouri river. Mr. Twichell carried on business in New Orleans, under the firm name of T. C. Twichell & Company, until the war broke out, when he removed to a cotton plantation he had purchased in Woodruff county, Arkansas, in 1860. He remained on this plantation until 1868, when he and his son Jerome went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama to join the former's brother-in-law, who had crossed the plains in 1849, and was operating a gold mine on the Pacific slope. The father had previously accumulated considerable capital, but during the war had lost most of this. In 1869 he was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife, and soon afterward returned to New Orleans, where he lived retired until 1878. In that year he moved to Florida, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years.

By his first marriage Mr. Twichell had three children, two of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Jacob N. Feaster, of Florida,

and Jerome. There is also one surviving child of the second marriage,—Mrs. Aaron Cleveland,—who also is living in Florida.

The subject of this review spent the greater part of his childhood in the Crescent City, and began his education in its public schools. He went to Arkansas with his father, whom he assisted in carrying on a cotton plantation there until after the breaking out of the civil war, when, in May, 1862, although only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in company E, eighth Arkansas infantry, in which he served as a private until the cessation of hostilities. He was captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, near Atlanta, but was exchanged on the battleground. Later he was captured at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and was sent as a prisoner to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held until the close of the war, covering a period of about one year. He suffered many of the hardships and trials incident to army life, but was always faithful to the cause under whose banner he fought, and was a brave and fearless soldier.

The war having ended Mr. Twichell at once returned to the old plantation, and some time afterward sought a home in his native city, where he secured employment as a salesman in a seed and implement house, remaining there until 1868. In that year he accompanied his father on a trip to California, where he engaged in mining for six months, but the work proved to him very unprofitable. He continued his residence in that state, however, until 1871, and aided in building the snow sheds on the Central Pacific railroad. In the early spring of 1870 he shipped aboard a merchant vessel, bound for Hong Kong, China, and remained in that interesting city of the orient for about six months, when the vessel was ordered to

Manila, on the Philippine islands. There they took on a cargo of sugar, and by way of the Cape of Good Hope sailed for New York, touching at Anjer Point, Java, and the island of St. Helena. The voyage of the vessel at this time continued for sixteen months.

On arriving at New York city, Mr. Twichell left the sea and went to New Orleans, where for a short time he clerked in a grocery store. In the fall of 1871 he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, and traveled for his old firm as a salesman until 1879, the year of his arrival in Kansas City. He has since been a prominent promoter of Jackson county's interests, and has been especially active in commercial circles. He first embarked in the grocery brokerage business, making a specialty of handling dried fruits and honey. Subsequently he consolidated his business with that of the firm of Clements, Cloon & Company, with which he was associated from 1884 until 1886, when he sold out and began his present line of business under the firm name of Jerome Twichell & Company. An incorporation was effected in 1890 under the present style of the Kansas City Metal, Roofing & Corrugating Company, of which our subject is president and general manager. They deal in corrugated iron, steel, brick, wire fencing, metal shingles, conductor pipe, eaves troughs, building paper, fancy ceilings, metal laths and prepared roofing. The business of the concern has now become extensive, owing to the capable management, executive ability and enterprise of the president. In December, 1893, Mr. Twichell was elected treasurer of the Builders & Traders' Exchange, and re-elected in December, 1894.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of

our subject and Miss Cora L. Norman, daughter of Dr. J. W. Norman, of Kansas City. They have two children,—Jerome and Norman D.,—aged respectively four years and four months.

In his political associations, Mr. Twichell is a democrat, and religiously is connected with the Episcopal church.

Portrayal of character is one of the most difficult tasks which falls to the lot of the historian, but in the life of such a man as Mr. Twichell many characteristics stand forth with startling clearness and his career furnishes many valuable and useful lessons, demonstrating what can be accomplished through the honest pursuit of a persistent purpose. In his success we read of his sound judgment and executive ability; the difficulties that he has overcome show us that he is persevering, while in the high regard in which he is universally held we learn of a straightforward, honorable life.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. REED, attorney at law in Kansas City, is one of the younger representatives at the bar of Missouri, and the success that he has already attained should serve as a stimulus to other young men, urging them to put forth every endeavor to attain a position of prominence which comes through close attention to business, combined with energy and a determination to succeed, regardless of the obstacles that may be placed in their way.

Captain Reed is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Richland county, on the 9th of November, 1861. His parents, John A. and Nancy (Crawford) Reed, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The Reed family were numbered among the

first settlers locating west of the Alleghany mountains. They secured land from the government, casting their lot with the pioneers of western Pennsylvania; but for some reason this property was again taken up, and the Reed family came to Ohio, locating in Richland county. Representatives of the family served in the Revolutionary war, being valiant defenders of the colonial cause. The father of our subject was a merchant and farmer, and carried on business in Ohio until 1864, when he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. There he engaged in merchandising for a time, and purchased a farm on which he made his home until his death, in 1869. He was president of the school board for several years, and was a very prominent and influential citizen, taking an active part in every work that tended to the advancement of the public welfare. His family numbered six children, four of whom are living, namely: Mrs. W. S. Boyer, of Vancouver, Washington; James A.; Mary M., a teacher in the high school of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and John A., an attorney at law of that city.

Captain Reed, of this notice, spent his boyhood days quietly on a farm, which then bordered the corporation limits of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but is now included within the boundaries of that city. He acquired his early education in the public schools there, afterward attended its high school, and subsequently entered Coe College, of Cedar Rapids, taking a special course, which prepared him in a measure for the bar. He further continued his law studies in the office of Hubbard, Clark & Dawley, one of the strongest law firms in the state of Iowa, and under their direction he continued his reading and investigation for four years.

In 1885 Captain Reed was admitted to

the bar, and for two years engaged in practice in Cedar Rapids, when he determined to seek a broader field of usefulness, and on the 1st of August, 1887, arrived in Kansas City. He was entirely unknown to its residents, but with commendable foresight, he realized the rapid development and progress which the city would make, and determined to become numbered among its attorneys. He opened an office in the Nelson building, and from the beginning met with prosperity. He afterward formed a partnership with William G. Clark, which continued for about a year. He then entered into business relations with Hale H. Cook, but this connection was discontinued after a short time, and he has been mostly alone. He engages in general practice, is thoroughly read in his profession, and has been retained on a number of very important cases, in which he has been almost uniformly successful. He is devoted to his clients' interests, and his character is above reproach, his reputation without a blot.

In 1887 Captain Reed was united in marriage with Miss Lura Mansfield, of Cedar Rapids, and their pleasant home is noted for its hospitality. In politics he takes quite a prominent part, supporting the democracy, and as a campaign orator his services are much in demand. He has attained not a little note as a public speaker. Mr. Reed is very prominent in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in 1894 served as grand chancellor of the state of Missouri, and has held various other positions in the order. He is also a member of the Uniformed Rank, and is captain of Provost division, No. 1, the largest division in the west, and one of the best drilled in the entire country. He is a very enthusiastic Pythian, taking great interest both in the order and in the state

militia, in which he holds a captain's commission. His pleasant, genial manner has made him many friends, and he is very popular.

OSCAR DAHL, the efficient and popular manager of the Kansas City Safe Deposit Company, is widely known in the social and business circles of the city. He is a native of Sweden, born November 10, 1849, the son of Christian F. and Henrietta (Roloff) Dahl, natives of Sweden, who lived, died and are buried in their native land. Both these families were among the most eminently respectable in Sweden and were prominent in the circles in which they moved. Of the four children born to Christian Dahl and wife, only Oscar, the youngest son, came to America.

He had good advantages in his youth for obtaining an education, the schools of his native land being very thorough and the standard of excellence quite equal to our own. He was of a studious nature, and, the power of concentration being largely developed in him at an early age, it was with considerable ease and dispatch that he learned readily and quickly whatever he applied his mind to. His school days over he became connected with his brother, Axel R., who lived in Stockholm, and was the head of the largest book-publishing concern in Sweden, and with whom he remained for several years, being greatly benefited by the valuable business experience he gleaned in this well conducted establishment.

He was twenty-four years of age when he decided to cast his lot in a foreign land. It was in 1873 that he bade adieu to his friends and relatives and sailed for our

shores, which he first touched at New York city. Subsequently he made his way further westward, pulling up at Chicago, where he obtained lucrative employment in the wholesale jewelry house of W. B. Clapp & Company, in whose employ he remained until 1880, establishing for himself the reputation of a careful, painstaking and absolutely reliable employee. From Chicago he went to Kansas City, which at that time gave abundant evidence of its future greatness and prosperity. It was a kind fate that directed him here, for he was fortunate in securing a good position in a large grocery house as bookkeeper, which he retained for a year, when, in 1882, he received the appointment of gauger in the United States internal revenue department, being the first Swedish-American to have the honor of holding a government position in the state of Missouri. In this work he remained a year, having creditably and efficiently discharged the exacting duties of the position in a highly satisfactory manner to his superiors in the service.

In 1883 he was tendered a position by the Kansas City Safe Deposit Company as bookkeeper, which he accepted and filled for four years; and in 1887 he was promoted to the management of the deposit department, where he has since remained. Mr. Dahl has good executive and administrative abilities, and since he has had charge of this department his management has proved highly satisfactory to the company and its numerous patrons.

In 1892 he was elected on the republican ticket to a seat in the upper house of the city council, being the only one of his party elected to this legislative branch of the city government in this election. In the fall of 1894 he was the candidate of his party for

clerk of criminal court, and was unquestionably elected, but with the remainder of the republicans he was counted out by the opposition. Socially Mr. Dahl is prominent in the numerous circles of society, being connected with numerous orders and societies, among which are the Knights of Pythias, being quartermaster in the first regiment of the Uniform Rank of this order.

He was treasurer of the reception committee in 1892, during the conclave, and helped in the distribution of prizes, which aggregated \$32,000. He is greatly interested in the Swedish-American people, and is at the head of several of their societies. Their welfare is a personal matter to him, and to their interests he devotes the same care that he does to his own personal affairs. He is held deservedly in high regard by all classes of respectable people, among whom are scores of warm personal friends who delight in doing him honor.

Mr. Dahl was married in 1882 to Miss Bergfeldt Ingrid, who bore him six children, three of whom are now living: H. A., E. E. and Oscar. Mrs. Dahl departed this life January 18, 1895, aged thirty-three years.

COL. GEORGE PEERY GROSS.—

To the successful business man certain traits of character are indispensable. He must be the possessor of industry, enterprise, the power of management and of keen discrimination. But a man may have all these essential characteristics and gain prosperity, while his standing in the community may not be the most enviable. Mr. Gross, however, has won success in these lines, and at the same time there has been a fairness in his dealings that commands the respect and

confidence, while his prosperity excites the admiration, of all. He is now at the head of an extensive trade, as a manufacturer's agent, handling hardware specialties and selling manufacturers' goods to jobbers, his headquarters being in the American Bank building of Kansas City.

Mr. Gross was born in Van Buren, Arkansas, November 21, 1847, and is a son of George Gross, a native of Pennsylvania, who was a real-estate owner and dealer. He descends from a family that has borne a prominent part in the military history of the country. His great-grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution. His grandfather, Jacob S. Gross, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father displayed his bravery by his service in the Confederate army.

Our subject left school at the age of fourteen to join the Confederate army under General Steele, and was employed as a courier in the Indian Territory to carry dispatches to General Stanwate, a Cherokee, and to General Cooper, commander of the division in that territory. Mr. Gross was thus employed for seven months, when he went to Arkansas with Missouri troops and took part in the campaign against General Banks in the Red river expedition. He acted as courier for General Parsons, in command of the Missouri troops, and was orderly at the battle of Saline river. He then started to join General Price, but instead joined Brown's rangers, in southern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, participating in the battle of Fayetteville. He afterward went to Texas, and in the spring of 1865 joined General Fagen's escort at Louisville, Arkansas. He afterward started for Mexico with Shelby's brigade, but near Austin, Texas, his horse was made lame, and he re-

turned to Little Rock. For three years he served in the army, and was but once injured, receiving a slight flesh wound at Pleasant Hill.

When the war was over, Mr. Gross returned to Van Buren, Arkansas, where he engaged in merchandising, with fair success, until 1874, when he came to Kansas City and secured a position as traveling salesman for the firm of Duncan, Wyeth, Hene & Company. He traveled extensively in Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Texas and old Mexico. He worked up a new trade and won a high standing with the company. He continued with the successors of that firm, the Hall & Willis Hardware Company, until 1885, when he entered the employ of the Kansas City Hardware Company, just organized, taking charge of their sales department and putting upon the road many traveling salesmen. His management contributed in no small measure to the success of the new enterprise. After two years, however, he began business on his own account as manufacturers' agent, and has built up an extensive trade. To the business he gives his entire attention, and it is now very satisfactory. He is also interested in mines and is president of the Electric Cash Carry & Change Maker Company, capitalized at \$500,000. He is also vice-president of the Nopal Mining & Milling Company, owners of a large silver mine in old Mexico, which, however, is not in operation at the present time.

On the 18th of December, 1889, Colonel Gross was united in marriage with Miss Martha V., daughter of Rev. John D. Vincil, of St. Louis, Missouri. She is a lady of culture and acquired her education in Columbia and St. Joseph, Missouri. They



J. W. Bowman.

have a very pleasant home at No. 3200 Windsor avenue. Our subject continues his interest in military affairs through his connection with the third regiment of Missouri national guards. In 1891 he was appointed regimental quartermaster; later resigned and was elected first lieutenant in the artillery service; subsequently was appointed quartermaster and soon was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment. When Colonel Simonds resigned, in October, 1895, Mr. Gross was elected his successor, and is now in command of the regiment. He is the only ex-Confederate in the regiment. In politics Colonel Gross is a democrat and socially is a Royal Arch Mason.

Colonel Gross is a nephew of the late Mrs. Mary Peery, who at one time owned all the property north of Twelfth street, between Brooklyn avenue and Prospect street, and who was one among the first settlers of Kansas City. Her husband was a Methodist minister, and preached to the Indians before there was any settlement here. Colonel Gross also has the deed to Hot Springs, Arkansas, which was handed down from his grandfather, Andrew Peery, and dated 1812, and which was purchased from a Spaniard by the name of Moran; and the deed was recorded in Natchez, Mississippi. The Colonel is in a good way some time in the near future to be prepared to press his claims.

DR. J. W. BOWMAN is one of the prominent residents of Kansas City who has gained a high reputation as a leading physician and a man of ability in his profession. His residence here covers a comparatively short period,—little more than a decade,—yet he

has demonstrated his right to be numbered among the proficient representatives of medical science, and the public attests his trustworthiness by a liberal patronage.

Dr. Bowman was born near Toronto, Canada, September 5, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Marr) Bowman, the former a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, while the latter was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The father descended from old Puritan stock, and representatives of the family have been prominent in various walks of life. Two of the maternal uncles of the Doctor, Joseph and Phineas Marr, were noted Presbyterian ministers. The father of our subject ran away from home when a young man to learn the tanner's trade, and after serving an apprenticeship in Perry, New York, he crossed the boundary line into Canada at Niagara Falls. Fixing his residence near Toronto, he worked at his trade until he had accumulated a little capital, when he established a tannery of his own, which he operated for a number of years, very successfully. He left home with twenty-five cents in his pocket, but he possessed a resolute courage and determination, and his energy and enterprise brought to him success. He accumulated considerable property, including a farm near Toronto, Canada, on which he made his home until his death in 1866. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and was at one time active in political affairs, but was never an office-seeker. While residing in Canada, Joseph Marr was sent as a Presbyterian missionary to that section of the country, and while thus engaged was visited by his sister, Ann Marr. It was in this manner that Mr. Bowman, father of the Doctor, met the lady whom he made his

wife, going to Pennsylvania for that purpose. They had eight children, four of whom are still living, namely: Samuel A., who resides on the old homestead in Canada; Dr. J. W.; Charles A.; and Mrs. N. A. Hughes, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bowman was reared in Canada, where he acquired his education, and at the University of Toronto was graduated with the class of 1867, completing the medical course. He was but seventeen years of age when he began the study of medicine, and had therefore completed the full four-years course in the year that witnessed his entrance into manhood. Immediately after his graduation he came to the United States, locating in Watsonstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1875. During that time he was appointed and served as a local surgeon of the Pennsylvania & Erie Railroad.

In 1875 Dr. Bowman returned to Canada and located on the St. Clair river, opposite St. Clair, Michigan, about sixty miles above Detroit, where he engaged in practice until 1884. He served as a member of the local board of health and also associate coroner of the county within that time. In 1884 he came to Kansas City a perfect stranger, but believing it to be an advantageous field of labor, owing to its rapid development, he sold his property in Canada and here established an office, since which time he has been successfully engaged in practice in Jackson county. He now has a good business, which is well merited.

Before coming to the city Dr. Bowman was married, in 1883, to Miss Mary A. Van Valzah, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in whose family there were twenty-five physicians. She is also a relative of General Montgomery, who fell during the assault on

Quebec. By their union have been born three daughters,—Margaret V., having died in infancy. The others are Henrietta Marr and Catherine Van Valzah.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. The Doctor also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with the Jackson County Medical Society. He is the professor of the principles and practices of medicine and medical examiner for life insurance in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Kansas City, Kansas, and is the medical examiner for the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company, the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, the Bankers' Life Association of St. Paul, and several others of less importance. In June, 1895, he was elected a member of the city council of Kansas City, and is chairman of the sanitary, hospital and workhouse committees, also a member of the committees on finance, streets, alleys and grades, and of the water committee.

DR. JOHN DAY WOOD, president of the Bank of Independence, Independence, Missouri, has occupied this position during the past nine years and is recognized as one of the leading business men and progressive spirits of the place.

Dr. Wood was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, February 15, 1843, and is a representative of a family long resident in this country, their history being traced from Missouri back to Tennessee and thence to the "Old Dominion." John Wood, the

Doctor's grandfather, was born in Virginia. At an early period he emigrated to Tennessee, being among the pioneers of that state, and it was there that his son, Isaac H., the Doctor's father, was born, reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary B. Satterfield. In 1838 the family left Sumner county, Tennessee, and moved over into Missouri, making settlement in the southern part of La Fayette county. Here Isaac H. Wood became a leading citizen. Prior to the civil war he served as state senator, representing the district in which La Fayette county was at that time embraced; and he also occupied other public positions. His death occurred October 28, 1877, on the farm where he settled on first coming to the state. His wife, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, survived him until January 26, 1894. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Lamissa J., John D., Fannie E., Joseph, Madison G., Mary, Clara, James F. and Maggie L.

John D. was reared in his native county, and there received the principal part of his education. He attended Chapel Hill College, afterward was a student in the Missouri College, at Lexington, and for more than a year attended the sessions of Central College at Fayette, in Howard county. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. A. B. Hereford, one of the prominent old physicians of La Fayette county, and in the fall of the following year entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. After his graduation he formed a partnership with Dr. Hereford, his former preceptor, and commenced the practice of his profession at Mount Hope, La Fayette county, where he remained one year. His next location was at Pink Hill, in Jackson

county. Here he continued until 1877, when he relinquished the practice of medicine and went to Colorado. A year later we find him in Montana, where he spent the next four years in buying and shipping cattle to the eastern markets, and after this spent two years in Comanche county, Kansas. After these years of sojourn in various portions of the west, he came again to Jackson county, Missouri, and in the fall of 1886 organized the Bank of Independence, of which he has since been president.

Dr. Wood was married in 1872 to Miss Jennie F. Wood, who departed this life January 23, 1890. She was a daughter of the late Robert H. Wood, a native of Tennessee, and for some years a resident of Jackson county, Missouri, where he died. He was married the second time in 1892 to Mrs. N. E. Vincent.

For five years of his residence in Independence Dr. Wood has figured as a member of the city council, where his influence has been directed in a way that has been beneficial to the city. Indeed, he is a man of more than ordinary business enterprise and push, and as an advocate of public improvements can always be relied upon. For many years he has been a member of the southern Methodist church.

LYMAN ADAMS BERGER, one of the best known physicians in the state of Missouri, is a western man by birth and interests, and is a typical representative of the progressive spirit of this section.

He was born in Lebanon, Illinois, on the 22d of November, 1853, and is a son of Dr. Adolph and Cecelia (Adams) Berger, the former a native of Worms, Germany, and

the latter of Kentucky. The father was a graduate of the Heidelberg Medical College and came to this country in 1848 during the uprising of the students of that justly celebrated institution. He located in Lebanon, Illinois, where he immediately entered upon the practice of medicine, and his superior ability won recognition by a liberal patronage. Fame and fortune rewarded him and he was known as one of the most eminent physicians in the section of the state in which he located. He is still living in Lebanon, but is now retired, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned. He was prominent in public and political affairs but cared nothing for office. The family numbered eight children, four of whom died in infancy, while one sister died at the age of thirty years. The surviving members are Lyman A.; W. E., cashier of the Jefferson Avenue Bank of St. Louis; and Albert L., an attorney of Kansas City and county auditor of Wyandotte county.

Dr. Berger, whose name introduces this review, spent his childhood days under the parental roof in Lebanon, and completed his literary education in McKendree College, at which he was graduated in 1871. He now determined to enter the medical profession, for which nature seemed to have destined him. He early displayed special talent, which was developed by thorough study and close application. He pursued a course in the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated with the class of 1874. He immediately began practice in Trenton, Illinois, where he continued two years, when on account of failing health he sought a home in the west, practicing for about two years in Idaho City, Idaho. In February, 1880, he arrived in Kansas City, where he has since engaged in general practice, work-

ing his way steadily upward until he is today recognized as one of the most eminent members of the profession in the state. In 1887 he went with his father to Europe and took a special course in obstetrics in Berlin and Vienna. For ten years he has been the sole medical attendant at the Home for the Aged, and is chief of the staff of the German Hospital. He occupied the chair of hygiene and clinical medicine in the University Medical College, and for eight years has been professor of obstetrics in that institution. He is the obstetrician at All Saints Hospital, and established the first obstetrical dispensary in the University Medical College, this being the first in the United States. He has also been secretary of the faculty of that school for seven years; in 1890 was secretary of the State Medical Society of Missouri, and in 1891 was first vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, in the section on obstetrics, at Washington, District of Columbia. His reputation partakes nothing of a meteoric character: it is the legitimate outcome of a skill and ability that have resulted from earnest application, thorough study, deep investigation and devotion to his chosen calling.

He has been twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss L. E. Dausman, by whom he had four children, three yet living, namely: Haidee F., Lillie J., and Grace. The mother died in 1876, and in 1879 Dr. Berger married Mrs. E. Eldon, of Syracuse, New York. She is a cultured and educated lady, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

The Doctor is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity,—a Knight Templar and a Mystic “Shriner.” He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and several other societies, and is the medical examiner for the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias,



Jas. M. Jones

the Knights of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont. In manner he is ever courteous and genial, and has a large circle of friends who have been won both through business and social relations.

HON. JAMES M. JONES, the present efficient mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, is well known in social and professional circles, and a brief review of his life is here submitted.

He is a native of New York, his birth occurring March 9, 1861, in Prospect, Oneida county, in that state. He is, therefore, thirty-five years old, and is yet inside the line that marks the apex of man's intellectual and physical powers. From his youth he had a predilection for the law and an inordinate fondness for books, and with that pertinacity which has marked his actions thus far in his career he persistently held to the purpose of obtaining an education.

When five years of age, his parents removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where his boyhood was passed. His progressive spirit was early manifested by the rapid advancement he made in his studies, passing quickly through the grades of the public schools, and at the early age of eighteen years he graduated, with high honors, at the State Normal School at Oshkosh. The confidence the people of Oshkosh had in him at this youthful age is attested by their selection of him to assume the principalship of the city schools. Oshkosh then had 25,000 people, and was the second city of importance in the state. It was, indeed, a recognition of ability rarely extended to one so young, and so well did the young professor discharge the duties of the responsible position that the

board was unanimous in continuing him at the head of the schools, which position he ably, justly and efficiently filled for four consecutive years; and to this day the people of Oshkosh speak in terms of highest praise of the ability he displayed in the government and management of its educational interests.

But young Jones had aspirations. The law had been the dream of his early life, and to that end, while attending schools and teaching, his leisure hours had been devoted to solving the problems of Blackstone. He had now sufficient funds to defray the expense of obtaining a legal education, and the time seemed propitious for the start; so he resigned his position, much to the public's regret. Immediately thereafter he entered the Columbian Law College of New York city, where he took the full course, and was graduated well up at the head of a large class. Returning to Oshkosh he was admitted to the bar in 1885, having passed a most creditable examination.

Deciding that Kansas City was the coming city of the great southwest, and that a brilliant future awaited it, he determined to cast his lot here, and forthwith he came. He was at once admitted to the bar here, opened an office and soon had a lucrative practice. In 1886 he entered into a law co-partnership with his elder brother, George L. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Jones, which is still in existence.

In the spring of 1894 the municipal affairs of the city were in a deplorable condition, and the better class of citizens, irrespective of party, decided that a "house-cleaning" was necessary, and that efficient men should be elected to fill the various offices of the city. To that end a committee of seventy prominent citizens was organized, of all parties, by whom Mr. Jones was

unanimously endorsed for the office of police judge, and the endorsement of the committee was quickly followed by his nomination for that place at the republican primaries. At the polls he won a signal victory, receiving the largest vote of all the candidates in the field, his popularity again being attested by no uncertain sound; and his conduct during his two-years term upon the bench received the words of warmest commendation and praise from both press and people. In the discharge of duty he is courageous, personal fear being unknown to him, and in an incredibly short time he succeeded, while upon the bench, in breaking up the tough gangs which infested the city, and exterminated the "crap" and "policy," games, which like barnacles seemed to have a life grip upon the city.

His enviable record as police judge caused him to become the favorable cynosure of all eyes, the pride of his party, and the logical republican candidate for mayor of the city in the spring of 1896. His great popularity and the confidence reposed in him was pointedly attested by the fact that with one acclaim he was accorded the mayoralty nomination at the hands of the republican party without any opposition whatever, and after a most heated and exciting campaign, developing intense public interest, the Judge was elected mayor on April 7, 1896, for a term of two years, by a large plurality over Henry C. Kumpf, his democratic opponent. Although now only in the full morning of his administration as mayor, he has already developed that restless energy, fearless courage of conviction and sound judgment so pre-eminent in his personal qualifications, and which presage for him a brilliant career as chief executive of this giant city of the southwest.

Careful study has developed a well-trained mind, a perfectly balanced judgment, fearless courage and an obstinate regard for right and justice. A natural student, fond of reading and study, inclined to literary pursuits, an easy writer and speaker, strong in his friendships, he has gathered about him choice books and a legion of faithful friends who delight in doing him honor. Alive to the wrongs of suffering humanity, he is generous and active in his efforts to improve the conditions of the wronged and afflicted. Honest and upright, he despises sham and hypocrisy, and none are quicker than he to discern the "cloven hoof" of villainy. Judge Jones has in his political affiliations been a lifelong republican, always taking a keen interest in decent politics, but prior to his election as police judge he never sought or held office. He is a genial gentleman to meet, of pleasing address, always companionable and entertaining, a sound lawyer and an able parliamentarian. That honors still greater await the Judge at the hands of his friends and party can safely be predicted.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Ada T. Towson, a native of Georgia. They have one son, Wayne Towson. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Unitarian in religious sentiment and a member of that church.

WALTER BALES, deceased, was one of Kansas City's most honored pioneers. Long before the Indians had left this locality for reservations further west, when land was wild, the prairies unbroken, he settled within what is now the corporate limits of the city and became identified with its up-

building and interests. For more than half a century he was an important factor in educational, business and political circles, and no man in all the community was held in higher regard or had the confidence of the people to a greater degree than Walter Bales.

He was born in east Tennessee, February 10, 1803, and was a son of John Bales, who lived and died in that state. There our subject grew to manhood, and made it his place of abode until about twenty-eight years of age, when he started westward, reaching his destination after some weeks of travel in a wagon. He drove a four-horse team, of which he was very fond, and throughout his entire life he manifested a great love for good horses. While on the way they camped at night, traveling from early dawn till dark. They brought with them all their household effects and stock. Mr. Bales first located in the east bottoms, where he lived one winter. There he formed the acquaintance of Sarah Johnson, and their friendship ripening into love, the young couple were married, on the 3d of June, 1832. The lady had come with her father to Jackson county in October, 1825, and was therefore one of the very first settlers of all this region.

After his marriage Mr. Bales removed with his bride to where is now the junction of Fourteenth street and Bernard avenue. At this time all the country was very wild, the plains were unbroken by the plow, and the Indians had a trading-post on what is now the very heart of the city. The land, however, was cultivable and yielded rich returns for the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Bales purchased property of his father-in-law, paying \$1.25 per acre for his claim, and ten acres of the original tract is yet in possession of his family. For many

years he carried on agricultural pursuits, transforming the wild prairies into rich and fertile fields, and his well directed efforts brought to him a comfortable competence. As the population of Kansas City greatly increased, land values in consequence rose rapidly and his property commanded high prices.

In the development and upbuilding of the city Mr. Bales took a very prominent and active part. To no man in Kansas City are the schools more greatly indebted than to Mr. Bales. He became deeply interested in educational matters as the town grew and was trustee and district clerk for about twenty-five years, doing most of the business of the schools and promoting their interests in all possible ways. He also served as magistrate for more than twenty years, meting out justice to all alike without fear or favor. He was the soul of honor and integrity in business and public life and his name was above reproach. He took an active interest in political affairs, was an extensive reader and was thoroughly well informed on all the questions and interests of the day. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, and in the early days supported the whig party, but at the time of the war transferred his allegiance to the democracy. He also served as county judge for about seven years, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won for him high commendation.

Although Mr. Bales was called into public life to a great extent his interests clustered around his home, and he would never accept an office that would force him to be away from home for any considerable period. His domestic ties were the strongest that he acknowledged, and it seemed that he could not do too much to promote the welfare and

enhance the happiness of his family. He left to them not only a fortune obtained through honorable business methods, but also the priceless heritage of a good name. Before his death he divided all his money and property equally among his six children. He passed away July 8, 1887, respected alike by young and old, rich and poor.

There is in the laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man, fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers adversity, and toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long career finds that he has won not only wealth but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact. Such a man was Mr. Bales. His wife also won the love and confidence of those whom she met, and was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet. She possessed a remarkable memory, and at the time Mr. Bales was school trustee she could remember every child's name and his age after being told once. She died May 12, 1893.

In the family were the following children: John, of Belton, Missouri; William, of Kansas City; Samuel H.; Walter, also of Belton, Missouri; Mary E. and James E., both of this city. This is one of the best known families of Kansas City, and their name is inseparably connected with its history. All have taken a deep interest in the upbuilding of the community, in the pro-

motion of every enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, and at the time of the war people who became frightened felt safe if they could get refuge in the house of Walter Bales; and his home was open to all.

DR. WILLIAM WHITTAKER is a well known and eminent regular physician who has successfully practiced in Kansas City since 1885. He is a native of Ireland, born at Ballina, on the west coast of the island, March 3, 1841, and is a son of Dr. William and Frances (Crofton) Whittaker, natives of the Emerald Isle. To them were born six children, three of whom are now living: John Henderson, the distinguished surgeon general of the English army at the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin; Dr. William, our subject; and Frances, wife of Rev. John R. Mills, rector, county Limerick, Ireland.

The father of our subject was an eminent physician and widely known in the counties Mayo and Sligo. He was a gentleman of superior education and professional skill, and his influence in the circles of his wide acquaintance was great. He died December 12, 1859, at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife departed this life February 22, 1866. Both were Episcopalians in religious belief, their lives strictly conforming to the requirements of a high standard of Christian living.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Whittaker was John Henderson Whittaker, also a native of Ireland, and a gentleman prominent in affairs. For many years he was inspector general of police. He had a large family, all of whom were eminently respectable and filled important positions. He

Yours Truly
Geo W Briant

died at the age of fifty-one years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Robert M. Crofton, a native of Ireland who owned large landed estates. He also became prominent in local affairs, and his promising life was cut off by death at the early age of thirty-one years.

Dr. William Whittaker was reared in Ballina, the town of his nativity, where he was thoroughly educated in the higher branches of learning. Subsequently he was matriculated at the Royal College of Surgeons and the King and Queens College of Physicians, graduating at the former in 1863 and at the latter the following year. Immediately thereafter he began practice in county Mayo, where he remained three years; then removed to county Wexford, where for eighteen years he attended to the demands of a large practice and became notable in the profession. In 1885 he left the associations of his life and the land of his birth and emigrated to America, where so many of his countrymen have found refuge and a home with all the privileges of citizenship. Upon his arrival on our shores he proceeded to Kansas City, where he immediately opened an office and has since practiced, with no small degree of success and satisfaction.

On the 26th day of March, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Catherine, daughter of Dr. and Elizabeth (Archer) Darley. Eight children resulted from their union, four sons and four daughters: William E. N., Robert M. C., Clement A., John H., Frances E., Dora M., Henrietta J. B. and Annette U. C. The eldest son, William E. N., a popular and promising young man, died at the age of twenty-three years. Robert M. C. married Miss Jennie Tinsley and has one child, Geraldine Crofton. The

entire family are acceptable members of the Episcopal church, and all are actively interested in its workings and influence, adding not a little by their personal efforts to the effectiveness of their church's influence for good. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W., and at political elections he votes independently.

GEORGE W. BRIANT, whose varied experiences on the western frontier and whose connection with the up-building and development of the southwest well entitle him to representation among its pioneers, is now an esteemed resident of Kansas City, Missouri.

He was born in Cooper county, now Pettis county, Missouri, eight miles distant from the present site of Sedalia, on the 12th of March, 1830, and descended from an old pioneer family. His father, William Briant, was born in Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, whence he came to Missouri in an early day. There he located on a farm which he made his home until 1844, when he came to Jackson county, settling seven miles southeast of Independence. His next home was in Cass county, near the city of Belton, where he was killed during a raid of the notorious "Red Legs" from Kansas, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Briant was twice married. In Kentucky he wedded Elizabeth Burnett, and had a family of three children. For his second wife Mr. Briant chose Elizabeth Sloan, of Cooper county, who survived him several years. His family numbered ten children, five of whom are yet living. Three of the sisters of our subject are residents of Kansas City, namely: Kate, wife of Benjamin Berkley;

Margaret, widow of John J. Moore; Sarah B., wife of John W. Moore, ex-mayor of Kansas City; and Carrie is the wife of Frank Ferrill, of Buffalo Gap, Texas.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, and accompanied his parents on their various removals until he had attained his majority. The arduous labor of developing a farm in a new locality is familiar to him, and he has undergone many of the experiences of life in the west, such as have furnished material for many works of fiction. Long journeys across the plains seldom traversed by white men, where Indian attacks might be expected at almost any time, were a part of the experiences of his early manhood. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until a year after the removal of the family to Cass county, Missouri, when at the age of twenty-one he began freighting in the employ of F. Y. Ewing, an old freighter who took goods across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. During the first year Mr. Briant made two trips. The following year he fitted out five teams and wagons, and in company with several owned by James B. Yeager, he again journeyed to the southwest and was manager of the entire train. For seventeen years thereafter he engaged in freighting and though it was an arduous business it was also a profitable one. He frequently had as many as fifty wagons engaged in freight, and six yoke of cattle attached to each wagon. During this time he made sixty-six trips over the Santa Fe trail and was very successful in the undertaking. A train numbered from twenty-five to sixty men, and they were often called upon to repulse Indian attacks; for the red men, bent on plunder and often more serious mischief,

frequently made raids on the freighters. He was a sub-contractor and general agent for the overland freighting firm of Russell, Major & Waddell, which made a contract with the government to engage in this business, and handled government supplies. Mr. Briant made trips to Santa Fe and Fort Union, and during this time was a resident of Kansas City. He received ten cents per pound to haul freight, whereas it can now be conveyed over the railroad that distance for a half a cent per pound. He continued the business until railroads were constructed, when of course it was no longer profitable.

On his retirement from that vocation, Mr. Briant turned his attention to banking, and as a member of the firm of J. Q. Watkins & Co. he opened a state bank in Kansas City, with which he was connected for ten years. It was the second banking institution in the city, and was located at the corner of Second and Main streets. It followed a safe and conservative policy, and the straightforward business methods commended it to the confidence of all. During the financial panic of 1873 they lost money, although they paid their depositors dollar for dollar, and in consequence the business was closed. There were two banks in all Kansas City that stood the severe test of the times and were enabled to continue business, and that with which Mr. Briant was connected had an honorable record, against which naught could be said.

The next business venture of our subject was as a stock trader and feeder. He has a farm in Linn county, Missouri, near Brookfield, where he feeds large numbers of cattle, and this enterprise has proved to him a profitable one. He is also engaged in real-estate dealing and has made some

judicious investments in realty, which have proved to him good paying securities.

On the 8th of October, 1858, Mr. Briant, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Lobb, a daughter of Zachariah Lobb, of Jackson county. They have no children of their own, but have reared an adopted daughter, Louise Watkins, now the wife of Harry Sefrick, of Kansas City. They also gave a home to Lulu Watkins, wife of Henry Jones, of Kansas City, and they now reside in the home of Mr. Briant.

Our subject was reared as a member of the whig party, but is now a supporter of the principles of democracy. He has been a lifelong member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and is now identified with the congregation at Westport, and is serving as elder. He owes his success in life entirely to his own unaided efforts. He started out in life with no capital, has surmounted many obstacles and overcome many difficulties, but steadily he has worked his way upward, and has built for himself a competency and a good credit that places him among the substantial residents of Kansas City, while his life is but another example of what can be accomplished in this grand country of ours.

WILLIAM HUDSPETH.—Of the pioneer families that have long been connected with Jackson county none are more deserving of mention in this volume than the one of which our subject is a member.

His father, Thomas Hudspeth, was a native of Kentucky—born February 17, 1805—and came to Jackson county in 1828, locating in Fort Osage township, where he engaged in farming until 1849. Attracted

by the discovery of gold in California, he then crossed the plains to the Pacific slope for the purpose of mining, but died November 16, of the same year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia Hambright, was a native of Simpson county, Kentucky. They were married March 29, 1829. She died in Fort Osage township, January 29, 1883. They had a family of six children,—two sons and four daughters,—of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth.

William Hudspeth was born on the old family homestead in Fort Osage township, July 6, 1844, and in that locality was reared to manhood, making his home with his mother until his marriage, which was celebrated on the 20th of December, 1870, the lady of his choice being Miss Mattie Rogers, a native of Blue township, Jackson county, born August 31, 1850. She is a daughter of Winslow and Nancy (Webb) Rogers, honored early settlers of Blue township, where they are yet living, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Their family numbered eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—of whom Mrs. Hudspeth is the fifth. To our subject and his wife have been born four children, three of whom are now living,—Thomas W., Clifton and Henry C. The other child died in infancy. Mrs. Hudspeth is a member of the Christian church.

In March, 1871, Mr. Hudspeth located upon his present farm and has since devoted his attention to the cultivation of land and to the raising of stock. He now owns 261 acres of highly cultivated land, and the well-tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for his care and labor. He is also one of the directors in the Bank of Buckner. During the war he was engaged

in freighting to Colorado and New Mexico, mostly hauling provisions for the soldiers. After his return he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, in January, 1865. He walked to Missouri City, carrying his clothes in a flour sack, and proceeded on to Ray county, Missouri, near Richmond, where his mother was then living. In March, 1865, she returned with her family to Jackson county, and again took up her abode in Fort Osage township.

In politics, Mr. Hudspeth is a sturdy democrat, and socially is connected with Buckner lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M. Straightforward and honorable in all his business dealings, he has carefully and systematically conducted his affairs, and to-day is the owner of a valuable and desirable property.

GEORGE CLARK MOSHER, M.D.
—Fame bestows her favors charily.
Like the wreaths of the old Olympic games, they are given only to the victor as the reward of superiority. That the name of Dr. Mosher stands high upon the roll of eminent physicians is a compliment justly deserved,—won through earnest application, deep research and laudable ambition. He is now widely known as a representative of the medical profession, and though a young man is the acknowledged equal of many whose heads are whitened by the experiences of life.

The Doctor was born in Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, August 8, 1858, and is a son of George S. and Charlotte (Fitch) Mosher, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ohio. The Mosher family came from England to this country in 1622 and settled in

Providence Plantation (Rhode Island). The family furnished a number of representatives to the medical profession, who became eminent in their calling, including Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, of the Albany Medical College, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the east. The grandfather of our subject, Philip C. Mosher, was one of the builders of the Ohio & Erie canal, also the Cleveland canal. In an early day he emigrated to Ohio, and died near Toledo, that state. He was one of the most expert and capable contractors of the country, and at the time of his death was engaged in building the Miami canal.

George S. Mosher, the Doctor's father, completed his education by his graduation at Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois. Subsequently he turned his attention to merchandising and carried on a very large and lucrative business at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, for a number of years. He also served as auditor of Hancock county, that state, for two terms and was very active in public affairs. He is now living a retired life, and makes his home in Kansas City. His family numbered six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Dr. George C., Mrs. A. M. Finney, Ellen and Donald F.

Dr. Mosher acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native town, graduating on the completion of the regular course, and then entered the Ohio State University, where he remained until 1880. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he then began preparation for his chosen calling as a student for the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville, at which he was graduated in 1882. For two years he practiced in Findlay, Ohio, and for two years occupied the position of assistant surgeon of the second Ohio regi-

ment, and while acting in that capacity took part in the Cincinnati court-house riot.

Wishing to enter upon a broader field of labor, Dr. Mosher sought a home in Kansas City in 1884, and has since been numbered among its most successful physicians. That he was well fitted for the profession is indicated by the fact that on his graduation at college he won the faculty prize,—a gold medal, a case of surgical instruments and a set of books on clinical medicine. Opening an office in Kansas City, it was not long before he had secured a liberal patronage, and had won a place among the foremost members of the fraternity. He is ever watchful for chances of improvement and advancement, and is thoroughly versed in his profession, keeping abreast with the times in every particular. He has served as medical examiner for several prominent life-insurance companies. He was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Kansas City Medical College, and on the death of Dr. F. M. Johnson was made professor of obstetrics in that institution, which chair he is now filling. In 1890, in order to attain further perfection, he went to Europe, where he spent one year in study and investigation in the hospitals of Paris, London, Munich, Berlin and Edinburg.

Upon his return Dr. Mosher once more resumed general practice in Kansas City, and has met with most gratifying success. He is both a student and a lover of his profession, and entirely by his own efforts has worked his way upward. He was appointed on the staff of St. Margaret's hospital in 1892, but resigned in 1895, on account of his large practice. He visits the city hospital of Kansas City, giving clinical lectures on obstetrics. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Western

Association of Obstetricians, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which convened in Berlin in 1890.

For three years the Doctor has been a director of the Mercantile & Loan Association. On coming to Kansas City he served as tornado reporter for the weather bureau, before the establishment of a signal service bureau here. In politics he is a democrat, but the pressing demands of his profession have prevented him from ever taking a prominent part in public affairs. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He now owns a beautiful home on East Ninth street, which is presided over by his gracious and estimable wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Ida Beagle, a native of Michigan. Their marriage was celebrated in 1883, and has been blessed with three children,—a son and two daughters,—Ruth, George F. and Gladys. The parents are members of the First Congregational church.

ER. HEATH, M. D., is a popular and well known scientist and physician of Kansas City, who was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, July 13, 1839. He is a son of Dr. James Heath, a graduate of Vermont Medical College, who became prominent in the profession, having practiced in Janesville for a number of years. Later he went to California, where he acquired a notable reputation as a physician, having been considered one of the ablest in the state. His death occurred in California. Of his three children, two are living: Ivon D., who was a hospital steward during

the entire period of the war and now a resident of New York city; and E. R.

Our subject was reared in his native town till his ninth year, when, in 1848, accompanying his father, the long overland journey to the Pacific coast was undertaken, arriving in Sacramento City in October, 1849. This was a memorable year to California and early Californians, there being nothing in our history before or since to compare with the situation and condition that confronted the "49ers" on that coast. Although only a lad, ten years of age, he became imbued with the spirit of the people to obtain riches, and at once began peddling candy, which proved quite a lucrative business. For five years he remained amid the exciting scenes of this new land of gold. In 1854 he returned to the states, making the return journey by way of the Nicaragua route, having had an experience that falls to the lives of but few men and still fewer boys.

Locating in Beloit, Wisconsin, he started to school. His education had of necessity been neglected, and he made strong efforts to make up for loss incurred by lack of opportunity. In this he succeeded admirably, having graduated at Beloit College, in 1861. He now took up the study of medicine, entering the New York Homeopathic College, and graduated in 1863. Locating in Palmyra, New York, he successfully practiced till 1867, when he went to Dayton, Ohio, remaining a year. In 1868 he came to Kansas City, and the year following he went to South America as secretary of the legation to Chili, which position he filled for two years. He then went to Peru to become surgeon in chief for the Pacasmayo Railroad, then under construction by Henry Meiggs.

Here he remained until 1878, acquiring

prominence in his profession. Having in view an exploring expedition to the river Beni, he returned for the purpose of procuring a proper outfit for the undertaking. His return to South America was by way of the river Amazon. He was prevailed upon to accept the position of chief surgeon at San Antonio, Brazil, for the Madeira & Marmore Railroad under construction by Collins Brothers, remaining six months. His next venture was into Bolivia, where he resided two years, and during this time successfully made the descent of the river Beni, thoroughly exploring and mapping it, then ascending the same river as far as La Paz, and returned to the coast by way of Puno and Molendo.

In 1881 he returned to the States by way of Panama and located in Kansas City, Kansas. In 1883 he enjoyed the distinction of being made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and a member of the American Geographical Societies. In 1892 he was elected to the chair of chemistry in Kansas City Homeopathic College, and for a number of years he was connected with the United States signal service. Dr. Heath makes a specialty of kidney diseases and microscopy, and in these special lines of practice he is an acknowledged authority, being widely known throughout the southwest as a successful practitioner in his specialties. The winter of 1893-4 he spent in the coffee fields of Guatemala as administrator of an extensive plantation. Throughout North and South America he is widely known as a scientist and traveler, and in 1894 he was honored by the Bolivian government in having his name given to one of the principal rivers of that country, and has been appointed Bolivian consul, with residence at Kansas City, Missouri.

His life has been a busy one, combining an amount of travel and research that becomes the privilege of few; and fewer still would care to have undertaken the journeys of his life, which began in youth, or those of later years in a country so inaccessible and fraught with so many dangers and deprivations of comfort. He is a thorough student in all branches of knowledge, and, possessing a remarkably retentive memory and good conversational abilities, he is a most pleasing and instructive companion. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically his affiliations are with the republican party.

ALSON ALEXANDER WHITE.—There is no such word as “luck” in the lexicon of business men, for experience has taught them most convincingly that success is the result of persistent application, of intelligent methods that demand time for their development, and that the necessary qualifications are ambition, indefatigable energy, steadfastness of purpose and integrity. That Mr. White is to-day numbered among the most prominent representatives of commercial circles in Kansas City is due to his exercise of these qualities.

A native of Iowa, he was born in Allamakee county, on the 1st of July, 1852, and is a son of Cutler J. White, who emigrated from Vermont in 1849 to try his fortune in the west. He was reared amid the Green mountains of his native state, and obtained a thorough English education in Hamilton College, New York, after which he taught school in Newbern, North Carolina, for a time. While there he met and married Miss Anna Chestnut, a native of that state

and a descendant of the Austins who founded the city of Austin, Texas. The paternal ancestors of our subject were distinguished for services in the Revolutionary war, and from early colonial days the family has been identified with the east.

Cutler J. White was one of its first representatives in the west. He went to Iowa, pre-empted 640 acres of land near Waukon, and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that community. He was elected the first clerk of the district court of Allamakee county, and served for eight years in a most satisfactory manner. His popularity was demonstrated by the fact that although the county was republican and he a Douglas democrat, he was elected and re-elected to that position. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile business, which he successfully carried on until his death. He passed away in 1878, and his wife, who survived him several years, died in 1887. They had three children, who are yet living: Alson A., of this review; Mrs. Sarah E. Otis, of Lansing, Iowa; and Mary, wife of George Chaplin, of Rutland, Vermont.

In the county of his nativity Mr. White spent the days of his childhood and youth. His birthplace was an old log house which stood on his father's farm. Thus amid humble surroundings and the scenes of frontier life his boyhood was passed. When he was a child of four years his parents removed to the village, where he had the privilege of attending the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he laid aside his textbooks to enter upon life's battle. He has since been entirely dependent upon his own resources, and therefore deserves great credit for his success.

He was first employed in a grocery, where he remained until nineteen years of age,

when he left Iowa and went to Hannibal, Missouri. For three months he worked in a grocery store, and then secured a position with John Ure & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, serving in the capacity of bookkeeper and shipping clerk. This was in 1871, and was his introduction to the lumber trade. Three years later the firm of John Ure & Company and that of Rowe & Toll was consolidated and formed a stock company under the state laws of Wisconsin, known as the Badger State Lumber Company. Their mills are located in Wisconsin, and the lumber was rafted down the Mississippi river and piled at Hannibal. The business steadily increased until it had assumed extensive proportions. Mr. White was given the responsible position of general bookkeeper and remained with that company until 1886, when a new company was formed under the laws of Missouri, known as the Badger Lumber Company. The headquarters of the new firm were established in Kansas City. The company now owns and operates a retail lumberyard in various places in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. On its formation, Mr. White was made treasurer and has since filled the position, owning considerable stock in the concern. He has also for three years been vice-president of the Builders & Traders' Exchange.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of A. A. White and Miss Sarah Ann Robertson, a native of Ralls county, Missouri. Seven children have been born of this union, namely: Lucile Ure, Alson Alexander, Jr., James Edward, Mary Tralucia, Paul Palmore, Charles Joseph and French Robertson. Mr. White has established a home in Independence, Missouri, where he spends all of his leisure time. He and his family

are members of the Trinity Episcopal church of that place, and are very prominent in social circles, their own home being noted for its hospitality.

Mr. White is prominent in Masonic circles and has passed through all the degrees, up to and including the thirty-second. He is also a Knight Templar, being a member of Palestine Commandery, No. 17, at Independence, Missouri, and a member of Western Missouri Consistory, No. 2. He is a member and one of the Supreme Nine of Hoo Hoo, an order largely composed of lumbermen. In the order of the Knights of Honor he also holds membership, and also is one of the Heptasophs of Independence, Missouri, being Archon in the latter. In politics he is a democrat, but is by no means a partisan. He has climbed the ladder of success step by step until he has reached a position of prominence. With very meager advantages in his youth he has from the age of sixteen made his own way in the world and is an illustrious prototype of a self-made man.

JOHAN H. MARKHAM, M. D., late of Kansas City, was born in Halifax, England, November 26, 1829, a son of John H. and Susan (Gray) Markham, also natives of the same country. His father was a physician, surgeon and druggist, and died in England when about forty-eight years of age. His wife survived him until August, 1862, and passed away at the age of fifty-nine. Both were strict Wesleyan Methodists, and the father was a local preacher and class-leader in his church. In their family were eleven children, of whom the eldest is the subject of this sketch and the only surviving one. The paternal grand-



J. H. Brownlee

father, Richard Markham, was born in England and died at the age of eighty-four. He was also a physician and a farmer and was a member of the Episcopal church. The great-grandfather likewise bore the name of Richard Markham, and devoted his energies to the practice of medicine, so that it was but natural that our subject should have a strong inclination toward this calling. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Gray, was a brewer in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and belonged to the Gloucestershire Grays. At the age of forty-two, while engaged in collecting money, he was murdered. His family was a very large one, numbering sixteen children.

Dr. Markham, of this review, was reared and educated in England, was trained in the faith of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and became a local preacher of that denomination. He also studied medicine at that time under Dr. Gledhill, of Halifax, and pursued his studies at Guy's College, where he graduated in 1858. He practiced first in London, as assistant to Dr. Fawthorp. In 1862 he came to America with the intention of joining the army, but instead went to Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting until 1874. He then located in St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for a year, and in 1875 established an office at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, where he remained until 1877, after which time he resided in Kansas City.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Maggie Johnson, by whom he had two children,—John and Samuel,—both now in England. The mother was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1861. In 1874 the Doctor wedded Miss Annie McKenna, who died in 1881, and he himself departed this life February 2, 1896, his death being

caused by the effect of an accident sustained on the Fifth street cable one week previously.

J CARSON BROWNLEE, M. D.—It is a fact, despite our American pretensions to the contrary, that every individual possesses a secret, if not avowed, admiration for good blood. Every American must cross the ocean for the origin of his family and it is an added satisfaction if he can claim a near approach to Scotch-Irish ancestors, for the many excellent qualities that have developed by the intermingling of the blood of these two races is well known.

Dr. J. Carson Brownlee, whose name heads this sketch, traces the establishment of his family tree in America to Archibald Brownlee, who emigrated from Scotland in 1755 and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania. That county was the birthplace of the three following generations,—William, Ebenezer and the Doctor. The mother of the last named is Elizabeth (Davidson) Brownlee, who is of Irish descent, and was likewise born and reared in Washington county. Our subject belongs to a family of five sons and a daughter, as follows: Robert; George, now of Douglass, Nebraska; J. Carson; Samuel and Jennie, who reside in Washington county, Pennsylvania; and one son John, who died in 1893, that county. The worthy parents of this family are both now deceased. The father, who was extensively engaged in stock dealing in the county which was the ancestral home of the family, died December 14, 1892, aged sixty-eight years and three months. As far back as can be traced the Brownlee family have been Scotch-Presbyterians in religious

belief, and the Doctor's father was for many years an elder in that church. He was also prominent in public affairs. On the mother's side our subject was connected with a family of prominence. His grandfather, James Davidson, was related to Colonel Robert Davidson, of Revolutionary fame. He had three sons, all of whom were physicians. Robert was one of the leading physicians of western Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. Carson Brownlee was born February 9, 1854, and attended the public schools near his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, after which he took a college preparatory course at West Alexandria and entered Amherst College. Desirous of pursuing a more extended course of study he became a student in Cornell University, and deciding there to adopt the medical profession he took a special course and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, at which he was graduated in 1880. Throughout the five succeeding years he engaged in the practice of his profession at West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and in 1885 came to Kansas City, where he is still located. His practice includes every line of medical work and in all departments he has been successful.

Dr. Brownlee is a member of the Washington Medical Society and belongs to the Phi Delta Theta Society of Cornell University. His office and residence are located at No. 401 West Fifth street, where he took up his abode at the time of his arrival in this city.

On the 29th of April, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Brownlee and Miss Ida George, daughter of William and Louisa (Meyer) George. Their home is a favorite retreat for a large circle of friends.

CHURCHILL J. WHITE.—In times of financial depression there is nothing that does more to restore public confidence and cause the revival of business activity than a sound financial banking institution in which the public can place the utmost reliance and which conducts its business affairs in a safe, honorable and above-board way that commands universal respect. For thirty-one years the subject of this notice has been prominently connected with banking circles in this community. He is a man of known reliability and superior business ability, and his connection with the financial interests of Jackson county have done much to give to commercial interests a stability that has caused the growth and rapid development of the city.

Mr. White is a native of Kentucky. He was born June 17, 1825, and when he was but eight years old his father died. His mother afterward brought her family to Liberty, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and continued his residence until coming to Kansas City in 1865. While in Liberty he was united in marriage, in 1847, with Miss America Adkins, of that place, and they have one child, now deceased.

Mr. White began his business career as a salesman in the store of David Roberts, of Liberty, and was employed two years in that capacity, when Mr. Roberts, in recognition of his valuable service, admitted him to a partnership in the business. On the retirement of Mr. Roberts, in 1854, Mr. White became the head of the mercantile firm of White & Adkins, and continued in that line of trade until 1863, when he disposed of his business and accepted the position of cashier for the Farmers' Bank, of Liberty, in which position he served until

1865, when he resigned it to accept a similar one in the Kansas City Savings Association, which in 1875 became the Bank of Commerce, on increase of capital stock, and in 1888 became the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City. In this responsible capacity he was employed for thirty years. It was due not less to his enviable reputation, his careful management and his intimate knowledge of banking and of the peculiar needs of the business community of Kansas City, than to other causes, that the bank achieved its brilliant success which has rendered it safe at all times and in all crises, and placed it among the strongest banks in the country. In January, 1895, he was elected president of the Citizens' National Bank, and is now at the head of that well known and popular institution.

In early life, Mr. White gave his political support to the whig party, but for many years has been an advocate of Democratic principles; never active as a politician, but with an earnest interest in all affairs of public moment, national, state or municipal. During the late war he was a pronounced union man, and such a degree of confidence was reposed in him that he served the United States government in various important capacities, almost constantly during the period from 1861 until 1865, inclusive, with that integrity and attention to duty which has characterized his course through life. In 1861 he was elected second lieutenant of company A, of the first regiment, Clay county militia, and was soon promoted to be adjutant of the regiment with the rank of captain. He also served as provost marshal and as enrolling officer for Captain Comingo's district.

Ever since coming to Kansas City Mr. White has had unlimited faith in its future,

has invested his means freely in its real estate and has in every way fostered and encouraged its advancement. His intimate relations with its leading capitalists and his long connection, financially and otherwise, with its most prominent interests, have closely identified him with its success, and he is regarded as one of the best and most useful citizens.

CAPTAIN MAURICE M. LANGHORNE, deputy sheriff of Jackson county, Missouri, is of eastern birth. His early life was filled with extensive travel and frontier experiences throughout various portions of the west, followed by a war record, and that in turn by thirty years as a respected citizen of Independence, and consequently the life history of this gentleman is one worthy of consideration on the pages of this work.

Maurice M. Langhorne was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, July 22, 1834, and there spent the first eight years of his life. Then he was brought by his parents with the rest of the family to Lexington, Missouri, where he attended school four years and worked in a printing-office two years. Early in 1849 he came from Lexington to Independence. Here he went to school a few months, and May 15 started overland for California, he and his party being five months in accomplishing the journey. Landing on Feather river, they mined there two weeks, then proceeded to what was known as "Hangtown," now Placerville, where they continued mining until the following spring. Next he mined at Georgetown. In the meantime his father joined him in California, and together they went to Carson Valley, Nevada, taking with

them a load of flour for the starving emigrants. While in Nevada they traded for a band of cattle and horses, which they drove across the mountains into California, and which they sold in the spring of 1851. After disposing of their stock, they returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama. These early travels had interrupted young Langhorne's studies to a great extent, and on his return home he again started to school, and remained in school at Independence until the next spring.

In the spring of 1852 his father moved with the family to San Jose, California. That same year Maurice M. returned to Missouri, coming by way of Nicaragua, purchased a number of cattle and drove them across the plains to California. This band of cattle he kept on the ranch near San Jose from 1853 till some time the following year. Again anxious to try his luck in the mines, he went in 1854 to Columbia, California, where he mined one year. The next year he was employed as compositor in a printing-office, at the end of the year purchased the plant and had charge of it until 1858, when he returned to San Jose and shortly afterward went to the Fraser river mines in British Columbia, where he mined during the summer and fall, after which he returned to San Jose, and in December of that same year left the Golden State for his old home in Independence, Missouri, this time making the return trip by way of Tehuantepec.

Early in 1859 Mr. Langhorne opened a book and stationery business in Independence, which he conducted successfully until after the civil war broke out. Then, like thousands of men all over the country, true to the principles in which he had been reared, he closed his store and joined the Confederate

army, entering the ranks as a private. He served as a private until 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of captain, his promotion being in recognition of his true bravery on the field. His company—company E, second Missouri cavalry—was detailed for escort duty to General Shelby. At the same time, however, it participated in several engagements, among them being Springfield, Prairie Grove, Helena, Newtonia and Westport. On three different occasions Captain Langhorne was wounded. His first wound was by a minie ball in the right leg, this being at Springfield. Later he was again wounded at Springfield, but not seriously like the first time, and his other wound was at Westport.

At the close of the war Captain Langhorne went to the city of Mexico, where he worked in a printing-office till November, 1865, when he returned to Independence and engaged in the drug business, this occupying his time and attention until January, 1872. That year he sold his drug store and established the Independence Herald, which he conducted for several years, or until he was made deputy county marshal and jailer, in which capacity he officiated for six years. In 1886 he was appointed deputy sheriff, the office he has since filled most acceptably.

October 13, 1859, Captain Langhorne married Miss Annie M. Wallace, a native of Independence and a daughter of the late Reuben Wallace, of this county. They have four children, Mary,—John Shelby, Samuel W. and Annie M. Mary is the wife of Mr. William Leitch, of Kansas City, and has four children,—Mary, William B., Virginia F. and Anna W.

The Captain is a member of the Methodist church, south.



James H. Ascherson.

SAMUEL H. ANDERSON, M. D., a popular physician of the homeopathic school of medicine, descends from families long prominent in the profession, as his father and mother's father were physicians of notable ability. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 8, 1850, and is a son of Dr. Samuel B. and Nancy L. (Davis) Anderson, natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, whose baptismal name was John, emigrated from York, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in the early settlement of that state, where he died. He participated in the war of 1812.

The father of our subject graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1853, and subsequently located in Highland county, Ohio, where he successfully practiced till 1868; then he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he still resides, engaged in his profession. He is widely known in professional and social circles. For a number of years he was president of the Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Samuel H. Anderson is the eldest of the seven children in his father's family. He was reared in his native county, in the public schools of which he obtained the rudiments of an English education. He subsequently entered the Greenfield Seminary, in which he continued his literary course and was graduated. Accompanying his parents to Lawrence, Kansas, he entered the State University, which he attended one year. His inclination to medicine developed in his youth, and his study of the same began when he was ten years old. After completing his literary education he systematically began the study of materia medica under the preceptorship of his father, by whom he was carefully instructed and fitted for medical college, and was graduated

in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, in 1876.

Returning to Lawrence, he established himself in practice, remaining there until 1881, when he came to Kansas City, where for fourteen years he has continuously occupied the same office. For two years he was professor of surgery in the Kansas City Homeopathic College, and of the same institution he is now professor of obstetrics. He is a member of the Missouri State Homeopathic Medical Society, Missouri Valley Society, Kansas City Homeopathic Club, and the Western Academy of Homeopathy, and was identified with the State Medical Board of Kansas for several years.

His library of medical works is large, and in his cabinet is to be found all modern appliances and instruments necessary in the most delicate cases. His practice, always large and lucrative, is assuming still greater proportions, which best attests his success and prominence.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Julia Hostetter, of Kansas.

MELVILLE HULSE. — Of this gentleman, who occupies the important position of city marshal of Independence, Missouri, it may truly be said that he is "the right man in the right place." A brief sketch of his life follows:

Melville Hulse was born in Jackson county, Missouri, August 15, 1846. His father was the late Samuel D. Hulse, a native of Virginia; and his mother, *nee* Virginia Dickenson, is a Kentuckian. After their marriage they settled in Jackson county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, and

where he died July 9, 1883. His widow is still living. Their family is composed of four children, namely: Almedia, wife of A. G. Perry, and Melville, Greenville and Arrista.

On his father's farm Melville spent the first fifteen years of his life, and then, equipped with a good common-school education, he left home to make his own way in the world. Going to Nebraska City, Nebraska, he entered the employ of August and Peter Byram in the freighting business, with whom he remained five years, freighting to Salt Lake, Colorado and Mexico. He began as a common teamster and by his faithfulness won promotion to the position of wagon-master, which place he occupied at the time he severed his connection with the firm. Soon after this, November 21, 1867, he was married, in Atchison, Kansas, to Miss Alice Warner, a native of Pennsylvania and a niece of the Hon. William H. Warner, of Kansas City. He then returned to Jackson county with his wife and settled on a farm in Sniabar township, where he maintained his residence and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1880.

In 1880 Mr. Hulse rented his farm and moved to Oak Grove, where he formed a partnership with John R. McCown for the purpose of buying and shipping grain, and did a prosperous business until November, 1884, when the firm was dissolved. At that time Mr. Hulse accepted a deputyship under W. J. Phillips, marshal of Jackson county, and served as such two years, his duties taking him to Kansas City. In April, 1887, he was chosen marshal of Independence, and has held this office continuously ever since. His ability as a shrewd detective and his fearlessness in the discharge of his duty especially adapt him for the position

he fills, and such has been his whole course in life that it has won for him the confidence and respect of all. Even the criminal classes who try to evade his clutches cannot fail to admire him for his integrity and his straightforward, manly course. Mr. Hulse has always taken an active interest in all local and political affairs. He is a republican.

JOSIAH S. DAVENPORT is one of the most honored representatives of Jackson county's pioneers, having long been connected with the history and development of this locality. His well-spent life well entitles him to representation in this volume, and his example is one well worthy of emulation. For many years he was identified with the agricultural interests of Jackson county, and his careful management, sound judgment and enterprise have brought to him a handsome property.

Mr. Davenport is a son of Stephen and Susanna (Simmons) Davenport, the former a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and the latter of Estill county. Their marriage was celebrated in Clark county, and in 1832 they emigrated to Cooper county, Missouri, where they spent a year. On the 6th of October, 1833, they arrived in Jackson county, locating on section 26, Westport township. It is almost impossible at this day, when we look upon the cities and towns of Jackson county, its fine farms and palatial homes, that sixty years ago it was a wild and unimproved tract of land, the home of far more Indians than white settlers, and the haunt of many kinds of wild animals and game. Of those who were numbered among the neighbors of the Davenport family of that day, none are left; some have gone to other

localities, but the greater number have made the journey to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Stephen Davenport made a permanent settlement in Westport township. He had made the journey from Kentucky to Missouri in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, and before he had unloaded his household effects a messenger came to him with the news that the Mormons had risen up against the Gentiles. He at once took his old flint-lock gun and went to section 21, Westport township, where the Mormons were located, and helped to subdue them. Several of the number were killed, and the others were driven away. Mr. Davenport immediately erected a log cabin, and the primitive structure was covered with a clapboard roof, had a puncheon floor and many crude articles of furniture. Our subject now has in his possession a bureau which was used in the early home of the family, and which was made in Westport by Henry Sager over fifty years ago, from a cherry tree which grew on the old Davenport farm. He also has an old Indian basket made by Ker-Shin-Ga's family—Kaw Indians—over a half century ago, for which his mother gave half of a hog jowl. It is still in a good state of preservation. Among his other relics is also an old English china pitcher, which was brought from England more than a century ago by the Spillman family,—ancestors on his father's side.

Stephen Davenport continued the improvement and cultivation of his land until he was the owner of a very valuable and productive farm. Later he sold out and moved to Washington township, where he died in May, 1883, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died in 1852, at the age of forty-eight, and he afterward married Mrs.

Margaret Nolen, *nee* Starks, whose death occurred in 1881. By his first marriage he had seven children, five of whom reached years of maturity. These were Josiah S.; Amanda, wife of Elijah F. Slaughter, of Washington township, by whom she has seven children, six of whom are now living; James M., who married Martha L. Campbell and had three children, and after her death wedded Miss Mary Wide, and by this marriage there was one son; George, who married Susan West and has six children, and lives in Johnson county, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of H. C. Kritser, of Brookings township, by whom she had three children. The brothers of our subject both served throughout the civil war as a member of Shelby's army, and the elder was slightly wounded. The parents were both active Christian people, the father holding a membership in the Baptist church, the mother in the Christian church. In politics he was an old-line whig and afterward a democrat. A man of earnest convictions, he was unswerving in his fidelity to a cause or principle which he believed to be right, and his honor in business is shown by the little instance of the fact that he believed that it took four pecks of new potatoes to make a bushel, and always dealt them out accordingly. The upright life of both Mr. and Mrs. Davenport command the respect and confidence of all and they had many warm friends.

We now take up the personal history of J. S. Davenport, and in all Jackson county there is no one who is more widely or favorably known. He was born July 20, 1829, in Clark county, Kentucky, and was therefore only four years old when he arrived in Westport township. He remembers distinctly the important events connected with

those early days and can relate many interesting incidents of frontier life here, when the Indians frequently visited at his home, when the only mode of travel was by team, when the land was in its primitive condition and settlements were widely scattered. When only nine years of age he made a hand in clearing the farm. He had to work very hard, and his chances of securing an education were in consequence very meager. He remained at home assisting in the labors of the farm until nineteen years of age, when with the spirit of adventure common to young men, and a hope of gain, he left Hickman's Mills in Washington township, on the 14th of May, 1849, and started with an ox team across the plains for California, driving two thousand miles. In November he reached Sacramento city, and for three years worked in the mines on Feather river. It was a rough, hard experience, when lawlessness and disorder were prevalent; and Mr. Davenport, who has always believed in fair play on every occasion, was one of the twelve men to organize the vigilance committee in California in 1851,—the committee which revolutionized affairs in that locality, largely transforming disorder into law and danger into safety. After three years upon the Pacific slope, in which he succeeded in acquiring a fair capital, he returned home, making the journey by the water route and New York. In 1854 he went to Texas, purchased cattle on the Rio Grande, and drove them to Jackson county, where he sold. He then purchased an improved farm of 200 acres in Washington township, and turned his attention to the more quiet pursuits of agriculture.

Now came a desire to have a home of his own, and on the 4th of May, 1856, Mr. Davenport was united in marriage with

Miss Sallie J. Thomas, a daughter of Jesse and Maria (Davenport) Thomas. In 1836 they came to Missouri, locating on a tract of raw land on section 21, Westport township. There the mother died in 1839. By their marriage they had four children: Lucinda, who became the wife of Jesse Davis and had six children, two of whom are now living. Both she and her husband are now deceased. Lurinda is the widow of Thomas C. Peers, and resides on Troost avenue, Kansas City. Elizabeth became the wife of Bristol Davis, and they had two children, but the parents are now deceased. Joel Franklin married Mrs. Eliza (Hayes) Rout, and they died leaving one child. Mrs. Davenport is the next younger. Minerva became the wife of Marcellus Collins, and died leaving three children. Joseph C., deceased, completed the family. Mr. Thomas was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Bailey, by whom he had two children, but only one is now living,—William O., an attorney of Kansas City, who married Lydia Barnes and has two children. Two sons of the family served in the civil war. John C. died in the army, and Joel Franklin was a lieutenant in Colonel Hayes' regiment, of Shelby's command, and was slightly wounded. In 1845 Mr. Thomas removed to a tract of wild land on section 28, Westport township, and remained there until he had reared his family. He afterward took up his residence on section 33 of the same township, and there passed away December 12, 1887. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of nature's noble men. In politics he was an old-line whig.

Mrs. Davenport was born June 28, 1834, in Kentucky, and during her infancy was brought to Jackson county, where her girl-



Geo. N. Elliott

hood days were passed. Our subject and his wife began their domestic life upon a farm in Washington township, but in 1857 sold out and removed to Linn county, Kansas, where he entered from the government a tract of 160 acres, on which he lived for a year. The border troubles then began and he returned to Westport, but on the breaking out of the civil war removed to Texas, settling on a farm in Fannin county, where he made his home until 1863. His home the succeeding two years was in Grayson county, Texas, but during that time, being a practical wagon-master, he joined General Steele's command as brigade wagon-master, with the rank of captain, operating in Indian Territory, Arkansas and southern Missouri. He had charge of the wagons at the battles of Fort Gibson and Elk creek, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Texas, and soon again came to Jackson county, Missouri, living on a rented farm in Washington township for two years.

The succeeding three years Mr. Davenport passed on another farm in Washington township, and then located on section 21 Westport township, where he made his home for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and purchased a farm in Brooking township, which he still owns, comprising 120 acres of valuable land, as fine as can be found in Jackson county. Wishing to retire from active business life, in October, 1890, he removed to his present home, comprising thirty acres on section 28, Westport township, a part of the Jesse Thomas estate. He has just completed thereon a very fine residence, and now has one of the first homes in this locality. It is tastefully furnished, and now in his declining years Mr. Davenport is able to secure

the comforts and luxuries of life as well as its necessities, while his business career has been crowned with prosperity. He carefully managed his interests, and possessing sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise he worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. Both he and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Christian church, with which they have been identified for thirty years, and its work and upbuilding have taken a very important part. For ten years he served as one of the elders of the Westport church. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics was for forty-three years a democrat, but is now a stalwart advocate of the populist party, and is deeply interested in its success. He attends its conventions, and in 1893 was its candidate for the office of county treasurer of Jackson county. His life has been well spent, and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He possesses a happy, sunny temperament, and for forty years he has found his wife to be an able companion and helpmeet, while her many excellencies of character and genuine worth have endeared her to all who have made her acquaintance.

GEORGE N. ELLIOTT, assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, is a native of Howard county, Missouri, born January 26, 1851. He is a son of Sampson W. and Amanda H. (Ridgway) Elliott, natives of Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Reuben Elliott, was a Kentuckian and a soldier in the war of 1812, having participated in the battles of New Orleans as a musician. In 1819 he settled in Missouri, when it was yet a territory. He was a farmer by occupa-

tion. His death occurred in Boone county, Missouri. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Ridgway, was also a Kentuckian and became a pioneer in Howard county, Missouri, where he lived and died.

The father of our subject was also a farmer. In the spring of 1851 he removed to Linn county, Missouri, settling near where Brookfield is now located. Here he entered a tract of land, upon which he lived till his death in 1880. He was a gentleman of prominence, having held numerous positions of public trust. In his early life he was a great hunter, a man of dauntless courage and untiring energy. Mrs. Elliott departed her life in 1876. To this estimable couple were born six children, five of whom are living: George N.; Mrs. Sallie Murrain, of Brookfield, Missouri; Millard F., of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Theodosia E. Moore, of Brookfield; and Everett, a well known lawyer of Kansas City.

The early educational discipline of our subject was obtained in the country school and a private school in Brookfield, where he was fitted for college. Subsequently he entered the State University of Missouri, at which he graduated in 1873. After teaching a few terms of school he founded the Brookfield Chronicle, a newspaper he edited with some success for several years, but journalism not being entirely to his taste he sold out. In the meantime he had read law and was admitted to practice by Hon. G. D. Burgess, now judge of the supreme court, having had a predilection for it as a profession. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Brookfield, where for several years he did a large law and loan business. He was school commissioner of Linn county for three consecutive terms, city and township assessor several terms,

and was prominently identified with numerous enterprises. While residing in Linn county he received the nomination for representative on the Democratic ticket, which was defeated.

In June, 1887, he came to Kansas City and engaged in practice. The following September he entered into a co-partnership for the practice of law with Colonel Michael Boland, which was continued till 1890, when General Hamilton was taken into the firm, the style of which then became Boland, Hamilton & Elliott. Mr. Elliott is also in a law partnership with C. E. Burnham, under the firm name of Elliott & Burnham. He was appointed to his present position in February, 1895. As a lawyer Mr. Elliott takes high rank in the profession, being considered one of the ablest at the Jackson county bar. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias.

March 24, 1880, was consummated his marriage to Miss Josephine E. Pollard, of Macon City, Missouri, who has borne him four children: Madge L., Charlotte E., Willard F., and Emma J. Mr. Elliott is a deacon of the Olive Street Baptist church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

W. HARNISH is one of the leading and influential citizens of Jackson county, occupying a prominent position in agricultural and banking circles, in political affairs and public interests. Devoted to the best interests of his native land, few men have studied more closely or thoroughly into the interests and questions of the day, and to the press he has been a valuable contributor, his literary articles being of much merit. It is seldom that one can give a divided alle-

giance to varied interests in this way and yet become widely and favorably known along all lines; but Mr. Harnish has won success in his various business ventures and has gained a well known prominence through his mastery of the political and economic questions of the day.

More than a century and a half ago there came to America from Switzerland three brothers of the name of Harnish. One settled in New York, another in Virginia, and the third in Pennsylvania. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by valiant members of the colonial army. The grandfather of our subject, David Harnish, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a grandson of the original American ancestor who located in the Keystone state.

The father, Michael G. Harnish, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and married Elizabeth Warfel, who was born in the same county in 1816, daughter of Abraham Warfel, also a native of Lancaster county and of Swiss descent. The parents spent their entire lives in that county and the father became one of its prominent farmers. His death occurred in 1885, and his wife passed away in 1890. They were members of the New Mennonite church, and were people of the highest respectability. Eight children of their family still survive, namely: Benjamin, of Nebraska; David, who is living in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Annie, deceased wife of Amos Mowry; Martin, deceased; Amos, who is living in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of Amos Hollinger, of Pennsylvania; M.W.; and Abraham, also of the Keystone state.

Our subject was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1843, and was reared there upon a farm. He acquired his

education in the State Normal School, also at Iron City College, and when seventeen years of age began teaching, which profession he successfully followed for twelve years in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri, being recognized as a most capable educator. In 1868 he started westward to Illinois and for some eight years was engaged in lecturing throughout the United States on the subject of phrenology and metaphysics. He has always been a close and earnest student, carrying his investigations and researches far and wide into the field of knowledge. He is indeed a man of broad culture, scholarly attainments and extended general information.

In 1870 Mr. Harnish was united in marriage with Miss Elvina Hollinger, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Annie (Lee) Hollinger, both natives of the same county. The Hollinger family is an old one of the Keystone state, but the grandfather Lee was an Englishman. The father of Mrs. Harnish was born in 1807 and died in 1850, while his wife, who was born in 1810, died in January, 1895. They had a family of six children, namely: Cyrus, deceased; Amos, of Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Abram Frantz, of that state; Harry, of Pennsylvania; Sarah, wife of Eli Kendig, of the Keystone state; and Mrs. Harnish. The parents were members of the German Reformed church.

Mrs. Harnish was born December 10, 1849, in Lancaster county, and is a lady of education and culture, having been a student in the State Normal School, of Millersburg, Pennsylvania. In the year of their marriage our subject and his wife came to Missouri and located on the farm which has since been their home. It comprises 160 acres, which was then but partially improved

but the entire amount is now under a high state of cultivation. The place is conveniently divided by well kept fences. There is a substantial home and barns which are excellently well adapted for the purposes used. There is upon the place a forty-five-acre orchard, filled with bearing trees, and Mr. Harnish makes a specialty of fruit and dairy farming. He now manufactures about forty pounds of butter per week all the year around, and the yield from his fruit-trees is to him a profitable source of income. In addition to his property in Jackson county Mr. Harnish owns 1,500 acres of land, the other tracts being in Kansas and Arkansas. It will thus be seen that success has crowned his business efforts. He possesses excellent ability as a manager, is energetic and far-sighted, and his prosperity is certainly well merited. He is also vice-president of the Bank of Raymore, a director, chairman of its executive financial committee, and is also a director in the Lees Summit Fair Association.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harnish have been born three children, namely: Howard E., Leo and Angelo. The children have been provided with good educational privileges and will thus be fitted for life's responsible duties. Mrs. Harnish is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most estimable lady. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he was a republican until 1873, and afterward supported the democratic party. He joined the Grange, became its lecturer and was made master of the local grange. In 1889 he was made lecturer of the local alliance, subsequently of the county alliance, and in 1890 was made congressional organizer of the fifth Missouri congressional dis-

trict. In 1891 he organized ninety subordinate unions. He was the congressional organizer and congressional lecturer, and has been very active in the work from the beginning. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, a logical reasoner, and in his addresses is both instructive and entertaining. He believes in political reform and is an advocate of all movements that he thinks will bring purity into politics. For over twenty years Mr. Harnish has served as school director and has twice served as road overseer, and twice been a candidate to the legislature. From the age of fifteen years he has been a contributor to the public press, has been a correspondent for various papers, and is a prolific and versatile writer. His subjects mostly, however, are political economy and finance, and his articles show that he has given close and deep study to the subject and knows whereof he speaks.

NATHAN LIPSCOMB.—It is now our privilege to take briefly under review the life history of one who was born and reared in Jackson county, Missouri, and who has for years figured prominently among the leading farmers of this county; who, when the north and south were in the throes of war, went out in the strength of his young manhood and valiantly fought for the cause he believed to be just and right; and whose history in an ancestral way touches the early pioneer days of Kentucky and goes back to South Carolina.

Nathan Lipscomb, the grandfather of this gentleman, was born in South Carolina and at an early day emigrated to Kentucky, established his home on the frontier and did

well his part in helping to fight the Indians. In Kentucky he passed the rest of his life and died. It was in Madison county, that state, October 21, 1813, that his son Joel, the father of our subject, was born. Joel Lipscomb remained in Kentucky until 1839, when he came to Missouri and settled on section 6, Washington township, Jackson county. His wife, whose maiden name was Henrietta S. Harris, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Harris. She had five sisters: Mrs. W. R. Bernard, Mrs. Seth E. Ward, Mrs. Col. C. E. Kearney, Mrs. Thomas H. Mastin and Mrs. J. J. Mastin, and one brother, John Harris. At the time the Lipscombs settled in this county the Indians were much more plentiful here than white men. Indeed, the cabins of the latter were few and far apart. Mr. Lipscomb devoted his energies to the work of improving his land, got on peacefully with the Indians, reared his family, and thus passed the years until the great war-cloud gathered and deluged our land. He himself served during a part of the war, as a member of the state troops, and two of his sons were in the Confederate army. Like many other residents of this part of Missouri, he suffered greatly from depredations committed by the Jayhawkers, having his house burned and much of his property destroyed. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six of that number are still living. Brief record of them is as follows: William S., second lieutenant of company A, sixth Missouri infantry, Confederate States of America, and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg, June 25, 1863; Nathan, whose name introduces this article; Louisa S., widow of Dr. John E. Watson, lives in New Santa Fe, and is the mother of three chil-

dren; Frances M., wife of W. Z. Hickman, of La Fayette county, Missouri, has four children; John Harris, Kansas City; R. Bernard and James, both unmarried and residing at the old homestead. The mother of this family passed away in March, 1859; the father survived her a number of years, living to a good old age, and dying December 27, 1893. Both were members of the Christian church, he being active in the same. In politics also he took a prominent and active part, first affiliating with the whigs and in later years with the democrats.

Nathan Lipscomb, the immediate subject of this article, was born on his father's farm in this county, July 3, 1843, was reared to farm life, and was educated in the schools near his home and at Independence. When the civil war came on he joined Colonel Holloway's command, state troops, and took part in the fight at Independence. After this he returned home and at once went to Texas, taking with him the negroes and horses belonging to his father, and remained in Texas during that winter. In the spring he again joined the Confederate ranks, this time at Van Buren, Arkansas, and under Captain McKinney and Colonel Rosser. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, and the siege of Vicksburg. Subsequently he was under Captain Robert Adams and Colonel Shanks, and near the close of the war was detailed to smuggle goods from Arkansas. While thus occupied he was shot through the left foot at Jenkins' ferry, when Steele was retreating from Camden, Arkansas, which disabled him for a period of four months, and four weeks of this time he was inside the enemy's lines and hid himself in the woods. Afterward he took part in no less than a dozen fierce

skirmishes. He continued in the ranks until the close of the conflict, surrendered at Little Rock, Arkansas, and from there went to Texas, remaining until Christmas, 1865, when he returned home.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Lipscomb, in company with Mr. Reuben Mastin, went to Texas for cattle, and on his return he set out for Nebraska City, where he was employed as wagon-master for S. E. Ward in a freighting business. In 1868 he came home, and the following year purchased the farm, of 135 acres, in section 19, Washington township, where he has since lived. At the time of purchase this land was all in its primitive state. To the work of improving and cultivating his farm he has given his close attention, has added to his original holdings, and at this writing has under cultivation 187 acres.

Mr. Lipscomb was married April 25, 1877, to Miss Letitia Cantrell, a native of this township and a daughter of D. H. Cantrell. Mr. Cantrell came from Tennessee to Jackson county, Missouri, in the year 1834, and made this his home until 1853, when he crossed the plains to California, and in the Golden State maintained his residence until his death, October 22, 1894. Mrs. Lipscomb's mother was by maiden name Miss Hannah Kerby. She was a native of Tennessee, born in 1823, daughter of Jesse Kerby, who came to Jackson county in 1832, and died here in 1853. She died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell were the parents of six children, four of whom are living,—Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Sarah Spaulding, Mrs. Mary Oppenheim and C. H. Cantrell,—all residents of California except Mrs. Lipscomb. She was born December 5, 1844, went to the Pacific coast with her parents and was educated there. Mr. and

Mrs. Lipscomb have an only child, Darby Cantrell, born December 7, 1881.

In public and political affairs Mr. Lipscomb has ever evinced a lively and commendable interest, acting with the democratic party. He has been school director for many years, has frequently served as delegate to conventions, and in 1892 made the race for the nomination of sheriff, being defeated, however, in this race. Mrs. Lipscomb is an active member of the Christian church.

J H. MOONEY, A. M., M. D., of Kansas City, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, August 9, 1851, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Mooney, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of New York. The father was a millwright by trade and carried on that business in the Old Dominion until 1854, when he came to Clay county, Missouri, locating at Liberty, where he engaged in the milling business until 1868. He afterward turned his attention to farming, and in 1885 he came to Kansas City, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in January, 1893. His widow still survives him.

The Doctor is the eldest in a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living. He was only three years old when the family came to this state and was educated in Liberty, Missouri, and in the college at Plattsburg, Clinton county, being graduated at that institution with the class of 1871, receiving the degree of A. M. He then turned his attention to school-teaching, which he followed for ten years, when he took up the study of medicine, pursuing his researches in the Kansas City University

Medical College, where he was graduated in 1888. While a student he conducted a grocery and drug store at Harlem, Missouri.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Mooney began the practice of medicine in Kansas City, and has attained considerable prominence and secured a good business. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women, and is professor of clinical and operative gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kansas City, Kansas. He was also one of the organizers and charter members of this school, and a trustee and stockholder. The Doctor is a member of the University Alumni Association, the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Association, and the Jackson County Medical Society. One of the representative men of his calling in the city, he is exceedingly well read in his profession, and in all his operations he has never lost but one patient, and that operation was performed under protest.

On the 24th of January, 1876, the Doctor married Miss Amy U. Humphrey, a native of Springfield, Illinois. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are most highly esteemed people.

EDWARD A. BURNETT, an attorney at law of Kansas City, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, March 25, 1862, and is a son of John F. and Mary A. (Thurber) Burnett, also natives of the Green Mountain state. His father was a wool manufacturer, and owned extensive mills in Troy, New Hampshire, which he conducted until 1858, when, laying aside business cares, he retired to private life and the enjoyment of the competency that his own labor had secured. His

death occurred in 1863, at the age of thirty-three years, but his wife is still living, in Brattleboro, Vermont. They were members of the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work, and for twelve years Mr. Burnett served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. When the war was precipitated upon the country he entered the service as a member of the sixteenth Vermont infantry, and his death was occasioned by injuries sustained at the battle of Gettysburg. He was honored in his resident community with several offices, and was a man of prominence and genuine worth.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Burnett, was a native of Vermont, and was born and reared on the farm where occurred the birth of his grandson. He served as a captain in the state militia, reared a family of five children, and passed away on Christmas day of 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. The family has long been connected with New England history and interests, the original American ancestors having located in Massachusetts at a very early day. The great-grandfather, John Burnett, resides near Warwick, Massachusetts, whence he removed to the Green Mountain state about 1765. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Edward Thurber, was a native of Guilford, Vermont, and a farmer by occupation. He is still living, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1894, at the age of eighty years. The family was of Welsh origin.

Mr. Burnett, of this review, spent his childhood days in his parents' home and is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary educational privileges. He completed the high-school course in Brattleboro, Vermont, and subsequently attended Dartmouth College, at which institution he

was graduated with the class of 1887. His tastes led him to enter professional life, and he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the firm of Martin, Waterman & Hitt, attorneys, of Brattleboro. He afterward continued his studies with Colonel Hugh Henry, of Chester, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. Immediately afterward he came to Kansas City, where he has since continued in active practice. A liberal patronage has come to him for his care over his clients' interests, and his painstaking efforts to secure success to their causes has won him the approval and support of the general public. In politics he is a stalwart republican, and was delegate to the state republican conventions while living in Vermont.

On the 22d of November, 1887, Mr. Burnett was united in marriage with Miss Mary Howard, a daughter of William Wallace Howard, a prominent lawyer and banker of Windsor, Vermont. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Howard. Mr. Burnett belongs to the Baptist church, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church. Socially, he is connected with Summudowat lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of Kansas City.

JAMES W. McCURDY is numbered among Jackson county's officers, serving at this writing as the efficient county collector. His entire life has been passed in this county, his birth having occurred in Independence, Missouri, on the 6th of September, 1855. The family is of Irish lineage and was founded in America by the grandfather of our subject, who, crossing the Atlantic to the new world,

became a farmer of Virginia and there reared a large family, his death occurring at an advanced age.

The father of our subject, John G. McCurdy, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Jackson county. He was born in Virginia, and in his native state married Elizabeth Beal, whose father was born in Scotland, whence he came to the new world, spending his remaining days upon a farm in Virginia, where his daughter was born. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy continued their residence in that state until 1848, when, hoping to benefit their financial condition and more quickly secure a home in the west, they removed to Independence, Missouri. The father, whose birth occurred in March, 1818, in Rockbridge county, is still living. He is a mechanic, and for many years followed the blacksmith's trade, each day finding him in his shop busy at his work, that he might supply his family with the necessities and comforts of life. His career has been a busy and useful one, and he has long been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist church, serving as one of its officers during nearly his entire connection therewith. His wife died in 1877, at the age of fifty-five years, and like her husband was also a devout Christian. They were parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: John S., James W., Joseph A., Henry L., and Elizabeth B., widow of Wilson Powell.

Mr. McCurdy, whose name introduces this sketch; was reared and educated in Jackson county. He attended the public schools of Independence for some time, and then pursued a commercial course which well fitted him for the practice and responsible duties of business life. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a grocery store



J. H. Bartlich

in Independence, and was thus employed for three years as a trusted and efficient salesman. On the expiration of that period he made his way to California, and remained six years on the Pacific slope, where he was engaged in clerking for the Central Pacific Railroad in Sacramento. He then returned to his native state, where he arrived in 1881, and since that time has been mostly connected with public office. In September, 1882, he was made chief deputy county collector, a position which he acceptably and continuously filled for thirteen years, or until the spring of 1895. That proved an excellent preparatory school for his present official duties. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the superior office, and on the 1st of March following entered upon his duties as county collector.

On the 25th of September, 1888, Mr. McCurdy was united in marriage with Alma L. Hays, daughter of William and Kate (Spinnate) Hays, and they now have two interesting children, a son and daughter,—Elizabeth W. and James W. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church, and they are highly esteemed people, having many warm friends in the community, while their home, located at No. 1408 Wabash avenue, is the abode of hospitality.

Mr. McCurdy is in his social relations connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a stalwart democrat who keeps himself well-informed on the issues of the day, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of his party. He has resided in Kansas City since 1882, and is a popular, genial gentleman, while as an officer his public career is above reproach, and he well merits the high regard in which he is held.

JW. CARTLICH, M. D.—The value to any community of a professional man is not marked merely by his learning and skill, his proficiency in medical and surgical practice, but also by his character, both private and professional, his honorable adherence to medical efforts and his personal integrity and benevolence of purpose. When a physician combines these characteristics it is with great pleasure that we record his life work, and such a man do we find in Dr. Cartlich.

This well-known physician of Kansas City was born in Jackson, Ohio, November 3, 1845, and is a son of Abraham and Lucinda (Will) Cartlich. The father was a native of Virginia, and was of English lineage, while the mother was of German descent. The paternal great-grandfather of the Doctor was a general in the English army. The grandfather was educated in France, under private tutorage, and came to this country at an early day, locating in Virginia. He was a physician, a minister and a farmer, and a man of high education and scholarly attainments. When only twelve years of age he could speak seven different languages and also possessed considerable poetical talent, being the author of many beautiful stanzas. The father of our subject was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and became very prominent in his church. He was self-educated in every respect and had to gain his knowledge by overcoming many difficulties, his own father being greatly opposed to educating his children, thinking it did them no good, as he himself had made no use of his fine talent. For forty years Rev. Abraham Cartlich was connected with the Ohio Conference, and was especially noted as a revivalist, bringing more than three thousand people into

the church. His wife came of a very wealthy family of merchants. Her death occurred in 1852, and he was called from this life in 1889. Their family numbered seven children, but only three are now living, namely: George W., a capitalist of Creston, Iowa; Dr. J. W., of this sketch; and Clarissa F., wife of Perry Tway, a prosperous farmer, near Mount Ayr, Iowa.

The Doctor was educated in Delaware, Ohio, and entered upon a collegiate course with the intention of devoting his life to the ministry, but his health failed and he was compelled to abandon this plan. During the war he was found among the faithful defenders of the union. In 1863 he enlisted as a member of company K, one hundred and eighteenth infantry, which was afterward changed to the first Ohio heavy artillery, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in several skirmishes and met the enemy in battle at Knoxville, Nashville, Bull's Gap and Strawberry Point.

In 1867 he took up the study of medicine and engaged in practice in various parts of Iowa and Minnesota, several years being thus passed. In the meantime he became convinced of the superiority of the homeopathic school over the old school, and in 1876 adopted its practice, while in 1883 he was graduated at Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati. However, he had previously attended the Chicago Homeopathic College and the University homeopathic department, of Iowa City, Iowa. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati about one year, and in 1883 established an office in Carrollton, Missouri, where he remained for nine years. Since 1892 he has resided in Kansas City and is now established in a good practice. He is making a specialty of

hernia and hemorrhoids, for cases in which he charges nothing if they are not cured. He is very successful, having cured a number. His treatment of hernia is by a hypodermic method, which does not inconvenience one in his daily vocation.

The Doctor was married in May, 1873, to Virginia A. Laws, of Shenandoah, Iowa, and four children graced their union,—Alta J., Viola E., Jessie A. and George L.

The Doctor has taken a deep interest in politics as a supporter of the greenback party. He has been frequently offered a nomination for some office, but always refused, as he was wedded to his profession. He is a member of the church in which he was reared—the Methodist Episcopal—and socially is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

JOHAN R. BURRUS, a prominent farmer who owes his success in life to his own well directed and enterprising efforts, was born near Blue Springs, in Sniabar township, Jackson county, May 10, 1854. His father, William T. Burrus, was a native of Virginia, and during his boyhood days accompanied his parents to Missouri. His father, George Burrus, was one of the first pioneers of Jackson county, and from the government entered land on which the birth of our subject occurred. He married Nancy Harris, a daughter of Jerry Harris, and made his first settlement two miles west of Blue Springs, continuing his residence there until his death, which occurred about 1859. The family numbered eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity, and the youngest was only eleven days old at the time of the father's death. Three of this family are

still living, namely: James M., of Grain Valley, Missouri; and Mary L., widow of Collins Bowlin, now residing near Blue Springs.

The father owned 120 acres of land at the time of his death, and upon this farm his widow resided until the troublesome times of the war, when she removed with her family to La Fayette county, Missouri, settling near Lexington. Her son James, however, then sixteen years of age, entered the Confederate service under General Jo Shelby. Mrs. Burrus and the smaller children returned to the farm in the spring of 1864. She then plowed a field and raised a crop of corn, but that fall, at the time of Price's raid, the federal troops following the southern army camped upon her land and thus destroyed her crop! In the fall she again went to La Fayette county, but in the spring of 1865 once more came to Jackson county. The war being over her son James returned home, but remained only a year. Our subject, then being the eldest at home, assumed the management of the forty-acre farm. His mother afterward married J. Smith, and after his death she made her home with her son John, her death occurring there on the 24th of April, 1886.

Our subject had continued to give his mother the benefit of his service until her second marriage, when at the age of twenty-four years he started out in life for himself. Having sold the ten acres of land which he inherited from his father he then rented land of his brother for one year.

On the 23d of September, 1880, Mr. Burrus was united in marriage with Nannie D. Ford, a lady of high culture, intelligence and refinement, and a daughter of Lewis A. and Martha A. (Holmes) Ford. She was born in Platte county, Missouri, but was

reared in Kansas City, and came to Blue Springs in April, 1876. Her father was a contractor and builder by trade and for some years followed that business in Kansas City, after which he turned his attention to farming. He lived for fifteen years in that city and vicinity. He was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, but removed to Platte county and engaged in the milling business at Parkville, carrying on that enterprise there during the war. He served as captain of a company of militia, and was captured and taken to St. Louis, where he was placed as a prisoner in McDonell College. Subsequently he was taken to Alton, where he was held in captivity for one year. He and sixteen of his company were then released, in 1864, but were not allowed to return to Missouri until the close of the war. He therefore continued in Illinois until the war ended, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri. He afterward became an extensive contractor of Kansas City at an early day, and among other important buildings erected the Gillis House. The firm of Ford & Waldron was well known, and many evidences of their handiwork stand to-day. Mr. Ford lost his wife in January, 1877, and for some years past he has resided in the home of Mr. Burrus.

After his marriage our subject rented a tract of land six miles south of Blue Springs, where he resided from the 5th of October, 1880, until the 1st of March, 1884. He then rented a farm of Willis Young for two years, and in 1886 removed to the farm owned by W. H. Montgall, two and a half miles south of Blue Springs. After a time he purchased his present farm, three miles southwest of Blue Springs on the Independence road. This comprises sixty-five acres of land, valued at fifty dollars per acre.

He has made extensive improvements upon the place, including the erection of a fine brick residence and good barns. He has also put up wire fences and devoted his energies to the raising of grain and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrus have one child, Floyd F., born June 10, 1883. Our subject belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as deacon. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, of Blue Springs. In February, 1894, he was appointed by the county commissioners as overseer of the roads in his district, is now serving in that capacity, and is earning the gratitude of the public by the extensive and excellent improvements which he is making upon the system of roads and by the opening up of new roads. In his political views he is a democrat, and usually serves as a delegate to the county conventions. He takes great delight in hunting, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman, social and kindly in disposition. He wins friends wherever he goes, has the happy faculty of retaining them, and it would be difficult to find a more popular or higher esteem in this community.

LYMAN W. FORD, M. D.—Among the worthy sons of the Empire State who have sought homes in Kansas City is Dr. Ford, who ranks among the best physicians of Jackson county. He was born in Saratoga, New York, May 25, 1846, and is a son of Lyman and Adelia (Vanderwalker) Ford, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Saratoga. The maternal grandfather was in the war of 1812, and his father served in the same war, and was one of the heroes of the

Revolution. The grandfather was a native of England. The Ford family located in Connecticut at an early day, while the Vanderwalker family settled at New Amsterdam, now New York city. They were prominent people in England, and the great-grandfather was a surgeon in the English army. The members of both families were farming people and school-teachers.

The Doctor's father followed the sea during his early life. At the age of thirteen he ran away from home and shipped before the mast on a vessel bound for Liverpool. For many years he sailed on the Atlantic, but at length left the water and turned his attention to farming in Washington county, New York, where he remained for a year. Believing, however, that better advantages were offered in the west, he left the Empire state and took up his residence in Kendall county, Illinois, which was his home until after the close of the war. He then came to Carroll county, Missouri, and is now living in Texas, at about the age of eighty years. His family numbered six children, who grew to years of maturity, while five are now living, namely: Wyndette, Lyman W., Frank, Edgar and Amy. Martin, the second member of the family, is deceased.

Dr. Ford of this review was principally reared in New York, and acquired his education in the village school and academy, supplemented by a course in the Jennings Seminary, of Aurora, Illinois, after the removal of the family to that state. On the breaking out of the civil war, although only fifteen years of age, he left school and joined the one hundred and fifth Illinois infantry, in which he served until the close of the great contest, participating in the memorable march with Sherman to the sea and a number of important engagements. The



Wm. T. Jamison.

soldier boy displayed the same loyalty and fidelity which was manifested by the older veterans, and the blue was worn by no more patriotic defender of the old flag.

After peace was declared Dr. Ford at once returned to the north and became a resident of Boone, Iowa, where he taught the first public school in that place. He had hardly passed his seventeenth birthday. For seven years he was connected with the educational interests of that town, as a teacher of recognized ability, and continued to follow that profession until twenty-nine years of age, but in the meantime took up the study of medicine. He entered the old Northwestern University at Chicago, where he paid for his tuition by teaching. In 1875 he became a student in Rush Medical College, of that city, at which he was graduated with the class of 1878. He located at Norborne, Missouri, where he practiced for nine years, and in 1886 he came to Kansas City, where he has built up a very large business, which is constantly increasing.

Dr. Ford possesses a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, and has continued his studies and the work of progress along the line of medical research until to-day he is ranked among the foremost members of the profession in Jackson county. In the years 1894 and 1895 he filled the chair of genito-urinary diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City. He has been examiner of various prominent insurance companies for a number of years. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias order. His whole record has been an honorable and commendable one. As a soldier boy, a teacher, and a physician, his history is one deserving of emulation.

WILLIAM T. JAMISON.—The bar of Kansas City numbers many eminent members, and in almost every case inquiry would reveal that these are men who unaided worked their way upward. Thorough application, extensive research and persistent labor, in analyzation of character will be found as the elements which have entered into their success. These qualities are possessed in no small degree by the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical notice, and with a singleness of purpose he has devoted himself to his chosen calling. He is yet a young man, but has already gained a high standing at the bar, and with a laudable ambition will continue his progress while he remains a member of the profession.

Mr. Jamison was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1858, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Jamison, who still reside in that county. His grandparents were all of Scotch-Irish lineage, and were descendants of early settlers of Washington county, except the paternal grandmother, who was a Virginian. The bravery and indomitable will power characteristic of those who defended their country and their homes from devastation at the hand of the Indian was shared by them, as were the dangers and hardships.

William Jamison was reared upon his father's farm, remaining an inmate of the parental home until his twentieth year. He had during this time attended the common schools through the winter season and with this preparation now began teaching school, which profession he followed with excellent success for a number of terms. He afterward attended Washington and Jefferson College and subsequently entered the Uni-

versity of Michigan at Ann Arbor, at which institution he was graduated with the law class of 1884, having earned every dollar expended for his schooling.

On leaving the university Mr. Jamison resumed his former vocation of teaching, while determining upon a point at which to begin the practice of law. He continued his work as a successful educator for nearly two years and during that time was admitted to the bar in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, but did not begin practice there. His attention being attracted toward Kansas City, Missouri, he became impressed with its advantages, and on the 6th of April, 1886, he took up his residence here and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, having an office with Judge L. C. Slavens until December, 1890, when he entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Slavens and Wilbur F. Spottswood, Esq., under the firm name of Slavens, Spottswood & Jamison. Our subject attended strictly to his professional duties, refusing to take any active part in politics until the spring of 1894, when he was elected a member of the lower house of the common council of his city, upon the convening of which house he was unanimously chosen speaker. In September of the same year he was made the nominee upon the republican ticket for the office of prosecuting attorney for Jackson county, to which office at the November election of that year he was elected, but by a most daring forgery of the election returns he was prevented from taking his office until February 8, 1895, when after a persistent fight in the courts he secured his rights and upon that date entered upon the duties of his office. At the same time he retired from the law firm and resigned his position in the council. When he entered upon his

duties as prosecuting attorney one of the first duties demanding his attention was the prosecution of offenders against the election laws in the recent election, and this work he carried forward fearlessly and without regard to party affiliations.

Mr. Jamison is a republican in politics, but not a strong partisan, and while a Methodist in religion is at all times tolerant toward those who do not agree with him. Shortly before coming to Kansas City, Mr. Jamison was married to Miss Annie M., daughter of the late Laken Whitely, a substantial citizen of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Jamison accompanied her husband to his new field, where their future home was established. They have one child, Howard L., an interesting lad eight years old, of whom his parents are justly proud.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FORD, a retired farmer living in Blue Springs, Missouri, was born near Versailles, in Woodford county, Kentucky, March 26, 1824. He was reared in Shelby county. His father, John Ford, was a native of Virginia, and during his boyhood days removed to Kentucky, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that locality. He married Miss Sarah Berry, and of their twelve children nine are yet living.

While still under the parental roof our subject, the seventh born, learned the carpenter's trade, being uninstructed, however, in this work, yet possessing natural talent for it. In 1848 he came to Missouri, and in 1850 made a permanent location in Kansas City, where for some years he followed the carpenter's trade. He was for six years in the employ of Lewis A. Ford. He then

engaged in farming on the Blue, four miles southeast of the center of Kansas City, where he had an extensive farm, which now, however, lies within the corporation limits. He owned 107 acres and continued the cultivation and improvement of this property until eight years ago. He sold this farm during the boom, but as the purchaser was unable to pay for it it reverted to him. He afterward purchased 240 acres, two and a half miles south of Blue Springs, and also has thirty acres one mile further east. He has, however, now laid aside business cares and is living retired in Blue Springs, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He has led an industrious life, is energetic and persevering, and his well-directed efforts have brought to him a comfortable competence. He has rented his Kansas City farm and taken up his abode at his pleasant suburban residence situated near the limits of the city.

Mr. Ford was married in Kansas City, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of this place. She died in 1857. Four children were born of that marriage: John Willis, a farmer residing near Independence; Thomas Lewis, at home; Sarah Lucy, now the wife of Wallace Campbell, who is living on the farm near Kansas City; and T. J., who died in infancy. Mr. Ford was again married on the 28th of June, 1860, his second union being with Miss Cumilah F. Bradley, of Kansas City, daughter of Isham Bradley. Her father was a native of Virginia, but at an early day emigrated to Missouri, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Jackson county in 1837. He resided on the Westport road, on a farm which now lies within the city limits, and died on the old home place October 18, 1867, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Hudgins. They were married

in Virginia, and became the parents of eight children, five of whom are yet living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ford have been born the following named: Archie B., who is now on the farm; Mary Cumilah, wife of J. Samuel Bridges, a farmer living in Blue Springs; Vyra Lee, wife of John W. Corder, of Kansas City; Charles W., Ernest W., Bessie, Jeffie and Delma.

In his political views, Mr. Ford is a democrat. He served as a member of the home guards during the civil war, and with the exception of a part of one summer remained on the farm during those troublous times. The invading armies took all his horses but one, also a considerable amount of cattle, and his crops were destroyed by the trampling hosts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford hold a membership in the Baptist church, with which they have been connected since early youth. Their membership is now with the organization at Blue Springs, and Mr. Ford has served as deacon. He was made a Mason at Westport, and is a valued member of that fraternity. His long residence in Jackson county has made him widely known, and his well-spent life has gained for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN PUNTON, M. D., is engaged in the practice of regular medicine, being one of the most able and skilled physicians of Kansas City. He was born in London, England, July 12, 1854, and is a son of William and Emily (Gumbrall) Punton, who also were natives of the same country. The grandfather, William Punton, was a solicitor or barrister at law in London, and died in the prime of life.

His family numbered two sons and a daughter, including the father of our subject, who was an upholsterer and paper-hanger. His entire life was spent in his native city, where he died in 1890, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife also passed away at the same age. Both were members of the church of England, and were highly respected people. They had eight children—three sons and five daughters—of whom seven are now living, namely: Louisa, wife of George Monk; Marianne, wife of Alfred Clark, a detective of London; William, who is principal of a school in Reigate, England, a position he has filled for twenty-seven years; John; Minnie, wife of Thomas Stafford, of London; Julia E., wife of Alfred Smith, who has been principal of a school in London for many years; and Alfred, a dentist of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. A daughter passed away named Louisa. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Thomas Gumbrell, was a farmer of England, and there spent his entire life, dying at an advanced age.

Dr. Punton spent his boyhood days in his native land and obtained his literary education in the public schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age. During the succeeding three years he was the traveling companion for a wealthy gentleman in all parts of Europe. No better educational training could have been given him than this, for "by running to and fro in the earth shall knowledge be increased;" and one gains through looking upon different scenes and watching the various nationalities a knowledge that could never be obtained from text-books. It was in this way he gained a desire to come to America. He is to-day a man of broad general information, having been made so through experience, observation and extensive reading.

The Doctor was a young man of eighteen years when he crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his residence in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he secured a position as attendant in the insane asylum located there. In the meantime he studied pharmacy, and became the apothecary of the Central Illinois Hospital for the Insane,—a position which he creditably filled for ten years, during which time, at the suggestion of the medical faculty of this institution, he studied medicine until he graduated. He, however, sought a broader field of labor, and resolved to enter the general medical profession, which calls for great sacrifices and more arduous labors than almost any other calling. In the winter of 1878-9 he was a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, after which he returned to the asylum to re-enter his position as druggist for the institution. It was by this means that he acquired the capital necessary to complete his education, and going to Cincinnati he entered the Miami Medical College, at which he was graduated in the class of 1883.

Immediately afterward Dr. Punton removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he engaged in practice for a year and a half, during which time he served as city physician. The State Insane Asylum at Topeka, Kansas, had been greatly enlarged, and the Doctor was then offered, by the president of the state board of charities, the position of superintendent of one of the new, large, detached buildings, containing 300 patients; there he remained for three years. Of a nature that would never content itself with mediocrity or partial success, he went, at the expiration of that period, to Chicago, in order to carry his resources and investigations still farther, and gained further proficiency



Pauline Emerson Sanfield M. P.

in his chosen calling. He therefore took a special course in the Northwestern Medical College, and, seeking a broader field of labor, came to Kansas City, in March, 1888. For four years he engaged in general practice, and then went to New York, where he took a course in the post-graduate college, also in the clinical department, making a specialty of nervous diseases, under the direction of Drs. Dana and Landon Carter Gray. Subsequently he spent six months in Europe, attending the special clinics devoted to nervous diseases. On returning to Kansas City he became a specialist in this line, and remarkable success has attended his efforts. In 1895 he made another trip to London for special study, and also took a special course under the same instructors in New York. The science of medicine has yielded up many of its secrets to him, and entering the lists against disease and death he has many, many times come off conqueror in the strife.

On the 17th of July, 1884, Dr. Punton was united in marriage with Miss Frances Evelyn Spruill, daughter of W. F. T. and Mary B. (Babbitt) Spruill. Her father is a Methodist minister belonging to the Illinois Conference. Mrs. Punton is a native of Kentucky, and a most cultured and refined lady, a graduate of the Illinois Female College, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in the literary as well as the fine art department. Three sons have been born to this marriage,—Frank Gibson, John Morse and William Bruce. The parents are members of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and also belong to the order of the Eastern Star, of the Masonic fraternity, while the Doctor is a member of Albert Pike lodge, A. F. & A. M., as well as of the Scottish rite and Oriental commandery. He also

holds a membership in various medical societies and is now president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. He belongs to the Jackson County, the Kansas City District, the Missouri State and the Tri-State Medical Societies. He is an honorary member of numerous other medical organizations in Missouri and Kansas, as well as the Kansas State Medical Society. He is now professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University Medical College, also holds the same chair in the Woman's Medical and the Western Dental Colleges, and is special lecturer to the Scarritt Training School, and consulting neurologist to All Saints Hospital, the Kansas City, the Fort Scott & Memphis, the Pittsburg & Gulf and the Missouri & Pacific Railroad Hospitals. His prominent connection with these various institutions is a sufficient guarantee of his ability, and indicates better than commendatory words would do the high position he occupies among his professional brethren. He is one of the most promising of the rising generation of physicians of Kansas City, and we predict for him unbounded success.

PAULINE EMERSON CANFIELD, M. D.—The history of the Emerson family in England can be traced back to the early part of the thirteenth century, and the Doctor has in her possession the authentic lineage from 1300 down to Thomas Emerson, who came to America in 1638. He was proprietor of the manors of Bradbury and Hilton, in England, and after coming to the New World figured prominently in the history of the American branch of the family, being its founder in this country.

More than two hundred and fifty years

ago, when the citizens of this country had penetrated into the interior only a few miles, the greater number located along the Atlantic coast. Weighing anchor in an English port the westward-bound sailing vessel, Elizabeth Ann, among the passengers on board that little ship was Thomas Emerson, a representative of the Emerson family of the Wear valley, in the county of Durham. At length the long voyage of three thousand miles was ended, and since that year, 1638, the Emerson family and its representatives have been prominent in American annals. No people have been more honored than those who have worn this name. The family has been distinguished by its devotion to those works, enterprises and business interests which are designed for the aid and uplifting of humanity. Among the members of the family are Ralph Waldo Emerson, the noted essayist; Wendell Phillips, the apostle of freedom and the friend of the oppressed; Bishop Phillips Brooks, of the Episcopal church, and Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal church, both prominent in ministerial work; Professor C. Wesley Emerson, the founder and president of the Boston School of Oratory; Professor H. P. Emerson, of Buffalo, New York; Professor B. K. Emerson, of Amherst College; Dr. H. P. Emerson, of London, England, an author of works on natural history, and many others who are eminent in church and educational circles.

Thomas Emerson, who was born in the county of Durham, England, took up his residence in Ipswich, Massachusetts, on emigrating to America. He received a large grant of land from King James I., October 19, 1619, which was to be in the possession of the family for a thousand years. A coat-of-arms was also granted to the family by

King Henry VIII., and this has been used by Ralph Waldo Emerson and other representatives of the family in this country for book plates. Thomas Emerson inherited the manors of Bradbury and Hilton, and thus another coat-of-arms was brought into the family. They had five children, including Rev. John Emerson, from whom were descended Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks. Thomas Emerson died May 1, 1666, and we have the following record concerning the disposition of his property:

"His will was dated May 31, 1663. He died May 1, 1666, and the inventory of his estate is recorded November 3, 1666, in which record he is styled 'Goodman Emerson, Senior.' He left a wife, Elizabeth, and sons,—Joseph, John, James and Nathaniel,—and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Fuller. 'He bequeathes to his wife the yearly rent of his farm with six head of cattle, also the house, etc., during the time she doth remain my widow. To his sonne Joseph the sum of eighty pounds of current pay of New England. To his sonne James the some of forty pounds to be paid unto him if he shall come over into this or send by a certain certificate of his being living within two years after the deccase of me and my wife. In case my sonne dye before then, my will is that my sonne Joseph, his son Joseph, shall have ten pounds and my daughter Fuller and her four sonnes twenty pounds, and my sonne Nathaniel 10 pounds. To Nathaniel, my house wherein I now dwell, with all my upland and meadow and the marsh yt bought of my sonne Joseph wh some time Mr. Woodman's. To his daughter, Elizabeth Fuller, best coverlet and the bedstead to enjoy for use until her daughter Susan atayned the age of 20 or the day of her marriage, if it should happen sooner; then she

to enjoy them also; the great carved chest with what is in it, the carved box and the little trunk and small covered chest with all [that] is in it.'

"In a codicil dated January 4, 1660, he mentioned having given unto his son John his 'portion fill in ye considerations of yt agreement between us about my farm,' etc. He bequeathed legacies to his daughter Fuller's two daughters, Suana and Elizabeth, to be paid to them at the age of 20 or at ye day of marriage (see John Fuller). He appoints his 'living wife Elizabeth Emerson sole Executrix and doe desire my much honored and faithful friends Mr. Samuel Symonds and Maj. Gen'l Denison to be overseers to see yt this will be fulfilled.' The will was proved May, 1666."

Rev. Joseph Emerson, son of Thomas, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1620, and was installed the first minister in Mendon, Massachusetts, December 1, 1669. His death occurred November 3, 1679. He married Elizabeth Woodmansey, and after her death Elizabeth Buckley. They had seven children, one of whom was the ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, America's famed realist.

James Emerson was the next in the line of direct descent. He was a landholder, was born about 1655, had four children, and died in 1718.

His son, John Emerson, also a landholder, was born June 9, 1694, married Mary Rice, and had nine children, and died in 1780. His will, which was allowed, June 5, 1780, read as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. The twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, I, John Emerson, of Uxbridge, in the county of Worcester and province of the Massachusetts, in New Eng-

land, yeoman, being under some bodily indisposition but of perfect mind and memory (thanks be to God therefor!), calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for man once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament; that is to say, principally, and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God, who gave it, hoping, thro' the meritts, death and passion of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, to have a full and free pardon and remission of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life; and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors (thereafter named), nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again, by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate, wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form, that is to say:

"First. I will and order that all those debts and duties that I do owe in right or conscience to any person or persons whatsoever, shall well and truly be contented or paid or ordained to be paid, in convenient time after my decease, by my executors hereafter named.

"Item. I give to my eldest son John ten shillings lawful money, to be paid by my executors in seven years after my decease; one-fourth part of my wearing apparell, as also one-fourth part of my shop tools, and no more. He have [having] already had such part of my estate which with this I look upon to be his full porportion of my estate.

"Item. I give to my son Thomas ten shillings lawful money, to be paid by my executors in ye term of seven years after my decease, one-fourth part of my wearing ap-

parel, as also one-fourth part of my shop tools and no more, thinking this, with what I have already given him, to be his full porportion of my estate.

“Item. I give unto my son James ten shillings lawful money to be paid in seven years after my decease by my executors, one-fourth part of my wearing apparel, as also one-fourth part of my shop tools, the which, with what he has already had, I look upon to be his full porportion of my estate.

“Item. I give and bequeath to my son Luke (he paying the several legacies to my sons above-named; and to my son Ezekiel and daughters, Mary, Sarah and Hannah, as after mentioned; and excepting the improvement of a part of my house to my daughter Mary, with a necessary part of the garden and yard room, as aftermentioned) the whole of my homested, that I am now in possession of; lands, buildings and tenement of every sort; as also the whole of my stock of cattle, sheep, horses, hoggs, and of every sort; the whole of my utensils for husbandry; one-fourth part of my shop tools, as also one-fourth part of my wearing apparel.

“Item. I give to my son Ezekiel ten shillings lawful money, to be paid him by my executors in seven years after my decease, the which, with his education at college, I account to be his full porportion of my estate.

“Item. I give to my eldest daughter, Mary, twenty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence lawful money, to be paid her by my executors on her marriage or in four years after my decease, as also comfortable and convenient rooms in the north end of my house, a necessary part of my cellar and well, such a part of the garden, at the south end of the house as may be necessary for

her own use; convenient yard room, with the privilege of going and coming so long as she shall live unmarried; and also one-third part of my household goods.

“Item. I give to my daughter Sarah eleven pounds, ten shillings, to be paid her by my executors in six years after my decease, with one-third part of my household goods and three pence, which with what she has already received is her full porportion of my estate.

“Item. I give to my daughter Hannah eight pounds, nine shillings and five pence lawful money, to be paid her by my executors in seven years after my decease, with one-third part of my household goods, which with what she has already received is her full porportion of my estate. The above named legacies to be paid to the above named legatees by my son Luke or by my executors out of his part of my estate.

“Item. I give my pew in the publick meeting house to my sons and daughters to be improved by them as they shall have occasion, or to be equally divided among them. I do hereby constitute, make and ordain my well beloved sons, John Emerson and Luke Emerson, my executors of this my last will and testament; and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannull all and every other former testaments, wills, legacies, bequests and Exectss by me in any ways before this time named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this, and no other, to be my last will and testament.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

“JOHN EMERSON. (Seal.)

“Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declnred by the said John Emerson as

his last will and testament in presence of us, the subscribers.

“JOSEPH TYLER,
“MATTAN WEBB,
“ELIZABETH WEBB.

“N. B. The words interlined page 2d, between the 6th and 7th and between the 7th and 8th lines from the bottom, was before the signing, sealing and delivery of these presents.

CODICIL TO YE WITHIN WILL.

“Be it known to all men by these presents, that whereas, I, John Emerson, of Uxbridge, have made and declared my last will and testament in writing bearing date the twelfth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight, I, the said John Emerson, by this present codicil, do ratify and confirm my said last will and testament; but it has pleased God in his most holy providence to take away my within named son Luke Emerson by death, the fourth day of November, 1774; therefore I give and bequeath to the said Luke Emerson's two sons, my grandsons (viz.), John Emerson and Thomas Emerson, and to their heirs and assigns forever, all and singular my lands, buildings and tenements of every sort as is named in the within will, which I bequeathed to their father, sd Luke Emerson, deceased; and further I think it is not necessary to give the five daughters of ye sd Luke (my granddaughters) anything (viz.) Ruth Emerson, Susannah Emerson and Louis Emerson, Rhoda Emerson and Sally Emerson; and my will and meaning is that this codicil or schedule be, and be adjudged to be, part and parcel of my said last will and testament, and that all things herein mentioned and contained be faithfully and truly performed, and as fully and amply in every respect as if the same were

so declared and set down within my last will and testament. Witness my hand this third day of December, 1774.

“JOHN EMERSON. (Seal.)

“N. B. My meaning is that ye above named John and Thomas have all my house forever.

“DAVID READ, Junr.

“JOHNATHAN EMERSON.

“PAUL WHEELOCK.”

Luke Emerson, who was so frequently mentioned in the above quoted will, and who was the next in the line of direct descent to Dr. Canfield, of this review, was born October 14, 1733, and died November 4, 1744. He was the possessor of considerable property. He was married April 30, 1755, to Ruth Emerson, who was born March 12, 1737. They had ten children. His will, which was allowed December 2, 1774, was as follows:

“In the name of God, Amen! The twentieth day of October, 1774.

“I, Luke Emerson, of Uxbridge, in the county of Worcester, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, yeoman, being in a very low state of bodily health but of perfect mind and memory,—thanks to be given unto God! therefore, calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament,—that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it; and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting that at the general resurrection I shall receive the same by the mighty power of God.

“And as touching such wordly estate,

wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

"Imprimise. I give and bequeath to Ruth, my dearly beloved wife, all and singular my land and tenements, with all my live stock, together with all my movable estate whatsoever for her my said wife to sell and dispose of when and as she pleaseth, with the proviso that she pays all my just debts and the several legacies to my heirs hereafter named.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my two beloved sons, viz., John Emerson and Thomas Emerson, the sum of one hundred and ten pounds, lawful money, to be raised and levied out of my estate and equally divided between them, the said John and Thomas, and to be paid when they arrive to the years of twenty-one, and to their heirs forever. Zuther, my will is in case either of my sons should die before the age of the above prescribed leaving no heirs, then his or their legacy shall be divided amongst the rest of the surviving heirs.

"Item. I give to my five daughters, viz., Ruth Emerson, Susannah Emerson, Louis Emerson, Rhoda Emerson and Sally Emerson, the sum of forty pounds, to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever.

"Item. I constitute, make and ordain Ruth Emerson, my above named and beloved wife, sole executrix of this my last will and testament.

"And I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other former testaments, wills, legacies and bequests and executors by me in any ways before named, willed and bequeathed, and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above mentioned.

"LUKE EMERSON. (Seal)

"Signed, sealed, published, pronouncde and declared by the said Luke Emerson, as his last will and testament, in the presence of us the subscribers.

JOHN HAWKINS.

"Witnesses: EZRA TAFT.

PAUL WHEELOCK."

Thomas Emerson, the grandfather of Dr. Canfield, and son of Luke Emerson, was a prominent trader. He was born August 20, 1773, and died November 7, 1825. He married Margery Morse, who was born April 22, 1773, and died January 21, 1826. They had nine children. A copy of his will is also herewith given:

"In the name of God, Amen!

I, Thomas Emerson, on this seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, in the township of Green Creek, county of Sandusky and state of Ohio, make the following my last will and testament, namely: My wife Margary shall inherit one-third of my personal and real estate after my debts being paid while she shall remain my widow. Louis, my eldest daughter, shall have a nice bureau, a fall-leaf table and a stand to be made of cherry and paid for out of my estate. Marcus, my son, shall have five dollars. My son Jesse shall pay to my son Thomas the sum of fifty dollars, good and lawful money; then my son Thomas and my son Jesse shall inherit the south half of my eighty-acre lot, including the mill and mill privileges. My son Stephen shall inherit the north half of my eighty-acre lot. My son Ezekiel shall have the sum of thirty dollars. My daughter Pauline shall have the sum of fifty dollars

of my estate when she shall come of age or be married, to be laid out in household furniture.

"In testimony wherof I hereunto sign my name and affix my seal on the day and in the year above written.

"THOMAS EMERSON. (Seal)

"Attest:

LOUIS SHERWOOD.

DANIEL BRAINARD."

Jesse Emerson, father of our subject, was born December 24, 1801, and on the 17th of February, 1829, was married to Jemima S. Gavitt, who was born February 20, 1806. He was a farmer and landholder. His death occurred July 19, 1873, and his wife passed away April 9, 1884.

Dr. Pauline Emerson Canfield is a native of Ballville, Ohio. Her education was completed by her graduation at the high school of Toledo, Ohio, and later she determined to engage in the practice of medicine, whereupon she entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, where she was later graduated. She was afterward a student in the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and first engaged in practice in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Some time afterward she came to Kansas City, which has now been her home for twelve years. Here she has succeeded in building up an excellent practice, and her skill and ability are recognized by the members of the profession here. She was one of the founders and a charter member of the Woman's Refuge and Maternity Hospital, was physician of the same three years, was one of the founders and charter members of the Old Ladies' Protestant Home, of which she served as physician two years, was the first physician of the Door of Hope and is serving as physician to that worthy institution at the pres-

ent time. She is widely known for her charity and benevolence, and many a poor family has reason to bless her for her timely assistance and substantial aid.

JABEZ N. JACKSON, M. D., is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in Kansas City, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years, having a reputation which many an old practitioner might well envy.

He was born in Labadie, Missouri, October 6, 1868, and is a son of Dr. John W. and Virginia C. (North) Jackson. His paternal grandfather, Richard Jackson, was a native of the Old Dominion, and died in the prime of life. His family numbered four sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather, Flavius Josephus North, was born in Virginia, was of English lineage, and was a farmer by occupation. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Missouri, and the mother of our subject was born in Labadie.

Dr. John W. Jackson was born in Maryland, removed to Virginia, and when a young man came to Missouri. Shortly afterward he entered the army as surgeon, and then took up the practice of medicine in St. Louis at the close of the war. He was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. For several years he practiced in Labadie, and in 1872 was appointed to the position of chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1884 he came to Kansas City, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was an eminent and able member of his profession, served as president of

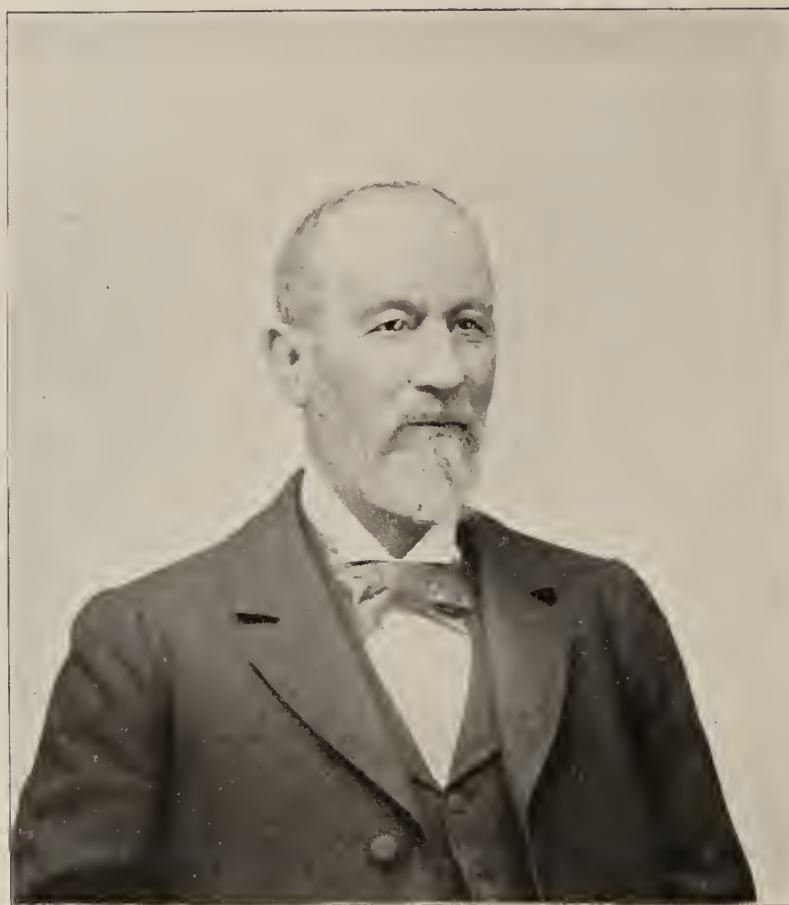
the Missouri State Medical Society, was the first president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and at the time of his death was first vice-president of the American Medical Society, also president of the University Medical College of Kansas City. He was known throughout the United States as a most able physician. His widow still survives him. His mother is now living in Kansas City, at the age of eighty-five years. She is a member of the Central Methodist church.

Dr. Jackson of this review lived in the county of his nativity until 1881, and then removed to Sedalia, where he resided until 1884, since which time he has been a resident of Kansas City. He acquired his early education in Franklin county, was graduated at the high school of Sedalia, and subsequently attended the Central College, of Fayette, Missouri, where he won the degree of A. B. in 1889, while that of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1890. He was a most thorough student, was graduated with high honor, and carried off four medals for scholarship, oratory, English and English literature. He is a young man of ripe scholarship and broad general information, as well as thoroughly versed in his profession.

The Doctor took up the study of medicine in the fall of 1889, and was graduated at the University Medical College of Kansas City in the class of 1891. He lacked only one-tenth of one per cent. from taking the honors of his class. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of New York, and began practicing in Kansas City, in the fall of 1891. He is now successfully engaged in general practice, but is especially capable as a surgeon. He is now successfully engaged in general practice, but is especially capable as a surgeon.

He is connected with various medical societies, holding a membership in the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society,—in which he is serving as chairman of the section of surgery,—the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society. He belongs to the National Association of Railway Surgeons, was assistant secretary in 1893, and in the Pan-American Medical Congress he was vice-president of the section of railway surgery; belongs to the National Associations of Military Surgeons; is adjunct professor of anatomy of the University Medical College, of Kansas City; professor of anatomy and oral surgery in the Kansas City Dental College; professor of clinical surgery in the Woman's Medical College, of Kansas City; is one of the lecturers on surgery in the Scarritt Nurses' Training School, and secretary of its medical faculty; is surgeon of the Scarritt Hospital, also the All Saints Hospital; and is a physician in charge of the St. Joseph's Orphan Home. In his professional capacity he is connected with various railroads, being local surgeon of the Wabash road, consulting surgeon of the Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, consulting surgeon of the Kansas City & Independence Air Line, abdominal surgeon for the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad, captain and assistant surgeon of the third regiment Missouri national guards, and medical director of the National Benevolent Society.

Socially, the Doctor is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership with Oriental commandery, No. 35, K. T. In politics he is a democrat, and religiously is connected with the southern Methodist church. With his mother he



J. R. Weller.

occupies a fine residence at the corner of Fifteenth street and Broadway, one of the most beautiful homes in the city.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. WELLER.—While it is true that some men inherit greatness and “others have greatness thrust upon them,” a large number are architects of their own fortunes. The man of this stamp, self-reliant and courageous, building on principle and not on the prestige of ancestry, starts out with the idea that “Providence helps those who help themselves.” He who has self-reliance, is diligent in his calling and has his heart in his work, is on the road to success. By this direct route our subject has reached the high position he now occupies among the prominent business men of Kansas City.

Captain Weller was born in southern Illinois, on the 3d day of May, 1825, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Rohr) Weller. When he was only three weeks old his parents returned to their old home in Logan county, Kentucky, where they soon after died within a few days of one another. Their little son then became an inmate of the home of his maternal grandfather, John Rohr, of Logan county, with whom he remained until about fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the tailor's trade in Russellville, Kentucky, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and in return for his labors receiving his board and clothes. He afterward worked as a journeyman with his old employer and others for two or three years, and then went to Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois, where he engaged in the tailoring business on his own account. Subsequently he began dealing in ready-made clothing,

and finally added to his stock general merchandise. In this line of business he continued until 1854, when he removed to a farm in the southern part of Jackson county. There he engaged in the cultivation and improvement of his land, and also in selling goods for one year at Lone Jack.

Leaving that place, Captain Weller removed to Clay county, Missouri, and engaged in running the Randolph steam ferry, four miles below Kansas City, for a year. The business was then consolidated with that of the ferry line of Kansas City, and our subject became a member of the new company, and was the captain of the old boat that he had brought with him from Randolph to Independence. He was also captain of other ferryboats, including the *Hattie Weller* and the *J. R. Weller*, which were built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Colonel R. H. Nelson, and named in honor of the Captain and his daughter Hattie. Colonel Nelson was the father-in-law of Captain Weller, with whom he had come to Kansas City, and was also a member of the ferry company, in which business he continued a connection throughout his remaining days. He won his title during his service in the Black Hawk war. His death occurred in Kansas City September 12, 1884, when he had attained the age of seventy-two years.

For seventeen years Captain Weller was in command of one of the ferryboats, and his trips were free from any serious accident. This was at the time when all freight for the Hannibal, St. Joseph & Northern Missouri Railroad had to be transported by ferry, and all passengers had to be taken across the river in that way, this continuing until the building of the bridge. The business grew to immense proportions, for it

was at the time when this section of the country was rapidly being settled, and there was no steam ferry north of Leavenworth, forty miles distant, and none to the east nearer than Lexington. The ferry privileges were granted to Colonel Nelson during his lifetime, and have now been transferred to his family.

After selling out that line of business, the Captain removed to Platte county, Missouri, locating on a farm four miles north of Parkville, where he remained for four years, and then returned to Kansas City, purchasing the property where he now makes his home, at 1001 Oak street. In company with George R. Nelson, he erected the Nelson-Weller block, at the corner of Missouri avenue and Main street, a six-story brick office building, erected at a cost of about \$500,000. Its owners were in charge of the building until recently, when they exchanged it for ranch property in the state of Coahuila, old Mexico, fifteen miles from Santa Rosa. This is a cattle ranch of one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres, and is enclosed within a wire fence. It is watered by four good rivers, rendering it specially adapted to stock-raising, and fifty thousand acres are suitable for irrigation and tilling. The ranch is stocked with five thousand head of cattle and five hundred head of horses, and the ranch is personally superintended by the Captain's son, R. H. Weller. Some three years ago our subject suffered a stroke of paralysis and has since engaged in no active business.

On the 6th of April, 1850, in St. Louis, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Weller and Miss T. J. Nelson, daughter of Colonel Nelson. She was born in Palmyra, Missouri, but her girlhood days were passed in Morgan county, Illinois.

Their family numbers a daughter and son: Hattie, wife of J. K. Davidson, who is engaged in the grain and elevator business in Kansas City; and Richard H., who, as before stated, is superintendent of the Mexican ranch. He married Miss Lillie Pitts, daughter of Colonel John E. Pitts, of Platte county.

In politics the Captain is a Cleveland democrat, and has been a lifelong member of the Christian church. His career has been an honorable and upright one, commanding the respect of all. He is a man of broad sympathies and noble impulses, ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need, generous in the true sense of the word. In disposition he is social and is possessed of those traits of character which draw men to him.

CAPTAIN HARRY G. HENLEY, deputy clerk of the circuit court, Independence, Missouri, is one of the popular young men of the city.

While it is too early in life to attempt a biography, yet, owing to the important position he occupies and the high esteem in which he is held, it is appropriate that some personal mention be made of him in this work.

Harry G. Henley was born in Independence, Missouri, and is the son of Andrew J. and Kate B. (Hobbs) Henley, residents of this city, where he was reared. At the age of seventeen years he was employed as assistant in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in Kansas City, where he remained four years, or until 1887. During this time by his faithfulness and efficiency he earned the promotion that came at the end of four years. He was in 1887 ap-

pointed deputy clerk of the circuit court and took charge of the office in Independence, which position he still occupies, his service here, as in Kansas City, giving a high degree of satisfaction and reflecting much credit upon him as a young man of ability and business push.

Captain Henley was connected with the national guard for ten years, and worked his way up from the ranks to the position of captain of his company, which was company F, third regiment national guards of Missouri. Under his captaincy the company became one of the best in the state.

The Captain is a self-made young man, and his future is promising.

J PHILIP KNOCHE, M. D., who devotes his time and energies to the practice of medicine in Kansas City, is numbered among the native sons of Jackson county, his birth having occurred on a farm three miles from the city, July 25, 1859. The family is of German origin, and the paternal grandfather of our subject, John P. Knoche, spent his entire life in Germany, where he was killed by accident in his sixty-fifth year. He had five sons and one daughter. The maternal grandfather, John Frank Knoche, was also a native of Germany, and came to America in the winter of 1858, locating on a farm near New Santa Fe, Missouri, where he died in October, 1869, at the age of sixty-nine years. In personal appearance he was five feet ten inches tall, of heavy build, and was a warmhearted man, of kindly, generous nature. His family numbered four sons and five daughters.

The Doctor's parents were John P. and Florendina Knoche, and their family num-

bered only two children, one of whom died in infancy. The father was a farmer by occupation, and on emigrating to the new world took up his residence in Baltimore, in 1834, being employed there in John Wetter's distillery for six years. In 1839 he returned to Germany, and on again coming to the United States was accompanied by three brothers. They settled in Jackson county, Missouri, near Kansas City, in 1840. It was then known as West Landing. There were not near them a half-dozen houses; there was a grocery, etc. The country was wild and sparsely settled. He intended to establish a distillery, and had the building erected and a part of the machinery in when the flood of 1844 swept all away. John P. Knoche then removed to Santa Fe, Missouri, where he purchased and entered a large tract of land, engaging there in raising cattle for the Santa Fe traders. In this way he accumulated considerable wealth, but after a time disease broke out among the cattle in this section of the country, and he lost nearly all his stock, while his house and barns were destroyed by fire. Thus misfortune seemed to fall thick and fast around him. He was a man of much purpose, however, and returned to his farm in Jackson county, near Kansas City, but retained the ownership of his farm near Santa Fe, and operated both until after the war broke out. At that time he joined the home guards. His land lay between the territory occupied by Jennison's Kansas "Redlegs" and Price's raiders, who stole all his corn, hogs and hay. His wife was also frightened to death in 1861 by some of Jennison's troops! She was a member of the Lutheran church, a faithful helpmeet to her husband and a loving mother. In 1863 Mr. Knoche was again

married, his second union being with Annie E. Knoche, a sister of his first wife. They had nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—of whom the following-named are yet living: John H., Louis H., Joseph and Rosa A. The father died August 29, 1887, in his seventy-fifth year, but his second wife is still living, on the old homestead.

The Doctor was reared on the farm in the East Bottom, near Kansas City, and acquired his early education in the country school, after which he attended the public schools of this city, and also Spaulding's Commercial College. He began the study of medicine in 1878, as a student in the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in 1881. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, and after studying in special departments was graduated in that institution. For three years he successfully engaged in practice, when, wishing more thoroughly to fit himself for his chosen profession, he crossed the water to Vienna, Austria, and entered the university there, spending two years in the special study of dermatology and skin diseases. He then traveled in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. In July, 1886, he returned to his native land, and has since been successfully engaged in practice in Kansas City, making a specialty of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the State Medical Society.

In addition to attending to his large practice, the Doctor is now managing his father's estate, and is also president and general manager of the Mexican Colonization Land Company. Socially, he is con-

nected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Theosophic Society.

GO. COFFIN, M. D.—No profession calls for more self-sacrificing efforts than the medical, no greater responsibility rests upon any man than upon the physician, no labors are more delicate, more arduous or require greater care than those that devolve upon him, and on his skill and ability hangs the issue of life and death. Dr. Coffin has gained a reputation as one of the most eminent members of the medical fraternity, and to-day is enjoying the fruits of his thorough preparation in a large and lucrative practice. He is now serving as city physician of Kansas City, as chief of the staff of the city hospital and outdoor medical corps, and also as sanitary superintendent.

Conspicuous among the long roll of eminent names associated with the practice of medicine in Missouri is that of Dr. Coffin. He was born in Danielsville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Lavina (Seigenfoos) Coffin, also natives of the Keystone state. The father was a descendant of the Nantuckets who settled in the east in the seventeenth century and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His business was the manufacture of school slates, which he successfully carried on in Portland, Pennsylvania, for many years. He died in Colorado in 1891, but his widow is still living in that state, where they removed in 1889.

The Doctor is the eldest of a large family of children. He was reared under the parental roof, and acquired his early educa-



James Scammon.

tion in the common schools, after which he entered the Williamsburg Academy, of Mount Bethel. He began earning his livelihood as a salesman in a drugstore in Portland, Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years, and in the meantime he took up the study of medicine. He made his own way through college, and on the completion of the prescribed course was graduated at the Medical College in Philadelphia. Thinking the west furnished a better field of labor for young men, in the spring of 1879 he bade adieu to friends and home, removing to Marshall county, Kansas, where he opened an office and continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1885. He then went to Colorado, where he remained for two years, and in 1887 arrived in Kansas City, where he has since been located. He has now built up a large practice, which is constantly increasing.

While in Colorado Dr. Coffin held the position of United States Pension Examiner, and in April, 1894, he was made house surgeon of the Kansas City Hospital, the appointment of Mayor Webster Davis being confirmed by the common council. On the 17th of April, 1895, he was appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council as city physician for a term of two years, and has since filled that position to the satisfaction of all concerned. The hospital is now being remodeled and the capacity doubled under his supervision. It was a master hand that took matters in charge when Dr. Coffin entered upon the duties of the office, and the reformation which he is working is one that reflects credit upon his skill and knowledge, as well as upon his medical and executive ability. The last named quality is illustrated in the wisdom of his appointments and his general effi-

ciency. He studies men and methods as well as medicine, and thus is able to secure the best results. His resources have been carried forward until he is to-day one of the best informed men in the profession in the city. He belongs to the Missouri State Medical Society, and local medical societies and the Mississippi Valley Society. For one year he was lecturer on the subject of anatomy in the Western Dental College, also lecturer in the Kansas City Training School, and for two years he was demonstrator. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and other benevolent orders.

In 1882 Dr. Coffin was united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Dean, of Frankfort, Kansas, a daughter of Colonel G. A. Dean, land commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, also of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad, his residence being in Little Rock, Arkansas. They have two children,—Dean O. and Bertha M.

JAMES SCAMMON is the senior member of the prominent and well-known law firm of Scammon, Crosby & Stubenrauch. He is well read in the subtleties of his profession and keeps himself conversant with the current decisions of the courts of last resort. To a profound knowledge of the law he adds indefatigable industry, and is devoted to his profession, and has justly won a high place therein.

Mr. Scammon was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, June 10, 1844. His family, one of the oldest in the State, has for generations lived in New Hampshire, having settled there about two hundred and fifty years ago. The paternal grandfather, James Scammon, was born and reared there,

and engaged in farming in connection with the practice of medicine. He was a man of strong convictions and keen intellectual perceptions, and his upright life commanded the respect of all who knew him. He died at the age of eighty-eight years.

Richard Scammon, father of our subject, a bright, scholarly, thoughtful man, was one of a family of six children, and was born in New Hampshire. Farming was his life work, and through that channel of industry he supported his family. He succeeded to the ancient homestead and gained a competence. He married Abigail Batchelder, a native of New Hampshire, and a genial, kindly woman of conservative judgment and sound, practical sense. Both the father and mother were trained in the old Puritan school, with its firm, rigid conceptions of duty. Mr. and Mrs. Scammon became the parents of four children, namely: Hezekiah, James, Sarah C. and Richard M. The father died in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife passed away in 1875. They were members of the Christian church, in which the father served as trustee, and for years filled many offices of trust in his native community.

The subject of this review was reared at Stratham, New Hampshire, where the family had lived for two hundred and fifty years. His youngest brother, a graduate of Cornell University, and an ex-member of the New Hampshire senate, now resides on the old homestead. James Scammon attended the common schools until eighteen years of age, and entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he pursued his studies for three years. He spent six weeks in private study, and passing through the freshman studies in that period, entered Brown University as a sophomore in 1865,

and graduated in 1868. He was also elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Scammon then received an appointment as principal of the River Point Classical Seminary, at River Point, Rhode Island, where he remained for one year. At the expiration of that period he resigned and entered the Albany Law School. After his graduation at that institution he was admitted to the bar in June, 1870, and began practicing at Mechanicsville, Iowa, in the firm of Scammon & Rackett. For a year he practiced there as a partner of his old college mate. He next removed to Davenport, where he continued until December, 1872, when he came to Kansas City, and has since resided here.

On the 4th of March, 1876, Mr. Scammon married a daughter of Rev. J. S. Everingham, of Sandusky, New York. He has one son, Richard. Mr. Scammon is a member of All Souls Unitarian church and for twenty years has been president of the board of trustees of this church, which he aided very greatly in establishing. His pleasant home is located at 2460 Brooklyn avenue. He has one of the finest miscellaneous libraries in Missouri, which indicates the cultured taste of the owner. Socially, he is a kind, genial gentleman of large and generous culture and information, of firm purpose and resolute will.

Mr. Scammon has been prominently connected with various business interests of Kansas City. For several years he was general solicitor for the Kansas City & Eastern Railway Company. He has for years been one of the directors and a member of the executive committee of the Kansas City Electric Light Company, also of the Edison Electric Light & Power Company. He is the secretary and a member of the

board of directors of the Kansas City Hay Press Company. He was president of the board of managers of the Jackson County Reform School, appointed by Governor Marmaduke. He was one of the originators of the Kansas City Humane Society and has since either served as its president or as chairman of the executive committee, and has been actively and enthusiastically interested in its work for a period of ten years. He was president of the Franklin Savings Bank, and was one of the directors of the Chicago & Kansas Commission Company. It is one of his boasts that he never held a political office in his life, though he always takes an active interest in public affairs. He was prominently concerned in obtaining for Kansas City its first reform charter from the legislature of the state in 1875.

JS. WHITSETT.—Among the pioneer settlers of Jackson county is numbered this gentleman, who for many years has been identified with the best interests of the locality, interested in all that pertains to its welfare and advancement. In all the relations of life he has been an esteemed and upright man, and to-day is ranked among the progressive agriculturists of the community.

The Whitsett family was of Scotch origin, and was founded in America in the early history of this country. The great-grandfather of our subject served as sheriff of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was at one time a very wealthy man, but owing to his great generosity lost much of his property. He removed to Kentucky when his son, James Whitsett, the grandfather of our

subject, was a lad of twelve years. The latter served as a soldier in the war of 1812, under General William Henry Harrison. The father of our subject, John Rankin Whitsett, was a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, born May 28, 1805, and was reared on the family homestead in that state. He served as a soldier in the enrolled county militia. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Leslie Oldham, was born in Kentucky October 8, 1808, and was a daughter of Zera Oldham, also a native of Kentucky and a son of William Oldham, who had removed to that state from North Carolina. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving for seven years, until the cause for which he had so valiantly striven was won and American independence was attained. Her parents were married in Kentucky, November 2, 1826, and lived in that state for twelve years, when, in 1838, they came to Missouri and settled on a farm near Independence. In 1840 they removed to a farm in Washington township, a mile north of Hickman Mills. The pioneer homes were widely scattered and this work of civilization had just begun. Mr. Whitsett secured a prairie farm on the edge of the timber and at once began its development, for previous to that time not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He built a log cabin, which was soon surrounded by waving fields of grain as he energetically subdued the wild land. He continued his residence there until 1873, after which he and his wife left the old home and resided with their children. The former died June 1, 1892, the latter April 25, 1883. They were active and consistent members of the Christian church, and Mr. Whitsett always took a leading part in promoting those enterprises which were calculated to improve

the public welfare. During the war he was an advocate of the union cause.

In the family were twelve children, namely: Amanda B. and Anna D., now deceased; Eveline C. Oldham, who died, leaving four children; Mrs. Eliza Hall, who has three children; Mrs. Amelia A. Muir, deceased, who had four children; Joel A., who has also passed away; Mary E., deceased wife of John R. Moore; Mrs. Catherine M. Palmer, who has three children; John N., deceased; James S.; one who died in infancy; and Sarah E., deceased.

Mr. Whitsett of this review, was born on the old farm in Washington township, March 19, 1845, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. He acquired his education in the district schools, and aided in the cultivation of the fields until after the breaking out of the civil war. Owing to the oppressive measures brought on through this strife he joined the army, and on the 12th of August, 1862, was enrolled as a member of company E, second Missouri cavalry of the Confederate service, commanded by Colonel Upton Hayes, being attached to Shelby's division. He participated in the battle of Lone Jack, August 16, 1862, and Prairie Grove on the 7th of December. The following year he met the enemy in battle at Springfield on the 8th of January, and at Hartsville, on the 11th, and then went into winter quarters in Arkansas. In April he took part in the battles of Cape Girardeau and Helena. He then left General Shelby's brigade and returned to Missouri, where he joined Captain Todd's company and served until the death of that officer. He was then under Daniel Vaughn until the close of the war. He was never wounded or captured, yet for nearly three years was in active service.

In May, 1865, Mr. Whitsett went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and crossed the plains to Fort Laramie as a teamster. Subsequently he returned to his home, which, however, had been desolated by the tramping armies that had invaded all the country round about, leaving desolation and ruin in their wake. He has since devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits and now has a valuable farm of 200 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation.

In 1870 Mr. Whitsett was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Hall, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Fielding M. Hall, who died in that state. The lady was born August 21, 1844, and died July 1, 1878. The children of that union are Mary L., deceased; Helen, and Annie E. On the 26th of February, 1880, Mr. Whitsett was again married, his second union being with Lena Arnold, a native of Kentucky, born April 29, 1848, and a daughter of George B. Arnold, an early settler of Cass county, Missouri. By the second union have been born three children,—Minnie B., Mary and John L. The parents are members of the Christian church, and in politics Mr. Whitsett is a populist. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and is an intelligent, broadminded man, whose well spent life has gained him the esteem and confidence of his many friends.

HENRY M. BEARDSLEY, of the firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Flannely, attorneys at law, Kansas City, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born October 20, 1858. He is a son of George F. and Martha Beardsley, the former also having been born in Knox



Wm B Howard

county; the latter was born at Mt. Morris, New York. The Beardsley family were early settlers in Ohio, where the family vocation was farming. In November, 1867, Mr. Beardsley, Sr., removed with his family to Champaign, Illinois, where he engaged in operating in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. He is one of the prominent, well-to-do men of Champaign county, his executive ability and business acumen being so clearly manifest that he has been called upon to take many positions of honor and trust, as president of the school board, alderman, city treasurer, president of the Fair Association, trustee of his church and superintendent of Sabbath-school. Of his six children three are living: Henry M., Anna and John. The deceased are Fannie, aged nineteen, and two who died in infancy.

Our subject finished his education in the State University of Illinois, having taken the post-graduate course and received the degree of Master of Literature, and for two years was tutor in chemistry. He subsequently read law under George W. Gere, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. He then entered into partnership with his preceptor for the practice of law, with whom he was associated till his removal to Kansas City, in October, 1886. The following January he became associated with Alfred Gregory, and in 1894 Thomas J. Flannelly was admitted to the firm.

As lawyers they rank with the ablest at the Jackson county bar, and they have a practice that bespeaks the confidence of a large clientage. In religious matters Mr. Beardsley is not only deeply interested, but takes an active part in the practical work of the church that of right should be performed by the laity. While living in Cham-

paign he was president of the County Sunday-school Association. For six years past he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, of which he is a valuable member, and since 1892 he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also one of the original or charter members of the Municipal Improvement Association. To all measures calculated to improve public conditions and elevate the standard of morals and citizenship, he gives hearty and unqualified support. As the champion of those interests he is sincere and enthusiastic, and his influence for good is great, especially among the young, with whom he is decidedly popular. It is, perhaps, in Christian work that his efforts produce the most noticeable results. Here he patiently and untiringly labors for the cause of God and humanity and his efforts have been most graciously rewarded.

Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Davis, of Piatt county, Illinois, April 24, 1883. They have three children: Ella, born in 1884; George D., born in 1887; and Henry S., born in 1895.

A B. HOWARD, of Lees Summit, has been to Jackson county a valued citizen who has played an important part in the development and upbuilding of his section. Educational, social and moral interests have been advanced through his generous aid, and the material welfare of the community has been largely promoted by his extensive business interests. From pioneer days up to the present time he has withheld his support from no enterprise that he believed would benefit the public good, and the en-

terprising town of Lees Summit is a monument to his enterprising and progressive spirit. His name is inseparably connected with the county's history, and a volume of this kind would be incomplete without the record of his life.

A native of Jefferson county, Kentucky, Mr. Howard was born March 10, 1821, and is a son of John Howard, a native of Maryland. The paternal great-grandfather was the nearest heir to the Duke of Norfolk, of England, but forfeited his right to the property by emigrating to the Colonies. John Howard removed to Kentucky in 1800, and at that time was thirty years of age. He married Annie C. Bullitt, a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Colonel Alex. S. Bullitt, of Virginia, who became a prominent citizen of Kentucky, and was president of the first constitutional convention of that state. He lived within nine miles of Louisville. Mr. Howard had been previously married in his native state to Miss Lattimore, of that state, and removed on a flatboat from Pittsburg down the Ohio river to Louisville, where he arrived on the 1st of August, 1800. The city at that time contained only four brick houses. His wife died there. Six children of their family reached years of maturity, but all are now deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Howard married Miss Bullitt, and they always resided in Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he successfully carried on farming. Of their four children three reached mature years: W. B.; Helen M., deceased; and Anna C. The last named is the widow of Robert G. Courtenay, of Louisville, Kentucky. She is still residing there, and has two sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were members of the Presbyterian church, and took an active

part in its work. He was a boy at the time of the Revolutionary war, and could well remember many of the scenes and incidents connected therewith.

W. B. Howard, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and reared on the family farm, remaining at home most of the time until after his father's death. He had, however, previously visited Missouri, and purchased 220 acres of land in Jackson county, whereon he made a location in 1842. By their marriage, which was celebrated February 8, 1844, he secured as a helpmeet on life's journey Maria D. Strother, of Bardstown, Kentucky, daughter of John D. Strother, who removed from that state to the Old Dominion, and was sheriff of Nelson county. Mrs. Howard was born November 22, 1825, and acquired her education in Bardstown. On the 1st of April, 1844, he located on his farm in Blue township, whereon stood a log house, somewhat more pretentious than its neighbors, as it was weather-boarded. It was surrounded by timber, which he began to clear away in order to make a farm. Six years later he removed to another farm in what is now Prairie township, but then formed a part of Blue township, five miles north of Lees Summit. It was a tract of 833 acres, partly timber and partly prairie land, about 400 acres being under fence. He moved into a log cabin, but in 1854 this was replaced by an excellent frame residence, erected at a cost of \$3,000. The energy and enterprise of the owner also soon made a vast difference in the appearance of the place, which soon manifested the results of his care and cultivation. He lived upon the farm until October, 1862, when he was arrested by Colonel Pennock's command and taken to Independence, where he remained

in jail for one month. He was then paroled under bond of \$25,000 and permitted to go to Kentucky with his wife, who was at that time quite ill. She died February 16, 1865. In their family were three children: William Bullitt, who was born May 10, 1846, and died at the age of five years; Anna Strother, who was born February 18, 1848, and is the wife of George F. Lee, by whom she has one child living; and John, who was born August 6, 1849, and died at the age of four years and four months.

After his wife's death Mr. Howard returned to his farm in 1865. He found almost everything in the locality either burned or destroyed, and his own farm was despoiled of almost all of its improvements. The house had been set on fire by some of the soldiers, but the flames had been extinguished by two of the number, so he repaired the damage as well as he could and induced some of his neighbors to move into the place and keep house for him. He restocked and refenced the farm, and again soon had it under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Howard was again married September 19, 1867, to Mary C. Jones, a native of Howard county, Missouri, and a daughter of William C. and Elizabeth (Jones) Jones,—the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. Her parents came to Missouri in 1840, and the mother died in 1849. Mr. Jones afterward married Miss Anna Moore, of Howard county, and both are now deceased. During the war he went with a company to Idaho, but died at Fort Laramie in 1863. His wife survived him until 1890. To them were born three children,—Walter, Alphonzo and Mrs. Annie Carr. Mrs. Howard was the only child born of the first marriage. Her birth oc-

curred November 3, 1845, and her education was acquired in Waverly, Missouri. She afterward taught a subscription school, and conducted the third school in Lees Summit. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of six children: Maria E., now the wife of John R. Ransom, of Kansas City, by whom she has three children; Robert M., living on the old homestead; Mary Bullitt; Thomas C., a student; Florence C., who is now attending Central College; and William B. In the order named the dates of birth of the family are as follows: July 6, 1868, September 17, 1870, August 5, 1873, November 18, 1875, June 7, 1879, and May 26, 1887. The children have been provided with excellent educational privileges and the older children have all attended school away from home.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Methodist church, south, and he has been steward for more than forty years, while at various times he has served as trustee. He now teaches the Bible class in the Sunday-school, and his wife is also active in church work. In politics, Mr. Howard has taken an active interest and stanchly advocated democratic principles; but has always refused office, save that in connection with schools, having been treasurer of the city school board. His time was devoted exclusively for many years to farming, and he lived on the old homestead until November 20, 1884, since which time he has resided in Lees Summit. He now owns 2,300 acres of farm land and some valuable farm property, and is a director in the Bank of Lees Summit.

In October, 1865, Mr. Howard laid out the town of Lees Summit upon his own land, the original plat covering seventy acres. Of this twenty acres were divided

into town lots, one half of which were given to the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He gave to the town the name of Strother, but the name given it by the engineer was the one retained. He has taken a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the town, and it is now the largest shipping point on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between here and St. Louis, except Sedalia. The commercial activity of the place has been largely promoted through his efforts, and Lees Summit has proved of material benefit to the surrounding farming community. Howard Park was laid out by William B. Howard, and is still owned by him. It comprises twenty acres of land and contains a half-mile track sixty feet wide and a quarter-of-a-mile track forty feet wide, surrounding beautiful picnic grounds. It is located on the Harrisonville road. Mr. Howard has donated as many as twelve lots to the different Christian churches in Lees Summit, and evidences of his generosity are seen on all sides enhancing public improvements. Imbued with the progressive spirit of the west, he has been most active in the upbuilding of this town, of which he was practically the founder, and it is to such men that Jackson county owes its prosperity and improvement.

HON. R. H. FIELD, attorney at law, of Kansas City, ranking among the leading men of his profession, is a native of Cherokee county, Georgia, born December 27, 1853, and a son of Elijah M. and Cornelia (Harrison) Field, natives of South Carolina and of English and Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Field, married a Miss Murphy in South Carolina, and at an early

day emigrated to Georgia, where he carried on farming, cultivating his land by the aid of slaves. He died in Cherokee county, Georgia. The father of our subject was a farmer and capitalist. He removed from Cherokee county to Bartow county, Georgia, where he lived until the breaking out of the war, when he took up his residence in Jefferson county, Georgia, his death occurring there in October, 1864. He was a very prominent and influential citizen, and when a young man represented Cherokee county in the state legislature. He was a close personal and political friend of Senator Joseph E. Brown, the war governor of Georgia, and Mr. Field served as quartermaster in the Confederate service, with the rank of captain. Being a Douglas democrat, he disapproved of secession; but when the final die was cast he gave his allegiance to the section of the country which had always been his home.

Mrs. Field, the mother of our subject, still survives her husband, and is now living in Cartersville, Bartow county, Georgia. She is a descendant of the prominent Harrison family of Virginia, and the presidents of the same name were also descendants of the same ancestry. She is also a granddaughter of the well known Chancellor Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, whose son served as minister to Mexico under President Pierce. In the family of Elijah M. and Cornelia Field were seven children, five of whom are still living, namely: Richard H.; Jerre; James M.; Eliza, widow of James C. Tumlin; and Maxey, wife of Herbert A. Camp, of Lumberton, Mississippi.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. Richard H. Field, was educated in the common schools of Georgia, and was partially reared upon a farm. His father died when he was

very young, and being thus left without paternal guidance he did not make much use of his educational privileges during his boyhood years, caring more to please and amuse himself according to his own inclinations; but the mother's hope that her boy would make something of himself remained firm and unshaken, and her belief in a true manliness underlying his tendency in his youth always continued, until now she has reason to be proud of the son who has added honor to the name. When about nineteen years of age he became deeply interested in the law, occasioned by lawsuits brought against his mother by a brother-in-law. He began reading, and after a thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in March, 1875, at Cartersville, Georgia, being at that time twenty-one years of age. He opened an office in that place, where he continued for a year, and on the expiration of that period came to Kansas City, in May, 1876. He at once opened an office and had the experience of most practitioners. For two years his practice was small, but those two years were not wasted, for he devoted himself assiduously and untiringly to study, making up for the neglected opportunities of his youth; and he found that as his knowledge increased his practice increased, and he has since been a close student, not only of his profession, but also has been a broad and varied reader, and is to-day one of the best informed members of the bar of Kansas City. His clientage steadily increased, and he enjoyed an exceedingly prosperous business from 1878 until October, 1888, when he was appointed judge of the circuit court of Jackson county, being the youngest judge that ever sat on the bench in Jackson county up to that time. This honor came to him entirely unsought. He was first appointed

by the governor, and was then elected for a term of four years. On his retirement from office he resumed the practice of law. Judge Field has been employed in some of the most noted and conspicuous cases that have been tried in the Missouri courts, and he to-day ranks among the ablest attorneys in the state. He has made judicious investments of his capital in real estate, and now owns considerable property in the city.

On the 23d of March, 1880, Mr. Field was united in marriage with Miss Annie Camp, of Marietta, Georgia, daughter of G. H. Camp, and they now have five children: Annie M., Edna, Cornelia, Harrison and Kathryn.

J H. WORTHEN, attorney at law, Kansas City, Missouri, has been identified with this place for a period of fifteen years, and is justly entitled to biographical mention among its leading citizens.

For the birthplace of Mr. Worthen we look to the Green Mountain state. There, in Orange county, September 12, 1847, he first saw the light of day, his parents being Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Chase) Worthen, natives of Vermont and of Welsh descent. The history of the family in this country is traced back to the war of 1745, in which war one of our subject's grandsires served as a lieutenant under Colonel Pepper at the siege of Lewisburg. The Worthens first made settlement in Massachusetts, and subsequently removed from there to Vermont, where they were pioneers, and where several generations of the family were born. They are now scattered over the various states of the union, and not a few who bear the name of Worthen have distinguished

themselves in some of the departments of life. Amos H. Worthen was state geologist of Illinois for about twenty-five years, and gained great notoriety in this line of science. His collection of geological specimens was regarded the best one shown at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Harry N. Worthen distinguished himself in the civil war. He went out as major of the first Vermont regiment, won promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the fourth Vermont regiment, and served under General McClellan. Joseph H. Worthen, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died on the old homestead in Vermont, his life being characterized by honesty and industry. He and his wife had four sons and two daughters, their second born being J. H., whose name graces this article.

J. H. Worthen was reared to farm life, and received his early education in the little red schoolhouse near his home. He prepared himself for college at Thetford Academy, and in due time entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1873. Immediately after his graduation he came west and accepted the position of principal of the high school and superintendent of city schools at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he remained from 1873 until 1876, his service in this capacity being attended with marked success. He had entered this profession, however, not with the idea of making it his life work, but only as a stepping-stone to another profession,—the law. While teaching he spent his leisure moments and vacations in the study of law, and at the close of his third year in the schoolroom was admitted to the bar. That same year, 1876, he went to Sidney, Iowa, where he opened

an office, and where he practiced his profession until 1880, the time of his removal to Kansas City. Here he conducted a successful practice until 1885, at which time he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of police judge. In 1886 he was re-elected and served two terms. In 1887 he was the democratic candidate for mayor of Kansas City, his opponent being Henry C. Krumpp, and although Mr. Worthen received a vote that was highly complimentary he was defeated. That same year he was appointed justice of the peace, and this office he filled until November, 1894, since which time he has given his entire attention to the practice of his profession.

Like the majority of our leading citizens all over the country, Mr. Worthen is identified with some of the popular secret organizations. He maintains a membership in both the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Jessie H. DuPage, of Kansas City, a most amiable and accomplished lady.

GW. CORNELL, M. D., one of the skilled and eminent representatives of the medical profession in Kansas City, Missouri, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1844, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Corson) Cornell, natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The family has long been connected with the Keystone state. The Doctor's grandfather, Jacob Cornell, was born there and was of German lineage, served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a farmer by occupation. Joshua Corson, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Holland, Pennsylvania,

and was descended from Scotch ancestry. He too served in the second war with England, and carried on agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood. He was a successful business man, an influential politician and a popular citizen. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety years. The father of our subject was a contractor, builder and farmer, and spent the greater part of his life in his native county, where he died in 1858, at the age of seventy years. His wife passed away in 1852. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Cornell served as elder. He also held various township offices, and was a valued citizen. The family numbered eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—namely: Ann Eliza, wife of John Gill; Charles, deceased; Catherine; Richard; Hiram, deceased; David; Henrietta, wife of William Ardway; and the Doctor.

The last-named spent his youthful days on his father's farm in Bucks county, and his elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in the State Normal School. He afterward engaged in teaching and conducted a commercial college in Philadelphia for some time. Later he commenced the study of medicine. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and enjoyed a long and scientific training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the medical staff of the United States army and navy. He has had most thorough preparation for his life work, having continued his studies and researches at the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, where he studied obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Will's Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, studying diseases of the eye and ear; the Philadelphia School of Laryngos-

copy, studying catarrhal diseases; the Philadelphia School of Practical Anatomy and Operative Surgery; the Philadelphia City Dispensary; and the Philadelphia City Hospital. He has put forth every effort in his power to perfect himself in his chosen calling and has gained high standing in his profession. While in Philadelphia, he was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children for three years in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Institute. He was also police surgeon, and professor and surgeon in the Philadelphia School of venereal and all genito-urinary diseases. He continued in general practice in Philadelphia for fifteen years and then came to the west, locating first at Fort Scott, Kansas. After five years he removed to Joplin, Missouri, and in 1894 came to Kansas City.

On the 4th of July, 1870, Dr. Cornell was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Mott Good, daughter of Benjamin Good, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania. They had five children, but Harry, Lawrence and Edward are now deceased. Howard is studying for the ministry with the expectation of becoming a missionary, and will graduate at Park College, Missouri, in 1897, and will finish his studies at Princeton Seminary, New Jersey; Luella is taking a classical course in the academy of Parkville, and will graduate in 1896.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. During the civil war he was a member of George Hart's company of state militia, and among others participated in the battles of Antietam and Chambersburg. He has ever been a loyal citizen, interested in the general welfare of his country and resident community, but his attention is chiefly given to his profession, in which he has gained so enviable reputation.

WILLIAM H. MONTGALL was enrolled among the esteemed residents of Kansas City. The empire of public opinion, whose sway is dominant in America, freely granted him this position. Public opinion is seldom at fault, its judgment is unerring and its favors are never prompted by caprice or prejudice, but are given as the reward to true ability, and this faultless tribunal acknowledged his high standing in Jackson county. He was a highminded, liberal, progressive citizen, a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and the history of Jackson county would be incomplete without the record of his life.

Mr. Montgall was born in the suburbs of Kansas City, on the old Brush creek farm,—the family homestead,—March 20, 1850, and was the only son of Rufus and Nancy Montgall. The public schools of this metropolis of the west afforded him his educational privileges, and when he had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Sallie Ford, a daughter of L. A. and Martha (Holmes) Ford. The latter was a sister of Robert Holmes, the well known pioneer who is still living at Blue Springs, Jackson county, with his daughter, Mrs. John Burrus. For many years he was a contractor and carpenter of Kansas City.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Montgall they resided on a farm near Blue Springs, and to agricultural pursuits our subject devoted his energies for some years. His health failed him, however, and occasioned his removal into the city at the time of his mother's death. He then devoted his energies to the management of his various business interests. He became a stockholder in the Bank of Kansas City, and made judicious and extensive investments in real

estate, owning many residences and valuable city property. He was a man of excellent business and executive ability, of sound judgment, and, like his father, his straightforward dealing was above question. He was not less esteemed as a citizen than as a business man, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes of people.

Mr. Montgall was a member of the Calvary Baptist church, but took no active part in clubs or lodges, his interest centering in his home, where he preferred to spend his leisure hours in the enjoyment of the society of his little family and of congenial friends. He was a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information, and in politics was a democrat, but had no ambition for personal advancement in public office. His favorite recreation was hunting, and with his gun and his dog he frequently went on long hunting trips, being an able disciple of Nimrod. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Jackson county who had more warm personal friends or who more thoroughly merited the high esteem in which he was held.

After a two-weeks illness, Mr. Montgall passed away, on the 20th of March, 1890, and was laid to rest by the side of his parents in the beautiful Elmwood cemetery. A little son survives the father, Rufus, who is now eight years of age, and is attending school. If he follows in the footsteps of his illustrious father and grandfather, Kansas City will have another honored citizen of the name of Montgall. The mother's pride and interest now centers in her boy, whom she is carefully rearing, providing him with a training that will fit him for the practical and responsible duties of manhood. Mrs.



Joseph Sharp

Montgall also holds membership with the Calvary Baptist church, and is deeply interested in its growth and upbuilding. She is not alone the courteous, charming hostess who presides with graceful dignity over her home, but is also a woman of business affairs and business ability, who capably manages her own property interests and is thoroughly in touch with the advanced ideas and methods of the day.

JOSEPH SHARP, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, is numbered among the worthy sons of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Chauncey, Ohio, June 26, 1851. He is a representative of one of the old families of that state, his grandfather, Joseph Sharp, having been born in Ohio in 1800. He followed the occupation of farming, served as colonel of the state militia, and was quite prominent in public affairs. He represented Fairfield county in the state legislature in 1843, and was a recognized leader in matters of public improvement. Mr. Sharp was a man of fine physique, six feet, two inches in height and weighing 210 pounds. He rounded the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, and was well preserved both physically and mentally at the time of his death. His father was Joseph Sharp, who located in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1798, had served under General Morgan in the Revolutionary war, and was the second in command in the whisky rebellion. He served in the first thirteen sessions of the Ohio legislature, and took an active part in molding the history of the state, with which his name was inseparably connected. He died at the age of sixty-five years, and the loss of this valued

citizen was deeply mourned. The Sharp family is of Scotch-Irish lineage.

The father of our subject was Dr. James Sharp, a physician, who wedded Mary Cutler, and is now living with his wife in Sugar Grove, Ohio. They had two children, Joseph and George C. Mrs. Sharp was a daughter of Charles Cutler, a native of the Buckeye state, who for many years followed merchandising in Chauncey. In 1849 he started for California, and on the way was stricken with cholera and died. He was a man of splendid constitution, noted for his even disposition and noble character. To the Puritans who located in this country in the days of its early history, he traced his early ancestry, and he was the possessor of some of the sterling traits of character of that worthy band.

Dr. Joseph Sharp resided at Logan, Ohio, until eighteen years of age, and pursued his literary education in the public schools. He early became his father's assistant, and it may be said that from his boyhood he has been connected with the medical profession. After graduating at the William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, in 1871, he took up the study of medicine in the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which he was graduated in March, 1873. He was then appointed house physician of the Kansas City Hospital, where he served for one year, and then engaged in practice in Sugar Grove, Ohio, for a term of six years. On the expiration of that period he came to Kansas City in 1880, and has since carried on business here, successfully engaged in general practice. He is also professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Kansas City Medical College, and is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the

Kansas City District Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Society, the Tri-State and American Medical Associations, also the American Public Health Association. He was president of the Fairfield County Medical Society of Ohio in 1877, and was secretary of the Kansas City Medical Society from 1882 until 1885, also president of the Jackson County Society in 1887, treasurer of the Kansas City District Medical Society since 1889, and one of the secretaries of the State Medical Society in 1890. In 1893 he was president of the Kansas City Medical College, and is still secretary of the board of directors. Steadily has he worked his way upward, and is to-day a most able and eminent representative of the medical profession.

On the 5th of June, 1877, was consummated the marriage of Dr. Sharp and Miss Olive Beatty. They had one daughter, Nathlie M. On the 22d of April, 1895, the Doctor married Mrs. Eugenia Boland, widow of Colonel Michael Boland, at one time a prominent attorney of Kansas City, and a daughter of Julius Mendel.

APT. HENRY C. BROOKING is a son of the distinguished pioneer in honor of whom Brooking township, Jackson county, was named, and is a man whose own life has been such that it entitles him to specific consideration in a work which has to do with the representative men and women of the locality in which he has lived so long.

The Brookings have long been residents of America. John Brooking, the grandfather of our subject, was a Virginian by birth, was a soldier in the Revolutionary

war, and at an early period he and a brother came west with Daniel Boone to Kentucky. In Scott county, Kentucky, March 10, 1797, Judge Alvan Brooking, the captain's father, was born. There, September 18, 1817, he married Permelia Brooking, who was born and reared in Scott county, and who died there June 1, 1836. For his second wife he wedded, August 18, 1838, Frances Herndon, likewise a native of Scott county. That same year, 1838, he and his family removed to Missouri. They spent one year in Clay county, then came to Jackson county and settled on section 32 of Brooking township, and here for nearly twenty years he lived a life of usefulness. There were many roving bands of Indians then in Jackson county, who often came to trade with the few white settlers. Mr. Brooking purchased his farm from James Kimsey, the first white man to locate in this community. Previous to the advent of churches here the Brooking residence was on frequent occasions used as a place of worship for the people for miles around, many a Baptist minister sharing its genial hospitality and holding services here. Judge Brooking had joined the church and been baptized in Kentucky as early as 1828. He was a man of deep piety, charity and kindness, was temperate in all things, public-spirited and enterprising, and was recognized as a leader among the people of this pioneer settlement. An old-line Whig and an enthusiastic politician, he represented Jackson and Cass counties in the state legislature of Missouri about 1850, and prior to that time served as county judge. He died November 30, 1857. His second wife had no issue. The children of his first marriage numbered eight, and of that number five grew to maturity. Their names are as follows: John, Mary, Wallace, Americus,

Robert, Julia, Henry C., and Serena M. All have passed away except the two youngest. Serena M. is the wife of Logan Pendleton, of this township, and has ten children. Mary, the deceased wife of John Campbell, left eight children.

Henry C. Brooking was born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 24, 1832, and at the time of their removal to Missouri he was six years old. In Jackson county he was reared amid frontier scenes, his education being received in the common schools of that period and at Highland Academy. In this county he remained until 1849. That year he was a victim of the gold "fever," which originated in California and spread even to the most remote parts of the civilized world. The only cure for that disease was a trip to the Pacific coast. This journey he undertook and accomplished after long and tedious travel and many discouragements, including an encounter with the Cheyenne Indians, numbering about 800 warriors, who held them at bay for about twenty-four hours. Mr. Brooking and his party lost their oxen and all their goods by reason of the early snows in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and when he did finally reach his destination, the Lassen ranch, November 18, 1849, he was on foot and with no worldly goods save his rifle and his blanket. He commenced his mining experience on Feather river, and for five years he toiled in the mines, with the usual luck of the miner, and at the end of that time started homeward. June, 1854, found him back at the old home place in Jackson county, and here he followed farming until the outbreak of the civil war.

Loyal to his home, his friends and his native land, it was but natural, when the north and the south became involved in war, that he should ally himself with the

Confederacy. In 1861 he joined Captain Thurston's company, Colonel Rosser's regiment. Later he was under Colonel Martin's command. A detailed account of his army life and many exploits would fill a volume. Suffice it to say in this connection that he was true to his colors, remained on active duty until the conflict was over, and for gallant service was promoted to the rank of captain. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Rock creek and Lexington. The first winter he spent in Springfield, Missouri. On being mustered out of the state guards he went to Texas; a few weeks later he returned and became first lieutenant under Captain L. M. Lewis, of company A, sixteenth Missouri infantry. He was in the engagement at Lone Jack, Missouri. His report of that battle was the only one ever made, and it was lost. He recalls that there were 105 federals killed, thirty-three Confederates killed, and eighty-six Confederates left wounded on the field. Other engagements in which he took part were the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Prairie Grove and Helena, his service closing with disbandment of the troops at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. At the battle of Prairie Grove he was wounded in the right leg by a minie ball and fell into federal hands.

About a year after the close of the war Captain Brooking returned to his former home in Missouri. Here, June 30, 1868, he was married to Miss Elvira F. Laws, who was born in Westport township, this county, August 19, 1843, daughter of Alfred and Permelia (Epperson) Laws, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Laws came to Missouri when young and it was in Jackson county that they met and married. They settled on section 23, Westport town-

ship, where they resided until death. He died in 1863, and she in 1889. In their family were five children, namely: Eliza A. Allen, Mrs. Brooking, Wallace, Emily Holmes, and Horace. The last named is deceased. Mrs. Laws was a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Brooking's district-school education was supplemented by a course in the Independence schools, and previous to her marriage she was for several years engaged in teaching in her home district. Ever since their marriage they have resided at their present home, with the exception, however, of seven years when they were traveling for the benefit of Mrs. Brooking's health. They have no children.

Mr. Brooking's farm comprises 360 acres of choice land, well cultivated and improved, and his home is a model of comfort and convenience, being regarded as one of the most attractive and delightful rural places in the vicinity.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brooking continue in the faith in which they were reared, that of the Baptist church, he being a deacon and moderator in the church and both being teachers in the Sunday-school. Politically, his support has always been given to the democratic party, but he has never held office.

Thus briefly is narrated the life history of a worthy son of an honored father.

DR. B. C. HYDE, police physician and surgeon, Kansas City, Missouri, is a young man who has but recently entered upon his professional career, and one whose prospects for a bright future are indeed flattering, as he is well equipped both by natural ability and education for the profession of his choice.

Dr. Hyde is a native of this state. He was born in Cooper county, May 6, 1872, and is a son of George W. Hyde, D. D., and Anna Hyde, *nee* Clark, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri, both belonging to families who have figured prominently in the history of this country. The Hydes have been for many years represented in the various professions,—lawyers, ministers and doctors. Dr. George W. Hyde accompanied his father at an early day from the old Dominion to Missouri and settled in Chariton county. He was ordained as a Baptist minister when a young man, later had conferred upon him the degree of D. D. and has spent many years in the work of the ministry, his labors being attended with great success. He is now a resident of St. Louis. During the late war he served as chaplain in Lee's army. His brother William was a colonel in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Wilson creek.

The subject of our sketch is the only son in a family of four children. He was reared in Booneville and Lexington, Missouri, where he received his early education in the public schools. Then he took a course in military training at Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, graduating there in 1889. Next he attended William Jewell College, at Liberty, where he graduated with the class of 1892, and immediately thereafter took up the study of medicine. In the spring of 1895 he graduated at the University Medical College, of Kansas City, and it was in May after his graduation that he was appointed by the police commissioners to his present position, that of police physician and surgeon, for a term of three years. Dr. Hyde is a member of the Twin City Medical Society.



Wm. Smith

Later biographers will have other pages to add to the Doctor's history, for he will, without doubt, make his mark in the world.

WILLIAM J. SMITH was for many years prominently connected with the commercial interests of Kansas City, belonging to that class of enterprising, progressive men to whom the upbuilding of a community may always be attributed. The part he has taken in the development of this city has largely promoted its material prosperity and other interests.

The origin of the patronymic he bears is a matter of interest and of history. He can trace his ancestry directly back to Lammer Arianson, who was a blacksmith at a place now called Blauveltville, in New York, and hung up his sign, which read, "Arian-son Smith," and his family ultimately came to be called Smith instead of their own name. This Lammer Arianson was one of the first sixteen settlers, farmers from Holland, who purchased from the Tappan Indians a tract of land in New York, bounded on the north by Greenbush swamp, on the east by the Nyack mountains, on the south by the Dues Kill or Cross creek (near the present Randall Station on the West Shore Railroad), then supposed to be the north line of the province of New Jersey, and on the west by the Hackensack creek. This tract of land was about eight miles in length and from two to five miles in width. The purchase was confirmed during the governorship of Thomas Dougan, of the province of New York, by an instrument in writing under his hand, sealed with the seal of the province in the reign of James II, King of England, on the 24th of March, 1686.

Lammer Smith had three sons. The eldest, Garrett, was settled by his father south of the swamp; the second, Abraham, remained on the old homestead; and the third, Cornelius, built on what was then called the Ridge, just west of the present Erie Railroad. The eldest was the great-grandfather of the late Cornelius T. Smith, father of Mrs. John L. Salisbury, and also of Gerrit Smith, the celebrated abolitionist and philanthropist.

On the maternal side also has our subject descended from an old and honored family. His grandfather, James Wood, by an invention revolutionized one of the important industries of this country, brick-making. He was the first man to establish successfully a brick manufactory at Haverstraw, New York, which made his town one of the most flourishing on the banks of the Hudson. He was a native of Colchester, England, and came to this country in 1801. He was the first man to mix coal with the clay in the manufacture of bricks, which made them burn better. From the time of the Egyptian taskmasters down to the early part of the present century there had been no improvement in the process of brickmaking. During all that long period the clay had been trodden by human feet and molded by human hands without the aid of machinery. The man who gives to the world a practical and useful invention may well be termed a benefactor of his race.

The parents of our subject were James P. and Frances W. (Wood) Smith, both natives of New York. They had a family of five children, a son and four daughters, but the latter are now all deceased. The father was a farmer and died in the Empire state, in 1841, at the age of thirty-eight years. His father was Cornelius Smith,

who was born in New York of Holland ancestry and carried on farming to a ripe old age. His family numbered three children. Mrs. Smith, the mother of our subject, came to Kansas City in 1868, and died here in 1893, at the age of eighty-three years. The parents were both members of the Presbyterian church.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was reared on his father's farm, and acquired the greater part of his education in the Irving Institute, of Tarrytown, New York, which was named in honor of Washington Irving, and was situated in the beautiful region made famous by him in his legend of Sleepy Hollow. At the age of fifteen he left home and went to New York city, where he engaged in clerking in a dry-goods store. He then determined to try his fortune in the west and emigrated to Illinois, locating on a farm at Lawn Ridge, in Marshall county, not far from the city of Peoria. There he remained for about eight years, when, in 1866, he came to Kansas City and embarked in business as a dealer in agricultural implements, carrying on operations along that line for twenty-two years, in connection with George J. Keating. They were progressive merchants, studying closely the signs of the times, and, realizing the tendency toward combined effort and concentrated energy in the world of trade, after several years they organized a stock company known as the Smith & Keating Implement Company. This business was successfully and profitably carried on until 1887, when it was sold. A short time previous, Mr. Smith became interested in and was one of the organizers of the Kansas City Cable Railroad Company, of which he served as president until 1894, when he sold out, and is now living retired.

On the 27th of November, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Elizabeth D. Bussell, a daughter of George and Bethesda (Bryant) Bussell. Eight children have been born to them, namely: William F., Serena, Frances W., Elizabeth, Edward B., Alice E., Mabel and Marion. Their home is pleasantly located at No. 914 Locust street. In politics, Mr. Smith is a stalwart Republican, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the city and the promotion of its best interests. He started out in life for himself at an early age, and, wisely foreseeing that the west was an advantageous field of labor for young men, he left his old home and in Missouri has gained a handsome property and the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RUFUS MONTGALL.—In all of Kansas City's history, from the founding of the town up to the present time, there has never resided within its borders a more honored or honorable man than he whose name introduces this review. When his life labors were ended there passed away one whose noble career furnished to his friends an example of the highest type of faithful citizenship, unquestioned integrity and devotion to principle, and his influence will remain for good as long as those who knew him are left to tell the story of his life.

Mr. Montgall was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, born in 1817. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and he spent much of his childhood and youth in assisting in the cultivation and development of his father's farm. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy

Bryan, a most estimable lady, whose force of character and kindness made her not only a faithful helpmeet to her husband but also a friend in whom all rejoiced. In 1840 the young couple started westward, the journey being made with a team of horses and wagon, and their objective point was Kansas City, Missouri. The journey was long and tedious, and on reaching Louisiana, Missouri, on the bank of the Mississippi, Mr. Montgall was stricken with rheumatism and forced to remain at that place for several weeks. His brother-in-law, William O. Shouse, who had come to Jackson county some years previous, hearing of Mr. Montgall's trouble, went to Louisiana and helped to bring him here.

In the southern part of Kaw township our subject made a location. Wild and primitive indeed was the region round, and the present site of Kansas City was covered with a dense forest in which the Indians often hunted deer and other game. With characteristic energy, Mr. Montgall began the development of a home. He cleared much of his land, transforming it into rich and fertile fields and meeting bravely and unflinchingly the many hardships and trials incident to frontier life. He continued his residence on Brush creek farm until 1857, when he removed to the old homestead on the corner of Nineteenth street and Agnes avenue. There he resided until 1882, when he took up his residence in his elegant city home at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. Judicious investments in real estate and the rise in land values owing to the rapid increase of population brought to Mr. Montgall a handsome competence, making him a wealthy man. He was pre-eminently a business man, energetic, enterprising, persevering. Above all he was strictly honor-

able in everything, and naught has ever been said against his sterling integrity. He was just to the value of a cent and thereby won the highest respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. It is said that he possessed the sturdy uprightness and undeviating honesty of the Puritan, with none of the latter's bigotry. He hated all meanness, spurned the tricks of much of the business of the present day, and had a contempt for sham and pretence that he never feared to express.

For forty years Mr. Montgall took a prominent part in the public affairs of Kansas City, yet had no ambition in the line of office-seeking, and in fact steadily refused to accept office, although often solicited to do so. During the war and at the time of the border troubles he was placed at the head of a militia company, and did gallant work in the protection of the homes of this vicinity. His early political support was given the whig party, but on its dissolution he became a stalwart democrat, and was one of the trusted counselors in the ranks of the democracy.

His private life was as pure as his public life was blameless. He was strictly temperate, never addicted to the use of either intoxicants or tobacco. Though plain spoken and fearless in his condemnation of wrong, he yet possessed a kindly and sympathetic nature that was manifest to the poor and needy in substantial deeds of charity, and in his family by an earnest and untiring desire to promote their happiness and prosperity. His friends always found him true, and no man in all Kansas City had more friends than Rufus Montgall. The relation between himself and his wife was an ideal one. A noble Christian woman, Mrs. Montgall passed away about a

year previous to the death of her husband, and he then said he felt that he had nothing more to live for, for though his son and daughter survived, they had married and gone to homes of their own, and no place could again be home to him without the loved companion with whom he had traveled life's journey for more than forty-five years. He spent the last year of his life in the home of his son, where he received all the loving care and attention possible, and he found happiness in his contributions to churches and charitable institutions, and many an unfortunate one has reason to bless him for timely aid in their hour of need. He was always unostentatious, however, in his gifts, which were frequently known only to the recipient and himself. He passed away November 14, 1888, and the entire community felt that it had suffered a severe loss. He was a pioneer to whom the county owed much of its development and progress, and his name is inseparably connected with its history. The world is better for his having lived, for the life of every upright man is a benediction to the community with which he was connected.

DR. J. L. ROBINSON is a native of Kansas, born near Oskaloosa, August 12, 1861, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Bradley) Robinson, natives of Indiana and Missouri respectively. Six children comprised their family, four of whom are now living, John Lincoln, Rettie, Georgie and Archie.

The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and moved west with his parents in 1846, settling in Henry county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and married. During the war he was enrolled

in the state home guard. His death occurred February 15, 1895. Mrs. Robinson still survives and resides at Calhoun, Missouri. She is a zealous member of the Christian church, with which she has been connected for many years. Mr. Robinson also was connected with that church, of which he was for many years an elder. The paternal grandfather of our subject was J. W. Robinson, a native of Virginia and a miller by occupation, who erected the first steam mill built in Henry county, Missouri. He now resides in Nebraska, at an advanced age. His life has been one of great usefulness. For many years he officiated as a preacher of the Methodist church, and in the early settlement of Henry county, Missouri, he also practiced medicine. He is the author of several religious works of interest; was an extensive traveler, visiting England upon one occasion. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Robinson was R. D. Bradley, a native of Kentucky of Scotch descent, and a farmer by occupation, who removed to Howard county, Missouri, where he lived till his death, in 1887, at a ripe old age. He had eleven children, a number of whom are yet living.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in Henry county on a farm and in the common schools and at the Warrensburg State Normal he received his education. Subsequently he took up teaching for several terms, when he decided upon medicine as a choice of professions. Accordingly, in 1881, he matriculated at the University Medical College, of Kansas City, at which he graduated in 1885. Immediately thereafter he accepted a call from the management of the railroad hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, where for one year he was in charge



C. G. McDonald.

as house surgeon. Returning to Kansas City he was prevailed upon to accept a similar position in the Wabash Railroad hospital in this city, which after filling for six months he relinquished and went to the same company's hospital at Peru, Indiana, where he remained eighteen months. He then went to New York city, where for a time he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Polyclinic.

In 1888 he returned to Kansas City and entered into a partnership for the practice of medicine with Dr. J. W. Jackson, which continued for two years. Since 1890 Dr. Robinson has practiced alone. His practice is general in character and he has the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and is assistant surgeon at the Outdoor Clinic of University Medical College. Fraternally, he is a member of A. O. U. W.

On the 16th of April, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie, daughter of William and Mary Sote.

Politically Dr. Robinson is in sympathy with the principles of the republican party.

ALVIN D. McDONALD, M. D., is the senior member of the firm of C. D. McDonald & Sons, well-known practitioners of Kansas City, who are located at a pleasant office in the Rialto building. The Keystone state he claims as the place of his birth, which occurred in York county, on the 23d of January, 1835.

His parents were John and Catherine (Wynant) McDonald, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They had nine sons and two daughters, but

only five of the children are now living, namely: James M., of York, Pennsylvania; Thomas B., who is also living in the same place; David A. and Calvin D., of Kansas City; and George W., of Palo Alto county, Iowa. The father was a shoemaker in his early days, but subsequently became a farmer. He died in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1880, when about ninety years of age. His wife passed away some two years previous, at the age of eighty-six years. They had traveled life's journey together as man and wife for sixty-seven years, and their many excellencies of character won them high regard. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which the former served as elder. The paternal grandfather of our subject, James McDonald, was a native of Ireland, and the founder of the family in America. His death occurred in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, John Winant, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was of Holland lineage. He died at about the age of eighty years.

Dr. McDonald, of this review, was reared on the old home farm in the county of his birth, and acquired his literary education in the York Academy. Tiring of the routine of farm life and desiring to enter a professional field, he began the study of medicine about 1859, and met the expenses of his course with money he had saved from several years of teaching. He had also engaged in selling monuments, and in clerking in a country store. His first course of medical lectures was in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and subsequently he entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated, and later began practice in Mount Blanchard, that state, where he remained for five years.

In 1868 he came to Carrollton, Missouri, where he engaged in practice until the winter of 1870, since which time he has been connected with the medical profession of Kansas City.

On the 8th of November, 1859, Dr. McDonald married Miss Mary Shields, a daughter of Joseph L. and Meletha (Clayton) Shields. They have three sons and a daughter, namely: Park L., who married Mattie Forris, and is engaged in practice with his father; Chett, who is also a member of the firm; Letha, who is keeping house for the Doctor; and Jay, who died at the age of five years. The mother's death occurred April 26, 1895, at the age of fifty-three years.

During the civil war, Dr. McDonald became sergeant of company F, twenty-first Ohio infantry, but served only a short time. He is a member of both the county and state medical societies, also the Kansas City Medical Club, and, socially, he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is an ultra republican. He served as county coroner from 1884 until 1886. He is a progressive physician, who has always been a student, and has kept abreast with the advancement made in the profession.

RODERICK MAY is the proprietor of the only cooperage works in Independence, Missouri, and is a gentleman of sterling worth both as a business man and a citizen. He learned his trade in Stornoway, a fishing port in the northern part of Scotland, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and this trade he has followed all his life.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 15, 1850, and was reared in Stornoway. In 1870 he returned to Glasgow, where he made his home until March 15, 1873, when he embarked for America, believing that the opportunities for advancement were better on this side the Atlantic than in the crowded countries of Europe; and his hopes and aspirations in this direction have been realized. He came to this country without money. His first location in America was at London, Canada, where he resided until 1879. That year he came into the "states" and took up his abode at Wyandotte, Kansas, where he was employed in work at his trade until 1884, the time of his coming to Independence, and since then, as already stated, he has been at the head of the only cooperage works in this city and has been doing a thriving business. His present establishment had its inception in 1884, since which time he has been sole proprietor, carrying on an extensive business. In addition to his cooperage works in Independence, he has shops at Lee's Summit, Sedalia, and Golden City, all in Missouri, and has in his employ no less than twenty men.

Mr. May takes a commendable interest in the affairs of the town, and especially with church work is he prominently identified. He is a member of the church of the Latter Day Saints, is financial agent for the general church for the Independence district, of which district he is president. To this work he contributes freely of both his time and means.

While in London, Canada, September 27, 1877, Mr. May was married to Miss Sarah J. Lively, daughter of Joseph Lively, of Chatham, Ontario. They have had six children, of whom four sons and one daugh-

ter are living, namely: Nephi, John Charles, Alvin R., Elizabeth Pearl and William Henry. Their eldest, Barbara J., died in Wyandotte, Kansas, when ten months of age.

LOUIS E. WYNE, an attorney at law and a member of the upper house of the city council of Kansas City, Missouri, has for over fifteen years been identified with this place. A brief sketch of his life is as follows:

Louis E. Wyne was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, January 17, 1856, son of Joseph E. and Clarinda (Hayes) Wyne, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wyne left their native state at an early day and made settlement in Illinois, and in McDonough county he was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served one term as clerk of the circuit court of McDonough county, and his whole life there has been one of prominence and great usefulness. At this writing he is retired. Louis E. is one of the eight children composing their family. He was reared and educated in his native town, completing his high-school studies before he was eighteen, and at that early age he began the study of law. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, having passed a creditable examination before the supreme court of Illinois; but it was not until 1879 that he entered upon the practice of his profession.

In December of the latter year he came to Kansas City, and immediately after his location here began the practice of law. For several years he was in partnership with Colonel L. H. Waters, but for some time past has conducted his practice alone, having established a large and remunerative busi-

ness. From the time he took up his residence in this city he has taken a deep interest in its affairs, and has served efficiently on its city board. He was a member of the board of freeholders, and drew the charter in the spring of 1889. This charter provides for two houses of the city council. That same spring Mr. Wyne was elected a member of the new upper house, and served as such one term. In the spring of 1894 he was again elected to the same position, in which he is now ably serving. His political affiliations are with the republican party. He is yet unmarried.

ROBERT LEE POMEROY is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City as a representative of the regular profession. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, February 14, 1859, and is a son of Daniel and Jane Ann (Aylesworth) Pomeroy, also natives of Ontario. Their family numbered five children: William M.; Alida, wife of George W. Rogers; John R., who is at present practicing medicine in St. Louis, Missouri; Robert Lee, of this sketch; and Mary Maude, wife of George Edward Lee. The father is an Episcopal minister of Ontario, and is now in charge of a church of that denomination in Highgate, Canada.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Pomeroy, was also born in Ontario, and carried on business as a lumber merchant. He served as a British soldier in the war of 1812, and his death occurred at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. His family numbered seven sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Job Aylesworth, also a native of Canada and a farmer by occupation. His

death occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. Pomeroy was reared in Addington county, and attended Newburg Academy, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. He afterward entered Albert College, at Belleville, subsequently pursued his studies in Manitoba for two years, and later attended the Upper Canada College, at Toronto, where in two years he completed the course that entitled him to the degree of B. A. Returning to his father's farm he engaged in its cultivation for two years, after which he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, and was graduated at that institution March 21, 1887. Immediately afterward Dr. Pomeroy removed to Illinois, locating in Cullom, where he remained from November, 1887, until June, 1889. In 1890 he came to Kansas City, where he has since engaged in general practice. He has built up a good business and is a member of the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Society. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, the I. O. K. of P. and La Société Française.

ALPHONSO L. HUNT, M. D.—It is a common experience of the historical investigator to find that the most prominent and successful business men, in many instances, have been reared on farms. The cities are full of country-bred boys, who, with enterprising and adventurous spirits and restless intellects and praiseworthy ambitions, have entered commercial or professional life and won both wealth and fame. To this class belongs Dr. Hunt.

His birth occurred in Lawrence, Kansas, on the 7th of October, 1857, and his

parents are Felix G. and Rebecca (Cartwright) Hunt. The grandfather, Thomas T. Hunt, was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, but spent his last days in Henry county, Indiana, where he died at about the age of sixty years. He learned the tinner's trade, but carried on agricultural pursuits throughout the greater part of his business career. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor, John Cartwright, lived near Richmond, Indiana, where he also followed farming. His death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-five years.

The father of our subject was a native of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, and for some years engaged in the practice of medicine in Emporia, Kansas. In early years, however, he followed the tanning business. His childhood was passed in the state of his nativity, but, being of the Quaker faith and opposed to slavery, he was driven from that state. He was one of the first hundred of free-state men to settle in Leavenworth, Kansas, taking up his residence there in 1856. At the breaking out of the civil war he was serving as United States district-assessor for the counties of Morris, Chase, Lyon, Greenwood and Woodson, Kansas. He is now living retired at Patrick, Arkansas. While in Indiana he married Rebecca Cartwright, a native of Henry county, that state. Her death occurred in Patrick, Arkansas, in 1894, when about sixty-four years of age. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and a daughter, namely: Alphonso L., Oliver W., Theodore Parker, Lawrence W., Maude, Jay Guy and Claude C.

We now turn our attention to one of Kansas City's best known and most capable physicians. He was reared on the old home farm, attended school until fourteen years

of age, and continued under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He then started out in life for himself, learning the barber's trade, which he followed for a short time, but the practice of medicine seemed to him a broader field of labor and of usefulness and he began its study in the University Medical College of Kansas City, at which institution he was graduated with the class of March, 1885.

Dr. Hunt entered upon practice in Armourdale, where he continued for two years, when he went to Pueblo, Colorado, also spending two years there. On the expiration of that period he returned to Kansas City, where he has since successfully engaged in general practice. He makes a specialty, however, of diseases of the eye and in his treatment has been very successful. His skill and ability have been demonstrated by the excellent results which follow his efforts, and thus he has obtained a good business, although his professional career covers a period of only ten years. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society.

On the 23d of November, 1885, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Stokes, daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth Stokes. Three children have been born to this union; Kenneth L., who died at the age of three years; Edith and Emory. Their home is located at No. 2901 Main street and is noted for its hospitality. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Royal Arcanum, and is one of the active and prominent members of the Labor Exchange, a benevolent institution organized under the laws of Missouri. He is a man of broad mind and kindly heart, very charitable, and his benevolence is entirely free from ostentation.

CHARLES E. WILSON, of Kansas City, a physician of the regular profession, was born in Butler county, Iowa, November 25, 1863, and is a son of Robert H. and Mary (Chamberlin) Wilson. His father was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, April 19, 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. In his native state he was married, and in 1865 removed to La Fayette county, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1881, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. He left six children, of whom the following are now living: Thomas C., a coal dealer of Mayview, La Fayette county, Missouri; Homer C., a banker at Waco, Texas; William B., a lawyer of Lexington, Missouri; and the Doctor.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Wilson, who was born in Kent county, Maryland, in 1762, and afterward removed to Ohio county, Virginia. He served as orderly sergeant under General Greene in the Revolutionary war, having enlisted at the age of seventeen. The maternal grandfather was John Chamberlin, a native of the Old Dominion who removed to the Buckeye state, where he carried on farming and freighting.

The Doctor came to La Fayette county, Missouri, when about two years of age, and when a young man of seventeen accompanied his father to Texas, where he spent about a year, returning then to Lexington, Missouri, where he completed his education by a course in Wentworth Academy. After leaving school he served for four years as a clerk in a drug store, and in 1887 he came to Kansas City, taking up the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. George Halley, with whom he is now associated. He attended lectures at the Kansas City Medical College, and was graduated in 1889.

Shortly after completing his course he was appointed local surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Kansas City, Kansas. In 1890 he was appointed assistant surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the Kansas City Cable Company, with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1892 he resigned these positions and entered into partnership with Dr. George Halley, an eminent surgeon. The firm of which he is a member makes a specialty of surgery, and its reputation is unsurpassed by any business connection in western Missouri.

In 1893 Dr. Wilson was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College of Kansas City, and professor of anatomy in the Western Medical College, of Kansas City. He is a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, and the Association of American Railway Surgeons.

JAMES CRAWFORD HENNESSY, who occupies the responsible position of superintendent of the terminals of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and makes his home in Kansas City, is numbered among the prominent and influential business men of western Missouri. He is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, a man of his word, strict in his adherence to those principles of honor and fair dealing that have secured to him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has to do.

Mr. Hennessy was born in Painesville,

Lake county, Ohio, September 7, 1853, and is a son of James D. and Catherine (Crawford) Hennessy. His father was a furniture dealer in Painesville, who by his business acquired a comfortable fortune. He died in that city, in 1874, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife survived him but four years. Of the family there now remain William, a merchant of Painesville; Charles, who is in the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Nebraska; and James C., of this review.

Our subject was reared and educated in the city of his birth, and early manifested a taste for railroad work. This led him, at the age of sixteen years, to take up the study of telegraphy in the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in Painesville, and from that time forward he has continued his connection with railroad interests, steadily working his way upward step by step. In 1871 he came to Kansas City, where he entered the service of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and finally was offered and accepted a position with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as night operator. His natural capabilities soon manifested themselves, and, added to his fidelity to duty, secured his rapid advancement through the various successive positions to that of superintendent of terminals of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in which important capacity we now find him. He has also made a close study of the business, mastering it in every detail, and is thoroughly competent to act as manager, knowing fully the duties of every department and the ability required to perform these. That he has the unqualified confidence of the railroad officials is shown by his long continued service.

In 1891, in connection with F. W. Sears

and other business men of Kansas City, Mr. Hennessy organized the National Reserve Association, a fraternal insurance company, of which he was chosen supreme secretary and treasurer. In that position he still serves, and although the duties of his railroad management necessarily demand much of his attention he still finds time to carefully look after his interests in the line of insurance. He possesses superior executive ability, sound judgment and diligence, and to these qualities owes his success.

In 1879 Mr. Hennessy was united in marriage with Miss Dixie Mears, daughter of David Mears, of Dixon, Missouri. Their family consists of two bright little daughters: Nellie, aged thirteen; and Mamie, aged ten years. They have a pleasant home at No. 1510 East Tenth street, which is the abode of hospitality and a favorite resort with their many friends. The family are regular attendants of the Lydia Avenue Methodist church, and Mr. Hennessy is a member of the Masonic order.

A B. HARDIN, M. D., a gentleman of much promise in his profession, being one who has had favorable opportunities for receiving a thorough classical and professional education, has availed himself of them to the utmost. The honors that have come to him are indeed well deserved, and the success he has achieved as a medical practitioner is the evidence of his proficiency.

Dr. Hardin is a native of La Fayette county, Missouri, born August 30, 1857. His parents, Daniel S. and Sallie (Buckner) Hardin, were natives of Kentucky. His father was a farmer by occupation, who now

carries on agricultural pursuits in Jackson county, Missouri. The family numbered five children, of whom four are living, namely: Joel H., Dr. C. B., Louise and Lena.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and began his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. He afterward pursued a course in Woodland College, at Independence, Missouri, and subsequently matriculated in the Christian University, at Canton, Missouri, where he pursued the regular course. After leaving college he taught a term of school in Salem county, Missouri, and then took up the study of medicine, attended lectures in Kansas City, while in 1881 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this place. He began practice with his first preceptor, Dr. John Bryant, of Independence, but after three months located at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1882, when he went to New York city and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was graduated there in the spring of 1883, and immediately thereafter located at Independence, where he practiced his profession until January, 1888. He has since resided in Kansas City. He was examiner for several insurance companies while practicing in Independence, being thus connected with the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Guardians, the National Union and the Provident Life Insurance. He is a member of Trinity lodge, No. 229, K. of P., and of the Woodmen of the World. In 1889 he was a candidate for the office of city physician, and was defeated by only one vote.

On the 19th of June, 1884, Dr. Hardin was joined in wedlock with Miss Lunette

Mosby, of Liberty, Missouri. They have two children,—Celeste and Samuel B. They are members of the Christian church, and in politics the Doctor is a democrat. He has not availed himself of the opportunities of taking public position, on account of his large practice. He is prepossessing in manner, retiring in disposition, and a more genial, courteous gentleman is seldom found.

JOHAN DANIEL PEERSON is a progressive, enterprising merchant, dealing in general hardware and agricultural implements in Oak Grove. He is also engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

He was born in Sniabar township, Jackson county, November 17, 1847, and is a son of James P. and Delilah F. (Meadows) Peerson. The father was a native of Tennessee and was brought to Missouri by his father, Daniel Peerson, who settled on a farm three and a half miles north of Oak Grove, and is numbered among the pioneer settlers of the county. The maternal grandfather, John Meadows, was also one of the early farmers and made his home five miles southeast of Oak Grove, in La Fayette county. The parents of our subject were therefore married here and located upon a farm which became the birthplace of our subject, making their home there until called to the final rest. The father, however, died in Ray county, whither he went in 1863 on account of the trouble occasioned by the war, and passed away a year later, at the age of forty-three. In the family were eight children. Our subject is the eldest and was at that time only sixteen

years of age, and the youngest child was born after the father's death. The mother returned to the farm in Jackson county in the fall of 1865 to find that the land had been sold for taxes and that all the improvements thereon had been destroyed.

Mr. Peerson, of this review, and his younger brothers, worked by the month as farm hands, also engaged in raising stock, and by their industry and frugality were soon able to redeem their old farm. John also worked at the carpenter's trade for about ten years in connection with the labors which he bestowed upon the farm. The mother managed to keep her family together and saw her children grown and settled in life. At her husband's death she was left almost destitute. His long sickness had exhausted the funds of the family and the widow was left dependent upon the labor of the eldest children. They engaged in raising flax and cotton, and the mother spun and wove the clothes used by the family. The son John made some excellent improvements upon the old double hand cotton gin so it could be turned with one hand, and thus facilitated the work. Everything needed for the table was raised upon the farm, and thus the family managed to get along, though they had many hardships to endure and difficulties to surmount. Mrs. Peerson, however, was a lady of excellent business ability, who capably managed her affairs, and in later years the income from the farm placed her in easy circumstances. The farm has since been sold. Her last days were spent in Oak Grove, and her death occurred in 1890.

The early life of our subject seemed a hard one when viewed from the standpoint of comfortable circumstances, but the very difficulties which he experienced developed in him a strong and self-reliant character



Edw. Wilson

and a resolute spirit which have since been important factors in his success.

On the 11th of April, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Peerson and Miss Annie R. Bates, aged eighteen years, eight months and twenty-eight days, a daughter of Theodore Bates, of La Fayette county, and a native of Warren county. They began their domestic life upon the farm which he had previously purchased, comprising an unimproved tract of forty-seven acres, on which not a furrow had been turned or any kind of improvement made. It was mostly covered with timber, but this he cleared away, and during the ten years he spent there he placed a considerable portion of it under a high state of cultivation. He afterward purchased another farm near Oak Grove, whereon he has since resided. This contains eighty acres, which are now cultivated by his children, while he gives his attention to his mercantile interests. He established his present business January 1, 1887, and for two years was in partnership with his brother George, but since that time has been alone. He now carries a large and complete stock of hardware and agricultural implements, together with paints, oils and tin roofing. He is a natural mechanic, does all his own work, and now enjoys an extensive and lucrative trade. His home is one of the valuable farming properties in this section of the county, where he has made extensive improvements and erected substantial and commodious buildings. There is also a beautiful evergreen forest upon the place which he has raised from small trees that he himself planted. He usually feeds a car-load of cattle each year, and his farming interests are also a profitable source of income to him.

In 1893 Mr. Peerson was called upon to

mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 17th of April. The members of the family are as follows: Annie L., Mattie V., James Theodore, Lulu F., Charles L., Ethel B. and Ernest D. The children are all at home upon the farm with the exception of the eldest son, who married Lorena Kabrick, and is in the hardware business. Mr. Peerson was again married April 14, 1895, his second union being with Miss Minnie McGee, of Lawrence, Kansas, daughter of Thomas McGee, who formerly lived in Jackson county.

Our subject is a stalwart democrat in politics and a great admirer of Grover Cleveland. He and his wife and nearly all of his children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Oak Grove. He is a trustee of the church, and for nine years has been the superintendent of the Sunday-school, proving a most efficient and capable officer. He is also active in the work of the Masonic fraternity, in which order he holds his membership in Christian lodge, No. 392, at Oak Grove, Missouri.

EDWIN KENNEDY WILSON, M. D., is numbered among the able members of the medical fraternity in Kansas City. A native of West Virginia, he was born near Darkesville, on the 1st of February, 1854, and is a son of James M. and Annie E. (Robinson) Wilson. The paternal grandfather, Samuel K. Wilson, was born on the 19th of May, 1788, in Virginia, and was the eldest son of William Wilson, who belonged to the famous Wilson family of southern Virginia. In Gerardstown, Virginia, Samuel Wilson carried on merchandising, and there, on the 27th of

May, 1825, was born the father of our subject. He carried on farming as a means of livelihood for a number of years, but afterward engaged in the drug business. He is still living, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Pancake, of Romney, West Virginia. His wife was called to her final rest in 1888, passing away at the age of sixty-four years. Their children were as follows: William A., now in El Paso, Texas, as a representative of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City; Charles M., engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas City; Albert C., a druggist, of Piqua, Ohio; Anna Virginia, wife of Andrew F. Pancake, of Romney, West Virginia; Edwin K., of this review; and one who died in infancy.

The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Alexander Robinson, also a Virginian, living near Hedgesville, that state. He married a Miss Cunningham, whose mother belonged to the prominent Virginia family of Hedges, who were large landowners in the Old Dominion and were leading and influential people.

Dr. Wilson of this review was reared in Hedgesville, West Virginia, and was educated at the North Mountain Institute, graduating in 1873 with the degree of Master of Arts. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, liberal-minded and possessing broad, general information. On completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Samuel D. Marshall, of Philadelphia, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of that city, graduating at that institution in 1877 with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Wilson entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Moorefield, West

Virginia, remaining in that place for six years, and meeting with a good degree of success in his undertakings. He then determined to seek a broader field of usefulness, and in 1884 arrived in Kansas City, where he at once opened an office. In this profession particularly success is won through merit and ability, and the superior skill of Dr. Wilson is indicated by his large and constantly increasing practice. The fraternity as well as the general public recognizes his powers and accords him a high place in the ranks of the profession. As a business man he is thoroughly reliable, and has won the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and also with the National Union, both strong fraternities in Kansas City.

HA. BARBER, M. D., was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 23, 1841, and is a son of Austin J. and Mary E. (Stillman) Barber, natives of New York. On the mother's side he traces his ancestry back to Revolutionary heroes, and members of the family also served in the Indian wars. At a very early day the Stillmans removed from New York to Illinois and sold the first goods ever purchased by the Indians in Fulton county. For a few years they engaged in trading with the Indians, then took up land from the government, on which they lived until called from this life. Isaiah Stillman was a general in the Indian war. Throughout his life the father of our subject was connected with educational work and was principal of various colleges and academies in Illinois.

His ability as an inspector won him a wide reputation. He died at a comparatively early age, and his widow afterward married N. S. Barber, a brother of her first husband.

The Doctor is the only survivor in the family of four children. He was reared in his native state and educated at Knox College in Galesburg, leaving school in his junior year to enlist in the army as a defender of the union cause. In the summer of 1862 he joined company A, seventy-seventh Illinois infantry, and served until the war happily ended with the restoration of the union. He entered the army as a private but served as corporal a part of that time. He enlisted with a company of college boys when but twenty years of age, and for three years carried a musket on southern battle-fields, participating in all the principal engagements of the western army. He was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, or Mansfield, Louisiana, and sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was held in captivity for about eight months, and then paroled. After the close of hostilities he returned home and began preparations for the practice of medicine.

Dr. Barber pursued a course in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1868, and then began practice in Fairbury, Illinois. After a few months he went to Tecumseh, Illinois, remaining three years, after which he returned to Galesburg and practiced for about six years. He next removed to western Kansas, where he continued for two years, and in 1880 came to Kansas City. He has built up an excellent practice, his skill and ability being evidenced by the success that has attended his efforts. Some years ago he studied homeopathy and has since been a practitioner of that school.

For two years he held the chair of the diseases of children in the Homeopathic Medical College of Kansas City, and in 1895 was elected to the chair of obstetrics in the same college, which position he now occupies. He is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, the Missouri Valley Medical Society, and the local Homeopathic Club, and is one of the leading homeopathic physicians of the city. His high reputation is justly deserved, for it would be difficult to find a more careful and painstaking physician, while his studies and his researches have given him standing among the more learned representatives of the calling.

Dr. Barber was married in 1868, the lady of his choice being Miss Clementine Russell, of Peoria county, Illinois, by whom he has five children living, namely: Henry A., Frank S., Arthur R., Oliver S. and Edwin L.

E E. AXLINE is one of the most extensive and best known stock breeders of Western Missouri, making a specialty of the breeding of Poland-China hogs. He has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this section of the country and in addition is a large shipper. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, September 24, 1852, and when only three years of age was brought to Missouri by his parents,—Joseph E. and Amanda J. (Kalb) Axline. They settled a half mile east of where our subject now resides, and within his farm was comprised twenty acres of the old homestead. The father owned one hundred and ninety acres and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in October, 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. He served

as township clerk, and was a member of the school board from its organization until his death. He had been a school-teacher in his early life and was deeply interested in the cause of education, doing all in his power for its advancement. In the Axline family were twelve children, but only two passed the age of twelve years,—our subject and his brother William M., who manages a part of the old farm. Mrs. Axline still resides on the old homestead, which has been her place of abode for forty years. Our subject was reared there and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred on the 17th of December, 1874, the lady of his choice being Miss Florence Woodward. She died May 16, 1886.

Upon his marriage, Mr. Axline began farming on a small scale. He had inherited sixty acres of the old homestead and to this he has added from time to time as his financial resources have increased until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres, all in one body, together with an eighty-acre farm in La Fayette county, three miles distant. His specialty, however, has not been the raising of grain. He has given the greater part of his time and attention to stock dealing. For twenty years he has been extensively engaged in feeding cattle, and now has upon his farm one hundred and twenty-five head. About twelve years ago he began the breeding of Poland-China hogs and now raises more than one hundred a year, his sales extending all over the country. He is a member of the Missouri State Swine Breeders' Association, also of the Standard Poland-China Record Associations. His animals are all registered, and he has some of the finest specimens of the breed in the country. At the head of his drove is Roy U. S. 13,843, and Western

Wilkes, 12,846. He has never been an exhibiter but sells exclusively by catalogue and advertising, and has been very successful in his business. He has one of the best equipped stock farms in this section of the country; has recently built a new feed barn, 40x100 feet and 16 feet high, which will accommodate about one hundred head of cattle. He also has a general barn, 52x72 feet with a basement under the entire structure. He has also bought and shipped stock in company with some of his neighbors, sending out about fifty car-loads annually, for fifteen years, and has engaged to some extent in the breeding of mules, trotting and saddle horses, owning a number of very fine animals.

He is a man of excellent business ability, sagacious and far-sighted, straightforward and honorable in his dealings, enterprising and progressive in his methods, and his prosperity is the merited reward of his own labors.

The children of Mr. Axline's first marriage are Berta L., aged nineteen, and Joseph Ewing, aged sixteen. On the 3d of May, 1888, Mr. Axline was again married, his second union being with Miss Tura A. Palette, daughter of A. C. and Martha B. Palette, pioneers of this community, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. Two children grace this union: Ivy Irene, aged six years, and Ora Orene, a little maiden of three summers.

The parents are prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Pleasant Prairie, of which Mr. Axline has served for many years as steward. He has been district school clerk for ten years, and a member of the board for five years, and in politics is a supporter of democratic principles.



F. B. F. F.

THOMAS B. BUCKNER is the senior member of the firm of Buckner, Bird & Lake, attorneys at law of Kansas City, whose offices are in the New York Life building. This firm enjoys an excellent reputation and receives from the public a liberal patronage, such as is given only to those whose ability and standing at the bar enable them to handle successfully large legal interests.

Mr. Buckner was born in Callaway county, Missouri, September 8, 1854, descending from English and Irish ancestry. The paternal grandfather, Colonel Robert R. Buckner, was a native of Kentucky, and married a Miss Tate, who was of Irish and Scotch descent. He carried on business as a farmer, tobacco-raiser and trader, and later was a commission merchant in St. Louis. A man of considerable prominence, he served as a member of the state legislature of Kentucky at the time when Senator George G. Vest was a page in the house. He was a typical southern gentleman, of generous manner and kindly nature. On the occasion of his coming to Missouri in the early days on an Ohio steamer, his boat collided with another vessel, and he lost eight slaves, six mules, three wagons and \$1,800 in gold. His last days were spent in Missouri, where he died in 1877, at the age of seventy years.

The father of our subject, John T. Buckner, was born in Kentucky, and is now a retired farmer. He came to this state in 1840, locating in Callaway county with his father. He has since been a resident of that locality, and, having acquired a competence through his well managed business interests, is now spending his declining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former labor. He married Ellen M. Bernard, a

native of Virginia, a sister of Judge William R. Bernard, of Westport, and a daughter of Major Thomas Bernard, who was of English lineage, while his wife was of German descent. A farmer by occupation, he owned a large tract of land, and was an aristocratic southern gentleman in the truest sense of that term. From Virginia to Missouri he removed in the '40s and settled in Callaway county, where his death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy years. In religious belief he was a Methodist, and several of his brothers were ministers of that denomination, while his home was the place of entertainment for all of the preachers visiting that part of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buckner, however, are members of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views he is a stalwart democrat. Their family numbered six children: Robert R.; Thomas B.; Mollie, wife of John S. Harrison; John E.; Joseph Frank; and William T., who died at the age of twenty-one.

Thomas B. Buckner was reared in the county of his nativity, on a farm, working thereon in summer and attending the district school in winter. In 1875 he was graduated at Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri. After his graduation he followed surveying and teaching school, studying law at the same time, and subsequently pursued the law course in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1877. When thorough preparation had fitted him for his chosen calling, he established an office in Mexico, Missouri, where he remained for nine years in active practice. During that time he served as city attorney for one year, and was prosecuting attorney of the county for four years.

In 1886, attracted by the marvelous

growth of this city and wishing a larger field of professional life, he came to Kansas City, where he has practiced continuously since. For four years he was attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and attorney for a number of the largest banks in the city, and now has an extensive and distinctively representative clientage. In his professional capacity he has been connected with many important cases, and that his ability and honorable methods are appreciated is shown in the large business that now engrosses his attention.

In January, 1880, Mr. Buckner married Effie Hendricks, a native of Harrison county, Texas, daughter of Colonel Sterling Brown Hendricks. They now have four children,—James Tucker, Sterling Hendricks, Margaret and Thomas B., Jr.

Mr. Buckner is a member of the Central Presbyterian church, at Kansas City, and a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. He was knighted as a Knight Templar, in Kansas City commandery, No. 10, in 1888, with which commandery he still affiliates. In politics he is and always has been a pronounced democrat, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since 1878. He was the youngest member of the state convention of his party which assembled that year, and he has been a prominent speaker on the stump in almost every campaign since that year. His acquaintance in the city and state is very extensive, extending to almost every prominent member of his party. Mr. Buckner never forgets a face, and but few forget him. His striking characteristics are absolute fidelity to friends and clients, and intense zeal in the espousal of any cause he advocates. His character is of that positive sort which never dissimulates. He

never allows any one to treat him with more consideration than is given in return. No one has a greater contempt for the betrayer of a confidence and friendship than he.

As an orator and advocate, whether on the stump or in the forum, he carries his strong personality with him. His earnestness, his honesty, and his facility for putting things in the strongest and most trenchant and forcible manner has won for him the reputation of being a hard fighter and one of the strongest advocates at this bar.

He has an ardent love for family, home and friends. His home life, attended by his accomplished wife and four children, is his principal delight. He lives in a comfortable residence at 426 Prospect avenue, one of the most delightful locations in Kansas City. At this home a generous hospitality is dispensed, where all friends of the family are made welcome.

Mr. Buckner is a direct descendant of the Buckner family of Kentucky, whose fame extends to almost every household in that state. The history of that state would not be complete without mentioning the names of Judge Richard A. Buckner, Judge Benjamin F. Buckner, Alexander Buckner, Aylette H. Buckner, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, and many others high in the roll of honor. From these names she has selected her congressmen, her judges, her senators, her generals and her governors. These men are all relatives of the subject of this sketch, and with his strong personality, his industry, his courage, honesty and absolute fidelity to both right principles and friends, he will keep alive a name untarnished, already rendered illustrious by his distinguished ancestors in the service of their country.

NAPOLEON BOONE is an honored representative of a family of pioneers. His grandparents located in this state when it was under Spanish rule and he traces his ancestry in direct line back to Daniel Boone, who was his great-grandfather. This honored pioneer, who opened the way to civilization in Kentucky, was born October 22, 1734, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his father to North Carolina, the family locating within a short distance of the mouth of Kanawha river. In that colony he was married, on the 14th of August, 1756, to Rebecca Bryan, who was born January 9, 1739. Soon afterward he made a settlement in southwestern Virginia, on the bank of the Holston river. He loved pioneer life with the freedom and experiences of the frontier, and took great pleasure in making his way into unexplored regions. In 1760 he hunted through Tennessee, where he left a record on a beech tree, as follows:

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The following year he formed a party that started for Kentucky, but near the present site of the city of Abingdon the expedition disbanded. In 1764 he penetrated into the interior of the "dark and bloody" ground as far as Rock Castle branch of the Cumberland river. In 1769, in company with Findlay Stewart and others, he again started to explore Kentucky and lived the wild life of a hunter and pioneer in that state from 1769 until 1784. The record of his career there has largely become a matter

of history, as it deals with the development and settlement of the state. He was connected with many stirring events, including a number of encounters with the Indians. Wild animals roamed through the forest and made it dangerous for one to venture out without fire-arms. Daniel Boone was frequently called upon for some prominent service. He was sent to negotiate a treaty with the Indians at Watauga and when the new state of Transylvania seemed on the eve of establishment he was chosen a delegate from one of the districts to the legislature at Boonesboro, where one of his first acts—characteristic of the thoughtfulness and kindness to man—was to offer a bill for the protection of game.

When the effort to establish the new state fell through and Virginia divided Kentucky into the three counties of Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of Fayette county, and was also elected to represent that county at the legislature at Richmond, Virginia. When Boonesboro was organized as a town he was made one of its trustees. In 1774 Lord Dunmore, on organizing his Shawnee campaign, placed Daniel Boone in command of three garrisons,—one at Fort Union—now called Louisburg—and Donnelly's fort and Stewart's fort in Greenbrier county, Kentucky, to protect citizens in the rear of General Lewis' army. He removed his family to Kanawha, and was appointed lieutenant colonel and elected to the legislature at that place. About 1790 he settled in West Virginia, where he made his home until 1795, when he came to Missouri, taking up his residence in the territory that was then under Spanish rule. He died September 26, 1820, and his wife passed away March 18, 1813.

In their family were nine children. This included Daniel Morgan Boone, grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1769, and was reared in Kentucky. He was married March 3, 1800, to Sarah Lewis, who was born January 29, 1786. They settled in St. Charles, Missouri, and subsequently removed to Kansas, where Mr. Boone was engaged in farming among the Kaw Indians for five years. He then returned to this state, locating first in Westport township, and then in Washington township, Jackson county, on section 4, and later removing to section 20. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and held the rank of colonel. His death occurred on the home farm in Washington township, July 13, 1837, and his wife passed away June 19, 1850. They had a family of nine children: John W., Nathan, Daniel, Lindsey and Edward,—all now deceased; Elizabeth Levice, who married Mr. White; and Alonzo, James and Morgan, who also have passed away.

Daniel Boone, father of our subject, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, March 27, 1809, and came with his parents to Jackson county. He was married in January, 1832, to Marie Constance Philibert, a native of Canada and a daughter of Gabriel Philibert, of French descent. Her parents started from Canada to St. Louis, Missouri, and while on the way the wagon in which they were traveling was overturned, falling upon them, and both parents died from the effects of the injury! Their children were as follows: Gabriel, Mary Ann, John, Joseph, Jean Baptiste, Marie Constance and Peter. All are now deceased. Mrs. Boone was born March 13, 1812, and was therefore very young at the time of her parents' deaths. She was taken to St. Louis and was reared by a family

who lived on the river bank at the foot of Washington street. Her brother Gabriel was a gunsmith with the Kaw Indian agency in Kansas, and while visiting him she became the wife of Daniel Boone, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. Thomas Johnson. They took up their residence on section 4, Westport township, Jackson county, where Mr. Boone purchased a tract of land. This he afterward sold to Boone Hayes, and removed to section 20, Washington township, where he made his home for sixty years. His chief occupation was farming, but he was identified with many of the events that go to make up the history of the early development of Jackson county. He was also one of the California argonauts of '49, who crossed the plains to the Pacific slope. Again during the war he visited California and Idaho. His death occurred February 22, 1880, but his widow yet survives. She can relate many interesting incidents of life on the frontier, for she has lived in Jackson county for sixty-three years,—a record that is equaled by few.

To Daniel and Marie C. Boone were born twelve children, eleven of whom reached years of maturity. Elizabeth became the wife of John Stewart, but both are now deceased. Their children were Daniel, Jennie, Josephine and Leander. Delilah is the deceased wife of Samuel Stewart, and her children are Mary Jane, Amelia Belle, Theodore, David, William, May and Elizabeth. Mary Jane became the wife of Leonard Fuqua, and they have one son, John Bell. Alonzo Havington died unmarried. Napoleon is the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical account. Theodore W. is married and lives in Idaho, and has eleven children, namely: Ernest, Rob-

ert, Clara, James, Gertrude, Lou, May, Minnie, Grace, John and Florence. Daniel is married and resides in Washington township, and his family numbers seven children,—Claude, Maud, Daniel, Della, Earl, Leo and Stella. Cassandra is the wife of George Douglas, of Randolph county, Missouri, and they have six children,—Rosella, Nathan, Dollie, Elka, Rolla and Dee. Nathan resides in Washington township and is unmarried. Margaret is now the wife of Lemuel Stevenson, and by a former marriage had one son, Boone Gordon. John is married and lives in Washington township, and his family numbers four children,—Arlie, Velma, Forest and an infant. James Harvey completes the family and resides with his mother. The father of this family was a member of the Methodist church, and a democrat in political views.

We now take up the personal history of Napoleon Boone, a well known and highly respected farmer of Westport township. He was born on the old homestead in Washington township, October 1, 1842, and remained there until seventeen years of age, when he started out in life for himself. In 1859 he went to Colorado, crossing the plains with his father on a freighting expedition. He afterward drove a team from Kansas City to Fort Lyons, also from that point to Fort Union, to Albuquerque and to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He also engaged in freighting to Fort Laramie, and from Fort Atchison went to Fort Lyons, Colorado. As assistant wagon-master for Major Barr & Company, he went to Salt Lake City, thence to Virginia City, Montana, for Al Spottswood. Subsequently he returned to Salt Lake City for Mr. Jennings and had charge of the stockades there during the succeeding winter.

On the 6th of March, 1865, Mr. Boone purchased a horse and proceeded to Virginia City, Montana, where he engaged in mining during the summer. On the 28th of August he started on a return trip to Kansas City, and in the spring he went to Nebraska City, starting out as a teamster. On reaching Julesburg the train was turned over to him as wagon-master. He made three trips from the mountains to Fort Kearney, and during the winter had in charge a herd of cattle on the Bijou river, sixty-five miles east of Denver. The following summer he hauled grain on the stage line, then went to the Black Hills, and hauled railroad ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. In the autumn he returned home and in 1868 engaged in farming.

On the 14th of January, 1869, Mr. Boone married Miss Jennie Douglas, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of William and Emily (Dooley) Douglas, who came to Jackson county in 1850, and removed to the farm on which Mr. Boone is now living in 1851. Mr. Douglas died March 20, 1886, but his widow is now living with her daughter. They had six children: Albin, who is living in Washington township; Harriet Watts, deceased; George, of Randolph county, Missouri; Mrs. Boone; Joseph, of Washington township; and Mrs. Lizzie Lee, of Cockrell, Missouri (named after the senator).

On their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Boone located on section 20, Washington township, and there improved a good farm. In 1891 they removed to their present home, where he has erected a fine residence and made excellent improvements, having now one of the most valuable and desirable places in this locality. They have had eight children, of whom seven are now living, namely: William, who died at the age of eighteen years; Benjamin F.; Flora; John

Wallace; James; Albert D.; Rachel and Adlai Grover.

In his political views Mr. Boone has always been a stalwart democrat, and is unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party. He has served as a delegate to conventions, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He served as school director for several terms, and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is a thoroughly reliable business man, energetic and enterprising, and his possessions have largely been acquired through his own efforts. As a representative of an honored pioneer family he stands prominently before the people to-day, and he has himself been largely connected with frontier life, having traveled all over the west during the days of its early history.

REV. JOHN EMERSON ROBERTS was born in Fredonia, Ohio, September 28, 1853, the fourth child of William S. and Henrietta (Skinner) Roberts. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother a native of New York state. William S. Roberts was a Baptist minister, having been educated at Grangeville, Ohio. Henrietta Skinner was a Presbyterian, but joined the Baptist church after marriage. In 1857 the family moved to Michigan and settled on a farm near Battle Creek, where the children attended the district school.

When seventeen years of age, John E. Roberts left the farm and went to Upper Alton, Illinois, where he remained a student of Shurtleff College for eight years, spending two years in the preparatory course, four in the collegiate, graduating from the

latter in 1876, and two in the theological department, from which he received, in 1878, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in July, 1878, at Carrollton, Illinois, and remained in charge of the Baptist church at that place till February, 1881. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Kansas City, Missouri, continuing in this capacity till the autumn of 1884.

At this time, having found himself unable to reconcile the orthodox doctrine with reason, he resigned the pastorate of this church and withdrew from the Baptist ministry. The following year he organized a liberal congregation in Grand Rapids, Michigan, continuing with them until October, 1887, at which time he became the minister of All Souls church of Kansas City. Their house of worship is located on Tenth street just west of Broadway. The church exists for the purpose of helping to make the world better. It has no creed nor confession of faith, and bars no one on account of doctrinal opinion. It welcomes to its fellowship any who will unite to promote morality and intelligence, and ask no questions about what they believe. It teaches the duty of intellectual hospitality, the sacredness of freedom, and the saving power of intelligence and light. Acting upon the principle that religion is most helpful when most free, it has abandoned the ceremonies and sacraments as useful to neither God nor man. In this church the matter of belief is left to each individual, for whom there is no authority but his own reason. The scriptures recognized as inspired, and read at the regular service, are selections from the world's best literature without regard to sacred canons, so-called, the decrees

of councils, or ecclesiastical traditions. It holds that reason is the highest authority, and justice is the whole duty of man.

J M. SCOTT.—Classed with the respected and representative farmers of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, we find the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. His farm, located on section 34, comprises one hundred acres.

Mr. Scott's parents, Thomas and Mary (Merrin) Scott, were natives of England, the former born in 1799 and the latter in 1792. Their marriage was consummated in Nottingham, England, and that place continued to be their home until 1829, when they emigrated to America and located in Albany, New York. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that vocation in this country. In 1833 they removed to Michigan, first settled in Detroit, and two years later took up their abode in Ann Arbor, which continued their abiding place until 1866. That year they came to Missouri, and in Kansas City the residue of their lives was passed. Both died in Kansas City, in the year 1884. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Mary, who died of cholera in Detroit, at the age of seven years; J. M., the subject of this article; William, who married a Miss Leonard, lives at La Porte, Indiana, and has one child; Theresa was twice married, first to Dr. Henry Dean, and secondly to Dr. S. S. Todd, and died without issue; Delia, wife of D. S. Twichell, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, died and left a husband and two sons; and Mary Elizabeth, who died in childhood. The parents of this family were members of the

Society of Friends, and the father was active in church work.

John Scott, the father of Thomas and grandfather of our subject, was likewise of English birth. His father was a Scotchman. John was one of a family of eleven brothers who scattered to widely different parts of the earth. He died in Michigan in 1865, at the age of eighty-six years.

J. M. Scott was born in Albany, New York, July 29, 1829, and was reared and educated in Michigan, his educational advantages being limited to the common schools. In Michigan he learned the carpenter's trade, under his father's instructions, and worked at that trade until he was crippled in his right arm and left leg. After this he learned the business of photography, to which his attention was given for a period of sixteen years in Ann Arbor. In the spring of 1865 he came to Missouri and settled on his present farm in Jackson county, it being then all wild land. Here he has labored earnestly and persistently and his efforts have been rewarded with success. His farm is now under a high state of cultivation, is nicely improved, and is one of the desirable places of the locality.

Mr. Scott was married in 1853 to Miss Louisa Collier, a native of New York city, born in 1833, daughter of Orin Collier, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have five sons and one daughter, viz.: George A., who married Miss Sallie Robertson and lives at Hickman Mills, this township, is the father of three daughters; Walter L., who married Miss Emma Price and has a son and daughter, lives in Vernon county, Missouri; Charles C., at home; William and his wife, formerly Miss Mary Faulkner, have one daughter; their home being in Washington township; Delia, at home; and Henry A.,

who married Miss Lillie R. Shaw and lives in this township.

For a period of forty-four years Mr. Scott has been a member of the Baptist church, but Mrs. Scott has united with the Christain church at Hickman Mills. Of his political views, we would state that he has ever harmonized with the republican party, and to this party he has given his earnest support. For fifteen years he has been school director of his district.

ABRAMHAM CHRISMAN, a leading and influential farmer of Perry township, residing on section 14, owns and operates 180 acres of valuable land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. His home is a fine residence, which he erected in 1884. In 1879 he built a good barn; and these stand in the midst of well tilled fields. There is also a good bearing orchard upon the place. The principal crops which he raises are hay and grain; and in addition he is engaged to some extent in raising stock. He is recognized as one of the wide-wake and progressive agriculturists of the community, and certainly deserves great credit for his success, which has all been achieved through his own efforts.

Mr. Chrisman is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Jackson county. His father, Abraham Chrisman, was born in Lee county, Virginia, and having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Susanna Pendleton, a native of the same state. From the Old Dominion they emigrated to Missouri, and for a time were residents of Independence, then located in Prairie township, near Rocky Ford, on the east side of the Little

Blue. It was all wild land; but the father at once began to clear and improve it, and continued its cultivation until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains to the Pacific slope in company with Esquire John O. Boggs, of Lees Summit. He died shortly after reaching his destination and was buried near Sacramento. Mrs. Chrisman spent her remaining days on the home farm, and was laid to rest within its boundaries. In the family were nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom four are now living, namely: John P., a resident of California; Edward P., who is living in Prairie township; Abraham, of this review; and Mrs. Martha Flanary, of Greenwood, Missouri.

After the death of the mother the father of our subject married Mrs. Phoebe Harris, a widow, who died in Texas. One child was born of this union, who yet survives,—Lee, a resident of Tarrant county, Texas. The parents were both members of the Baptist church, and were early pioneers of Jackson county. Our subject had one brother, George W., who entered the Confederate army during the civil war, and died while in the service, in Indian Territory.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born on the old family homestead in Prairie township, October 30, 1837, and was reared to manhood under the parental roof, while in the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. He located upon his present farm in 1861, but spent a part of the time during the civil war in Kansas City, where he engaged in teaming. He then returned to his land and has continuously engaged in its cultivation since 1867. He follows the most progressive methods in his farming operations, and his well tilled fields give not only



Residence of D. L. Thompson.

indications of good harvests but also indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chrisman and Miss Florence Simpson. The lady is a native of Indiana, spent her girlhood days in that state and acquired a good education. In his political views, Mr. Chrisman is a democrat, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with success. He has long been a resident of Jackson county,—in fact has known no other home. He has therefore witnessed the greater part of its upbuilding, has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, has noted the growth of the cities, and in all the work of improvement has ever borne his part.

CALVIN THOMPSON, deceased.—On a farm in section 36, one and one-half miles west of Independence, Blue township, Jackson county, Missouri, once dwelt the late Calvin Thompson of this place.

He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, August 20, 1818. Mr. Thompson received his education at the New London (Campbell county) Academy. On finishing school, he worked as a clerk in a store for five years, by which he had become thoroughly acquainted with every department of mercantile business. Later he removed to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he carried on a store by himself for some time. The work, however, was very confining and trying to his health. Anxious to try his hand at a new venture, he disposed of his store and in 1848 removed to Carroll county, near Miles' Point, Missouri, where he en-

gaged in the stock trade with great success until 1866, when he again opened a grocery store in Independence and continued thus for eleven years, after which he again sold out and bought a farm of 150 acres one and one-half miles east of Independence. He was a natural farmer, and under his personal supervision the place soon gave token of superior management and yielded enormous crops. When the land boom struck the place about 1886 he sold the farm for \$175 per acre. It was at once divided up into building lots and given the name of East Independence. The boom was ephemeral, however, and the place never grew to any size. Our subject then built a residence in Independence, where he passed the rest of his days.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1846 to Miss Catharine L. Gwatkin, of Campbell county, Virginia. Four children were born to them, the two eldest of whom died in infancy. Charles A., the third child, is now a prosperous farmer in Jackson county, Missouri, and David L., the youngest, now resides on his farm three miles from Blue Springs. Mrs. Thompson died in 1883, and our subject in 1894, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Thompson was a very peaceable man and had a great antipathy to going to law. If he could not settle a matter mostly by arbitration he would make concessions greatly to his disadvantage rather than take it into the courts. During his life-time he amassed a handsome property, mostly in land, which is now in the possession of his two surviving sons.

David Leslie Thompson, youngest son of Calvin Thompson, was born April 17, 1849, at Miles' Point, Carroll county, Missouri. When still a young lad his parents

removed to Independence, Missouri, where he attended school. At what is now Woodland College, his preceptor was Professor George S. Bryant.

March 22, 1877, Mr. Thompson was married, in Independence, to Miss Mary Alice Hymes, daughter of George and Martha (Badgley) Hymes, both natives of Fulton county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hymes was a farmer there, and in 1869 came to Independence, Missouri. He died February 10, 1891, aged seventy-nine years. He served eighteen months in the rebellion, belonging to company G, one hundred and eighty-sixth volunteer infantry, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thompson was the only daughter and was also born in Pennsylvania.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson removed to his present farm, which his father had purchased the year previous. It is located three miles northwest of Blue Springs, near Independence, and contains 100 acres of improved land in a high state of cultivation. His residence, of brick, is an ideal country house and is surrounded by spacious, well kept grounds, which add greatly to the beauty of the place. (A view of this residence is given in this work.) His out-buildings are all in good condition, denoting thrift and careful management. In 1895 he erected a tenant house on the place, which greatly lightens his expenses as well as adds to the convenience and comfort of his farm labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had four children: Calvin Leslie, who died when seventeen months old; Virgie M. C. Thompson, now a young miss of sixteen years, is at school; Archibald Arthur, a bright lad of twelve years; and Davie Crockett, the pet of the household, who has just reached his seventh year.

Charles A. Thompson, brother of our subject, married Kate Deardorff, a daughter of D. J. and Elizabeth Deardorff, of Sniabar township, Jackson county. They have had four children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are Pearl, Calvin and Frank.

OH. GENTRY is the efficient superintendent of the Poor Farm and Insane Asylum, of Jackson county, and no more capable official could be found for the position. Fidelity to duty is one of his chief characteristics, and he has labored for the best interests of the institution which he controls with scrupulous care. Respected by all with whom he has been brought in contact, we feel assured that the record of his life will prove of interest to many of our readers, and gladly give it a place in this volume.

Mr. Gentry is a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, born June 16, 1836. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Tribble) Gentry. The grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and six of his sons participated in the second war with England as defenders of their native land. The parents of our subject died in Kentucky. They had a large family of ten children, but only two are now living, namely: O. H., of this review; and William, who resides in Kentucky.

The former was reared and educated in the county of his nativity and in 1851 came to Missouri, taking up his residence in Independence, where he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Henley, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth. After the war he engaged in building towns along the line of the Union Pacific

Railroad in Kansas, and selling goods in villages thus established.

On the 11th of January, 1895, Mr. Gentry took charge of the Poor Farm and Insane Asylum. This institution was established thirty-seven years ago and is located on sections 13 and 19, Prairie township. In the fall of 1890 the large brick asylum was erected, at a cost of \$45,000. This is divided into five buildings. In the insane department there are 135 inmates, and in the pauper department sixty inmates, including thirty-five colored persons. The farm contains 312 acres. At least seventy per cent of the inmates are foreigners, over half of them being Irish. The remaining thirty per cent are Americans, including negroes. There are fifteen persons on the pay roll, including the superintendent, three stewards, one physician, one engineer, a farmer, two cooks, a librarian, a night watchman, three matrons and one laundryman. The pay roll amounts to \$482.50 per month. The farm is all under cultivation and is supplied with the necessary machinery. They keep thirteen fine milk cows, nine head of work mules, two hundred sixty good hogs and have an orchard and vineyard containing some excellent varieties of fruits. The officers of the institution are superintendent, O. H. Gentry; head of the house, Mrs. O. H. Gentry; stewards, John Johnson, C. M. Crandall and Robert Foree; physician, Dr. Z. Smith, and superintendent of the farm, Henry Shrank. For the eight months ending September 1, 1895, the per capita cost, including all expenses, was twenty-three cents per day. The buildings are furnished with hot and cold water and heated by steam, and there are five miles of steam pipes and four miles of water pipes. Mr. Gentry has made a special effort to keep

down expenses, and while supplying every need of the institution has been able to reduce the cost by his careful and systematic management. He oversees all departments of the institution, is familiar with its needs and wants, considers no detail too unimportant to be overlooked and is discharging his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Gentry was nominated on an independent ticket for the office of county judge in the fall of 1894. At this election he made a good run, reducing the democratic majority from 2,500 to 300. He believes in America for Americans, and is a pronounced A. P. A. man, being the first to advocate the principles of this organization from the platform in Independence. His wife and his daughter are members of the Christian church.

FREDERICK RIPPERDAN FIELDS, has been a witness of much of the history of this republic, having lived through every presidential administration since the fourth executive of the nation occupied the capital in Washington. He is now an honored and worthy citizen of Sniabar township, Jackson county, where for many years he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He was born in Bogle county, Kentucky, November 27, 1812, and was reared to manhood on a farm. His father, James Fields, was also a native of Kentucky, and was a son of William Fields, who was born on the Emerald Isle and came to the United States when a boy. He was one of the pioneers of Bogle county, Kentucky. James Fields served as a soldier in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. He married Sarah Ripperdan, and they had eight children, but

our subject is now the only survivor. One brother, William Fields, came to Jackson county, Missouri, at an early day and located near Independence, where he carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1862. He was the father of Christopher Fields, of Sniabar.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review spent the first thirty years of his life on the old homestead and managed the business interests of his father, who was an extensive farmer and slave owner. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade, in which, however, he was self-instructed, and in 1846 he came to Jackson county, where his brother already lived. For thirteen years he was engaged in contracting and building, and erected a number of country churches, stores and residences. In 1865 he settled upon his present farm. He has 311 acres of land, all but sixty acres in the home farm, and his land is under a high state of cultivation. He engages in the raising of corn and wheat. He is also extensively engaged in the raising of hogs and has a good farm, well improved with modern machinery and equipments. He owes his success entirely to his own efforts, and is a self-made man, who, overcoming the obstacles and difficulties in his path, has climbed steadily upward step by step to a position of affluence.

On the 31st day of May, 1859, in Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mr. Fields was united in marriage with Miss Mary Duncan, a native of Bogle county, Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1857. She has been a member of the Baptist church since her girlhood days and is a most estimable lady. Mr. Fields gives his political support to the democracy, but cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. His life has been a

busy and useful one, and his genuine worth has won for him the esteem of many friends. He has witnessed the entire growth and up-building of this locality for the past half a century, and has taken an important part in the work of public improvement.

JESSE COLE.—The farming industry of Jackson county, Missouri, is well represented by this gentleman, whose broad acres and comfortable home are located on section 25 of Brooking township. He has resided here from his youth up, and is as much respected as he is well known.

Mr. Cole's parents, Alfred and Harriet (Blevins) Cole, were both natives of Carter county, East Tennessee, the birth of each occurring in the year 1814. Grandfather Jesse Cole was a captain in the war of 1812, lived for many years in Tennessee and died there. William Blevins, the maternal grandfather of our subject, also died in Tennessee. The parents were reared and married in east Tennessee and made that place their home until the fall of 1842, when the spirit of emigration led them over into Missouri. Here they first settled in Gasconade county, a year later came to Jackson county, and, after one year spent where Raytown now is, came to the place now occupied by their son Jesse. It was then all wild land and covered with timber, there were few settlers here, and the face of the red man had not yet disappeared from this section of the country. Here Alfred Cole built a home and settled down to the work of clearing and improving his land, and in this frontier undertaking was aided and encouraged by his noble wife. He died



J. Esslinger

here in 1854. She survived him some years and passed away about 1875. For many years she was a member of the Baptist church. In their family were seven children, five of whom attained maturity, namely: Jackson, deceased; Jesse, the subject of this article; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Martin White, Seattle, Washington; Celia, wife of A. P. Cole, Johnson county, Kansas; and Alfred H., Brooking township, Jackson county, Missouri.

Jesse Cole is the eldest of the family now living. He was born in Carter county, east Tennessee, March 5, 1840, and was two years old at the time of the removal of the family from Tennessee to Missouri. On his father's farm he was reared and in the district schools he received his education. After the death of his father and elder brother the farming operations and the care of the family devolved upon him. This duty he nobly assumed and faithfully discharged until the death of his mother, and in time came into possession of the home place. He now owns 400 acres of land, all nicely improved, the residence and all the other buildings now on the place having been put here by him, and here his whole life has been devoted to general farming.

Mr. Cole was married in 1886 to Mrs. Emma Samson, *nee* Basey, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and a daughter of James D. Basey, who at an early day removed from Shelby county, Kentucky, to western Missouri and settled on a farm adjoining the one owned by the Cole family. She was born here in June, 1855, and was educated here and in the schools of Independence, and for some time was engaged in teaching. By her first husband, Mr. Samson, she had two children, and by Mr. Cole she has one child, Silas. Mrs. Cole is a

member of the Christian church and an active worker in the same.

Politically Mr. Cole has always affiliated with the democratic party, has taken an interest in affairs locally, but has never sought official position for himself. He has, however, been chosen to fill various positions, and has ever discharged his duty in a manner creditable alike to himself and those he served. He has been delegate to conventions, served as road overseer, and for twelve years has been a member of the school board of his district. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order at Raytown.

FREDERICK ESSLINGER.—Among the men of Jackson county who have achieved success in their respective callings and thus attracted the attention of the general public are to be found representatives of nearly all the nationalities of the civilized world. This country has been the Eldorado of many who have felt that they had but meager opportunities in their own lands, and so crossing the Atlantic to America have adapted themselves to the ways and customs of the New World and secured success as the reward of diligent labor and persistent effort. To this class belongs Mr. Esslinger. He was born in the Black Forest of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 13, 1818, and came to the United States on a sailing vessel in 1850.

When a young man he had learned the trade of watchmaking, which he followed until eighteen years of age, when he took up the manufacture of musical instruments, especially the "orchestrion," an organ that is run with music on a cylinder. For twelve years he carried on business in this line and

had succeeded in building up a good trade at the time of the outbreak of the revolution there. This, however, largely interfered with his business, and in 1850 he resolved to try his fortune in America. Landing at New York he came at once to St. Louis, where he engaged in repairing organs, especially the large organs used in churches. During this time he rebuilt the one in the cathedral. He is a lover of music and had made a thorough study of the piano, manufacturing those instruments in Germany as large as church organs. After several months thus passed in St. Louis, he took up watchmaking and in June, 1851, came to Kansas City, where he began watchmaking and watch-repairing, and followed that vocation while there was work to do. Kansas City, however, was at that time small, and his business after a time fell off. This led him in September, 1851, to come to Westport, where he opened a shop and in connection with watchmaking dealt in jewelry. He was meeting with fair success in his undertakings, had secured a home and a good store; but about the time of the outbreak of the civil war Jennison's bushwhackers made a raid on the town and attempted to break into his store. In the excitement two or three people were killed. On account of these troubles, Mr. Esslinger returned to Kansas City, where he worked at his trade until the close of the war.

Peace having been again restored our subject resumed his residence in Westport and purchased his present property. He is now the owner of fine vineyards and is engaged in the raising of grapes and the manufacture of wine, having about three acres planted to the purple fruit. He has erected in Westport a commodious house, under which are fine wine cellars, and he also has

an improved wine garden. Just across the street from his home he also owns another three acres of land. His business has proved profitable, and his careful management, close application and diligence have brought to him prosperity.

Mr. Esslinger was married in Westport to Christina, daughter of William Metrie, of this place. She lived only two years, her death being occasioned by cholera in 1855. One daughter survives her, Mollie, now the wife of Boley Vogle, of Westport. In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Esslinger married Louise Houck, also now deceased. By that union were born five children, namely: Louisa, wife of George H. Michaelis, a hatter of Kansas City; William, who died at the age of about thirty years; Gustave, a jeweler of Lexington, Illinois; Edward, at home; and Albert, deceased. For his third wife, Mr. Esslinger chose Miss Theresa André, a native of Germany, with whom he is now living. She is a cultured and highly esteemed lady.

During the time of the civil war, Mr. Esslinger served as a member of the home guards, carrying a musket, and assisted in building the entrenchments to keep out the rebels. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a wide-awake, progressive man, and it was a fortunate day for him when he determined to seek a home in America.

PN. GRINTER.—One does not have to pursue his investigations far into the history of Jackson county before he finds that this gentleman has been prominently connected with pioneer life in this locality. Since the

days when its forests were uncut and its bottom lands uncultivated save by the Indians, he located within its borders and for forty-six years has been numbered among its valued residents, taking an active and commendable interest in all that pertained to its upbuilding, its welfare and its advancement. Such is his known honesty and uprightness in all the walks of life that he has the unqualified confidence and respect of friends, neighbors and business associates. Certainly in the history of his adopted county he well deserves representation, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the following record of his career.

In early colonial days the Grinter family was founded in America. At the time when the attempt was made to throw off the yoke of British thralldom, the grandfather of our subject, John Grinter, joined the Colonial forces and served in the Revolutionary war for six years and seven months. He was on board a vessel which was captured by the English and the crew made prisoners. At the battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded and left for dead on the field. A spear was thrust into his body, but he killed the man who wounded him and kept the spear as a relic of the encounter throughout his life. A native of Virginia, he removed in an early day to Kentucky, locating in Logan county, where his son John H. had previously secured a location for the family.

This son was the father of our subject. He too was born in the Old Dominion, but became one of the honored pioneers of Kentucky. He married Nancy Crewdson, a native of Virginia, as was her father, William Crewdson, who removed to Kentucky, where he spent his remaining days. The parents of our subject were married in Logan county and always lived in that

locality upon a farm. The father served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison and gave his political support to the whig party. Both parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Their family numbered ten children,—seven sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living, namely: Mrs. Minerva Lasley, Mrs. Nancy Wood, Samuel A., P. N., John J., George W. and James. Thomas and James were both soldiers of the Union army during the civil war. The former, now deceased, was a member of a Kansas militia regiment. Thus in the three important wars of the nation the Grinter family was represented, and also as loyal and patriotic defenders of their country.

Mr. Grinter of this review was born on the old family homestead in Logan county, Kentucky, December 20, 1820, and was reared on the farm, spending his time at work in the fields and in attendance at the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1849 he bade adieu to the scenes of his boyhood and came to his present home in Jackson county, Missouri. The county was then but sparsely settled. There were no improvements upon his place but he built a log cabin and at once began clearing and planting his land. On the 10th of January, 1850, was celebrated the marriage which secured to him as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Sarah D. Moore, a native of Jackson county, and a daughter of Traverse G. Moore, a pioneer of this locality who died prior to the war. Mrs. Grinter was born June 2, 1832, and has always lived in Jackson county. By their marriage they became the parents of two children, but John Tacitus died March 5, 1877. Persifer Herschel, the honored mayor of Independence, is the surviving son. He

wedded Mary L. Jones, and has five children.

Mr. Grinter has always carried on agricultural pursuits. During the war he was obliged to leave his farm and remove to Independence in obedience to Order No. 11. He belonged to the enrolled militia in Jackson county, in the Union service, and was sergeant of his company. For forty-three consecutive years he has made his home upon his farm and all the improvements there have been secured through his efforts. He to-day has 300 acres of land, all improved, and the richly cultivated tract yields to him a handsome return for his labor.

In early life Mr. Grinter gave his political support to the whig party, but since the organization of the republican party has been one of its stalwart advocates. He cast the only vote for Abraham Lincoln in Independence in 1860, and has always stood loyally by his party. Even when party spirit ran high and he was surrounded by those who favored secession, his upright, manly course commanded their respect, and there is no more highly esteemed citizen in this locality than Mr. Grinter. He has served as a member of the School Board, but has never been an office-seeker, and he and his wife hold membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

HENRY N. ESS, one of the prominent lawyers of Kansas City and a native of Audrain county, Missouri, was born March 23, 1840. He is a son of Henry and Katherine (Fall) Ess, the former a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, the latter of Virginia. Mr. Ess, Sr., emigrated to America about 1829, or '30, unaccompanied by friends or relatives,

and was a number of weeks in making the voyage. He landed at New Orleans and continued his journey into the western country. In 1839 he located in Audrain county, Missouri, in the western part of which he purchased a farm and entered other lands, in all about six hundred acres. This section of Missouri at that time was almost in primeval condition, but little improvement having been made. Here he made a permanent home and improved his land. His death occurred in February, 1855. Mrs. Ess departed from this life in 1858.

Their only child, Henry N., was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools when a lad, and when old enough assisted his father in the work of the farm till the latter's death. He then attended Middle Grove Academy in Monroe county, Missouri, for two years. Subsequently he taught school at Milton, Missouri, for two years. In 1859 he entered the State University, and graduated in the academic course in August, 1863. He then became tutor in mathematics for two years at the same institution, and during this time read law under the direction of Bagle Gordin, Esquire.

In 1865 he came to Kansas City and entered into a partnership with J. V. C. Karnes, Esq., the firm name being Karnes & Ess. This partnership proved an advantageous one in every way, and continued for twenty-one years, when Mr. Ess withdrew. In 1888 he received the nomination for circuit judge at the hands of the republican convention, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In the practice of his profession and in his business undertakings he has been successful. As a lawyer he is the equal of any at the Jackson county bar.



S. M. Barrett

He has been twice married—first to Miss Fannie C. Skinner, in December, 1872, who died in September, 1873. His second marriage was consummated with Miss Phœbe Routt, in June, 1875, who has borne him one son and two daughters: Fannie L., Marion P. and Henry N., Jr. Mr. Ess and his estimable wife are members of the Unitarian church.

PROF. STEPHEN M. BARRETT, county school superintendent of Jackson county, Missouri, is a young man who has for some years given his whole time and attention to educational work, and was elected to his present position in the spring of 1895.

He was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, March 3, 1865, and a year later his parents returned to Jackson county, Missouri, where they had formerly resided. His father, the late Robert W. Barrett, was one of the respected farmers of this county; was a native of Tennessee and came when a boy to this state, locating near Independence, where he grew up and married Miss Julia Perry, a native of Franklin county, Missouri, who survives him. He died at his home near Independence, June 11, 1880. They were the parents of twelve children,—nine sons and three daughters, Stephen M. being their sixth born and one of the six who are living, the others having died in infancy. Two of the sons are ministers of the gospel.

Stephen M. Barrett was reared on his father's farm. He received his early education in the common schools and later was a student in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. Of a studious nature, his time even when not in school has been given chiefly

to his books. In 1885 he began teaching, and since 1888 taught continuously up to the time he was elected superintendent of schools of Jackson county, in April, 1895. As a teacher he gave the best of satisfaction, and to his new position he brings the same untiring energy and zeal for the advancement of educational interests that characterized his labors elsewhere. Believing in keeping abreast with the times and the progress made in other parts of the country, he has already pushed out in lines of work new to the schools of this county. To him are the schools of Jackson county indebted for their first regular course of study, and in his earnest efforts to bring the common schools up to a higher standard of excellency, he has to a great extent the co-operation of the teachers throughout the county.

December 24, 1889, Professor Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Dolly S. Cassell, daughter of George W. Cassell, of Brooking township, this county. They have two children, Edith and Bertha.

Fraternally Mr. Barrett is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a Baptist, and both in church and Sabbath-school work he takes a deep interest, at this writing being superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

FRANK H. DEXTER, of the firm of Dexter & Grider, attorneys at law, Kansas City, is a native of Owego, New York, born June 29, 1866, and was reared in the city, and in the public schools obtained a rudimentary English education. He then attended the Notre Dame College in Indiana, where he obtained a degree in science and letters. His predilection was for the law, and to that end he

entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, graduating in the law department of that institution in March, 1887. Immediately thereafter he became associated with Messrs. Johnson & Lucas in the practice of law at Kansas City. In 1888 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, under Henry M. Withers, which position he resigned the following year.

In 1890 he was appointed assistant city counselor under R. S. Yeager, creditably filling the position four years, and during the time assisted materially in drafting the amendments, which were subsequently incorporated in the city charter, radically changing the manner of collecting special taxes. He has made a special study of municipal law.

RALPH E. SCOFIELD, one of the younger, but also one of the prominent, members of the bar of Kansas City, became connected with the profession here in 1888, and almost from the beginning has occupied a foremost place in legal ranks. He is rich in the special qualities that insure success,—qualities that money cannot command and that influence cannot gain, but that labor and energy may largely acquire. Endowed by nature with a well-balanced mind, he has added to this a thorough and scholarly knowledge, enterprise and resolute purpose, and is undoubtedly destined to achieve still further successes in his chosen calling.

Mr. Scofield was born in Carthage, Illinois, November 5, 1866, and is a son of Bryant T. and Sarah (Collins) Scofield, natives of New York. The father was a lawyer of high prominence in Carthage, having for many years the largest practice

in Hancock county. He removed to that place at an early day and practiced there until his death, which occurred in 1881, when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years. He served as a member of the Illinois senate and was one of the leading citizens of his locality. His widow is now living in Fairfield, Iowa, a member of the Episcopal church. In their family were six children, five of whom are now living, namely: Glenn W.; Hattie, wife of Rev. J. M. Cromer; Julia, wife of J. S. McKemy; Edward B. and Ralph E.

The last named spent his boyhood days in his native city, and completed his literary course by his graduation at Carthage College in 1885. He entered this college at the age of twelve years, after going through the public-school course. While in college he decided to study law, and during vacation and in his leisure times he studied law in the office of Harvey Schofield, and was admitted to the bar on examination before the supreme court of Illinois. He then began practice in Carthage, but in a few months came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home.

On the 27th of June, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Ferris, daughter of Hiram G. and Julia E. (Holden) Ferris. They now have two children,—Miriam and Harriet. The parents are members of the First English Lutheran church, and at 1010 Belfontaine avenue they have a pleasant home.

In his social relations, Mr. Scofield is a Mason, and in his political views is a democrat. He comes of a family of lawyers. His father, as before stated, was a prominent legal practitioner, and several other representatives of the name have attained eminence in the calling. He is also a

cousin of Judge Charles J. Scofield, of Carthage, a celebrated lawyer, also a minister of high degree in the Christian church. Few men have as spotless a reputation, and he was at one time the youngest circuit judge in the United States. A characteristic of the family is uprightness in all dealings, and early learning such lessons in youth Mr. Scofield, of this review, has modeled his own life after those teachings. He has excellent ability as a lawyer, and his genial disposition and affable manners have won for him the confidence, friendship and high esteem of a large acquaintance.

JOHN TEVIS HARWOOD, the senior member of the firm of Harwood & Meredith, is one of the younger representatives of the bar of Kansas City. His youthfulness, however, seems to have been no detriment to him in reaching the prominent position that he now occupies—a position which has been won by superior merit, energy, and resolute purpose. He is widely recognized as one of the leading members of the legal fraternity of Kansas City, and his identification therewith has been most honorable.

Mr. Harwood is a native of Kentucky, born April 9, 1862, being a son of Charles and Lavina (Winchester) Harwood, and is related to many well-known families of that old commonwealth, such as the Hardins, McHenrys, Wickliffes, etc. His father was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and when a child removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood, took up the study of law and became one of the most eminent members of the bar of that state. He was also a leader in political affairs,

supported the democratic party, and on its ticket was elected to the state legislature, where he served with distinguished honor. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of forty-seven years, and the community lost one of its most prominent and valued citizens. He was married in 1859 to Lavina Winchester and they became parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living.

In this family John Tevis Harwood was the second born. His preliminary literary education was obtained in private and high schools, and at the age of seventeen he matriculated in the University of Virginia, where he continued his studies for three years. The death of his father then compelled his return home, and for some time thereafter he was engaged in settling up the estate. In 1883 he once more entered the university, where he pursued a partial course in the law department, and successfully passed the B. L. examination. Immediately afterward he returned home and was admitted to the bar.

To decide which is cause and which is effect in many cases is as much a matter of serious difficulty as to discern the boundary between what is hereditary and what is suggested to us from circumstances of our early life. Many a man has no doubt taken up a course of life from mere outside suggestions received during the years of his youth, while others have naturally gravitated toward a certain course from the mere force of inherited tastes and mental tendencies. Sometimes, no doubt, these two combine to influence certain careers, and it would be difficult to decide whether to credit it to one or the other, or both. Such seems to have been the case in the life of the well-known member of the Kansas City bar whose name

heads this article. He may have inherited from his father a love for his chosen calling, but his fitness for it has certainly been demonstrated in the excellent success which has crowned his efforts.

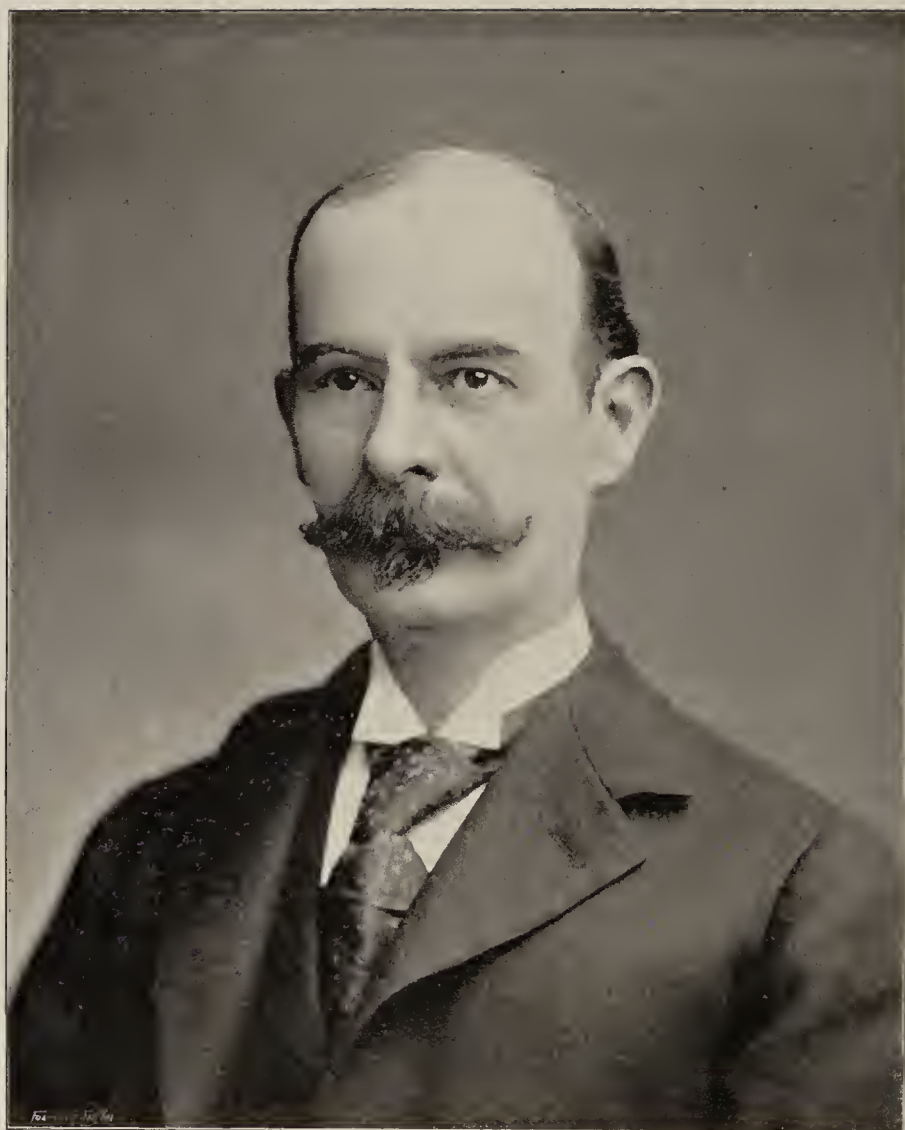
He began practice in his native state, and in 1885 came to Kansas City, where he soon entered into partnership with the late John S. Harbison, under the firm name of Harbison & Harwood; but after two months the connection was terminated by the death of the senior partner. Mr. Harwood was then alone in practice, and thus, without the aid of one already established in business or the assistance of influential friends, he entered upon his work. His strong mentality, his keen perceptive powers, his clear analysis of a case and his careful choice of those points which will bear most strongly on his case were soon manifest in the handling of the business which was placed in his charge, and brought to him an increased patronage. In 1888 he entered into partnership with John C. Meredith, and under the firm style of Harwood & Meredith these gentlemen have since conducted a large legal business, which ranks them among the foremost legal practitioners in the city. Their specialty is real-estate law, which department occupies the greater part of their time, and they are now counsel for a number of loan companies and foreign investors in Kansas City and western securities. In connection with his other interests Mr. Harwood is the vice president and treasurer of the South Joplin Lead & Zinc Mining Company.

On the 21st of November, 1888, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Harwood and Miss Charlotte, daughter of William B. Grimes, first president of the Kansas City Board of Trade. They have one

child, Bradford, who is now five years of age.

The political support of our subject is given the democracy, but the pressing cares of his extensive legal business leave no time for political work, even though he cared to engage in such. Socially he is connected with the Kansas City club and the Missouri chapter, Sons of the Revolution. In social and legal circles he is very popular, his magnetic nature and his many excellent characteristics winning him a host of warm personal friends.

JAMES G. STREAN is the cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City and a young man of superior business ability. He was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Maria (Greenleaf) Strean, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Massachusetts. The Strean family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was James G. Strean, a native of Virginia. Throughout life he carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and took the prize for the finest wool exhibited at the world's fair held in London. He was very enterprising and progressive, and kept abreast with the times,—in fact was one of the leaders in improvement in his community. In personal appearance he was a man of five feet ten inches, fine-looking, of rather commanding disposition, yet possessed of generous and sterling qualities. He had passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey when death ended his labors. He married Miss Lavenia Johnston, who descended from a prominent family that was



Robert M. Snyder

founded in Pennsylvania at a very early day, and whose brothers fought in the Revolution.

The father of our subject was reared in the state of his nativity, and a graduate of Harvard, and after he had arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Greenleaf, daughter of John Greenleaf, and a native of Boston, descended from English ancestry. He was a lawyer by profession, and lived and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which he was a strict adherent. Robert Strean engaged in merchandising, as a dealer in hardware, in both Washington and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He now makes his home in the former city, but his wife died in 1867. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and he served in the state militia at an early day. In their family were five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom four are now living, namely: James G.; Helen, wife of E. A. Shepherd, of Boston; Lizzie, wife of H. D. Dunlap, of Kansas City; Maria; and Herbert, deceased.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Washington, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the Washington and Jefferson College, at which institution he was graduated in the class of 1881. He then assumed the management of his grandfather's stock farm, and carried on that business for about two years, when he became engaged in the banking business as clerk. He continued that for about four years, during the greater part of this time in the banking house of Samuel Hazlett. Mr. Strean has been a resident of Kansas City since October, 1886, at which time he became bookkeeper in the Citizens' National Bank, but held that position little less than a year, resigning to accept the position of teller in the German

National Bank, but in less than a year was chosen assistant cashier and in nine months became cashier of the bank. He was in the last named institution as cashier until the organization of the Metropolitan National Bank, in November, 1890, when he became the assistant cashier. Of the latter he was most instrumental in organizing. In that capacity he served until January, 1892, when he was made cashier. He is a very popular cashier and very reliable, his business and executive ability being of a high order, and is regarded as a very conservative and able banker.

On the 13th of October, 1891, Mr. Strean was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pa., daughter of J. D. Thomas, one of the oldest families of Pittsburg. They became the parents of two children, Marguerite and Catherine, but the latter died at the age of eleven months. Our subject and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and their pleasant home at Harrison street and Commonwealth avenue is the abode of hospitality and a favorite resort for their many friends. In politics Mr. Strean is a staunch supporter of the republican party and its principles.

ROBERT M. SNYDER, president of the Mechanics' Bank of Kansas City, and also of the Missouri Gas Company, has a reputation in business circles that might well be envied. His name is a synonym for honorable dealing, and his career is all the more creditable from the fact that his success has been achieved through his own efforts. Kansas City numbers him among its progressive and enterprising residents who in the midst

of his own pressing business cares has ever found time to devote to the public welfare.

Mr. Snyder was born in Columbus, Indiana, March 10, 1852, and is a son of John and Sarah (Pence) Snyder, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, John Snyder, was a Virginian, and by occupation a miller. He met his death by accident in the mill when in the prime of life. His family numbered eight children. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Pence, was also born in the Old Dominion, and was a manufacturer of fine cutlery and guns. In personal appearance he was a man of commanding presence, six feet in height and well proportioned; in manner was a genial, quiet and unpretentious man. He was well informed on all of the issues and questions of the day, became a great student in his latter years and could speak fluently several languages. He had reached the advanced age of four-score years when called to his final rest. The father of our subject became a prominent merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, where he died, in 1875, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife still survives him and is living in Independence, Missouri. They were members of the Christian church and Mr. Snyder served as deacon for some years. In their family were eight children, namely: Robert M.; John J., George P.; William D., Ella, wife of William E. Garrett; Lillian, wife of A. L. McBride; Mattie K.; and Lulu, wife of Edward Kirchmaier.

Mr. Snyder, whose name initiates this biographical review, was reared and educated in Louisville, Kentucky, and remained with his father until he had attained his majority. He was fortunate in his home surroundings and influences and the sterling lessons which he learned in boyhood have

done much to mold his manhood's career. After passing his twenty-first birthday he became clerk in the Louisville Rolling Mill Company, and a few months later was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, in which capacity he served for a year. He was then made cashier and afterward served as cashier and bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house of Louisville. In 1876 Mr. Snyder left that place and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he did business as a merchandise broker for four years. In the undertaking he won success, and after accumulating a few thousand dollars he came to Kansas City, and for nearly four years did business here as a dealer in fancy groceries, selling to the wholesale trade. Again success attended his energetic and well directed efforts, and he invested a portion of his capital in a cattle ranch, which he still owns, also began loaning money on real estate and dealing in high-grade investment securities. Out of this grew the Mechanics' Bank, which was organized and opened for business in January, 1891. From the beginning he has served as president, and has made it one of the solid financial institutions of the county. In May, 1895, on the organization of the Missouri Gas Company, he became president of that concern. This company, supplying gas to consumers at a great reduction, has won thousands of friends and already has very liberal support.

On the 17th of January, 1876, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M. Hord, a daughter of James B. and Mamie Hord. She died in 1876, leaving one child, Robert M. Mr. Snyder was again married in 1880, his second union being with Miss Mary L. Dawson, daughter of George W. and Georgia A. (McCann) Dawson. They have four children: Mattie

C., who died in infancy; Cary D., Roy J., and Kenneth W. The parents are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Snyder is now serving as deacon. In politics he is a democrat and socially is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason.

Mr. Snyder is noted for his kindness and generosity and the poor and needy find in him a friend, yet his giving is always quiet and unostentatious, and his charities are frequently known only to himself and the recipient. He is a man of remarkable symmetry of character, whose judgment in commercial affairs and upon general matters is singularly wise and sagacious, and who is always loyal to a high sense of moral obligation. He is a gentleman of unvarying courtesy, highminded and scrupulously faithful to every trust committed to his care. Quiet and unpretentious in his demeanor, with not the slightest trace of affectation, he bears himself with a becoming graceful dignity and acts with deliberation and the approval of his conscience in the discharge of his responsibilities. In him are blended in rare and attractive symmetry firmness, gentleness, kindness and an unswerving devotion to his loftiest ideals.

ROBERT A. HARRA, one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of Fort Osage township, although a native of this state, is of purely German origin, and in his mental constitution are found many of the sterling characteristics which distinguished his forefathers and their countrymen.

George H. Harra, the father of Robert A., was born in Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1817, and was married there to Miss Louisa Miller. By trade he was a cabinet-maker,

which he followed in the old country. In 1848 he emigrated to America, crossing the Atlantic in a sail vessel, and being eight weeks in making the ocean voyage to New Orleans, and thence up to Missouri, stopping first in St. Louis, and then Wellington, LaFayette county. Soon afterward he purchased a farm in Fort Osage township, this county, and from that time forward gave his attention chiefly to farming, now and then working some at the carpenter's trade, for himself and sons. He maintained his residence on the farm above referred to until August, 1890, when he sold out, and his closing years were spent with his children. He died September 16, 1894; his widow survives. They had ten children, namely: Augustus, a resident of Fort Osage township; George, who died January 9, 1880; Christian, a farmer in this township; Margaret, wife of Joseph Campbell, Sniabar township, this county; Robert A., whose name heads this sketch; Frank L., a farmer of Fort Osage township; Amos E., a farmer of Fort Osage township; William, also engaged in farming in this township; Julia, wife of M. L. Cox, Sniabar township; and Elizabeth, wife of C. H. Latimer, of Kansas City, who maintains a farm near Blue Springs.

Robert A. Harra was born in Fort Osage township, March 5, 1852. He was reared on his father's farm and remained a member of the home circle until he attained his twenty-third year. Then he rented a farm and subsequently purchased land, at first only fifty acres, and from time to time as he was able added to it until now his farm comprises 316 acres, nearly all of which is improved and much of it under cultivation, the rest being utilized for stock purposes. The buildings and other improvements upon

this place are the result of his well directed efforts.

Mr. Harra was married in Sniabar township, near Blue Springs, February 26, 1880, to Miss Sallie Dillingham, daughter of Vachel and Nancy J. (Gibson) Dillingham, early settlers of Sniabar township. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army and perished during the war. Her mother died in Sniabar township, October 4, 1881. Mrs. Harra is the youngest of their family of seven children, and was born September 15, 1862. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Harra are three in number and as follows: Thruston L., born March 20, 1881; Pearl E., July 3, 1884; and Louisa L., March 24, 1887.

In his political views Mr. Harra is independent, voting for the man rather than the party, and in all local affairs takes an active interest. In matters of a religious nature he is especially interested. He united with the Methodist church, south, in 1876, has been a steward in the church since 1877, and has all these years been an active worker in and a liberal supporter of the same. Mrs. Harra also is a member of the Methodist church, south.

CHARLES HAWLEY NEARING.
—Among the native sons of the Empire State, who have sought homes in the west and become prominent in the various lines of business to which they have turned their attention, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch.

Mr. Nearing was born in New York, on the 20th of December, 1857, and is a representative of one of the old New England families, his ancestors having sailed from

Germany to America and taken up their residence in Connecticut in colonial days. The name of the family was originally spelled Nehring. The parents of our subject were Wait Garrett and Ester Jane (Hawley) Nearing, the former a native of New Milford, Connecticut, and the latter of Delaware, N. Y., although descended from one of the old families of the Nutmeg State. Mr. Nearing met his death in 1880, at the age of fifty-five years, being struck by a tree which he was chopping down. In the family were two children,—Czar Lamont and our subject.

The latter acquired his education in the district schools near his home until fifteen years of age. When a youth of sixteen he was employed as teacher of the school where he first began his studies, and after the completion of that engagement he matriculated in Fairfield Academy, of Fairfield, New York, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1879. Immediately thereafter he went to Cooperstown, New York, and entered the law office of Hon. Samuel S. Edick, under whose direction he continued his reading for a few months. In the winter following he returned to his old home and secured a position as teacher in a district school in the adjoining township. The succeeding spring he resumed his studies in Judge Edick's office in Cooperstown, and while he was thus engaged his father died. Not long afterward the home farm was sold and Mr. Nearing wisely used his share of the estate to secure an education. He entered the Columbia Law School in New York city and was graduated at that institution in 1882, with high honors. It was not long after this that he was admitted to the bar and secured a position in the office of Pratt,

Geard & Powers, noted attorneys of New York. Here he obtained that experience so necessary as a foundation to successful practice. He was given charge of a large portion of the Rhinelander estate, one of the largest estates in New York, and comprising some of the most valuable property in that locality. To this work he devoted his energies until the spring of 1884, when on account of failing health he was forced to abandon this and took the management of some valuable property in Texas. He remained in the south until the following fall and then came to Kansas City, where he hired desk room in the office of Thomlinson & Dew, and announced to the public that he had come to practice law. For a year he was employed as attorney of the Equitable Mortgage Company, and then abandoned the position to engage in general practice.

In the fall of 1886 he entered into partnership with W. C. Barry, under the firm name of Nearing & Barry, which connection was continued until the spring of 1890. His next partner was John W. Wofford, and their relation was discontinued on the election of Mr. Wofford as judge of the criminal court. In November, 1893, he entered into partnership with F. W. Griffin, with whom he remained until the 1st of January, 1895, after which time he was alone until March, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Almerin Gillett, under the firm name of Gillett & Nearing.

He is a man of high legal attainments and pronounced business ability. He certainly deserves to be ranked among the foremost lawyers in this part of the state. He is a good judge of law, and, what is of almost equal importance, a good judge of men; and it was this quality, together with

his earnestness and ability as a speaker that has given him marked success in many jury cases. At the bar he has attained success, and among all with whom he has come in contact he has made many warm personal friends. He is a Master Mason and in politics is an active republican.

Mr. Nearing has been twice married. In August, 1889, he wedded Miss Elba Reese, daughter of Morgan Reese, of New York. She was a most cultured lady, a fine scholar and skilled musician, and her many graces of character made her loved by all who knew her. She died on the 7th of August, 1890, leaving an infant son. On the 20th of September, 1893, Mr. Nearing led to the marriage altar Miss Anna Atwill, daughter of Bishop Edward R. Atwill, a most eminent divine of the Protestant Episcopal church, and bishop of the diocese of West Missouri. Mrs. Nearing is a lady of charming personality, and with her little son is a most welcome addition to the Nearing household.

HENRY BERNAUER, who occupies the position of boiler inspector in Kansas City, has been identified with this place for a period of fifteen years. He dates his birth in Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 18, 1854, and has in his veins a mixture of French and German blood.

His father, George Bernauer, a Frenchman, went from France to Germany, where he married Louisa File, a native of Germany, and after their marriage they emigrated to America, landing here in 1852 and making settlement in New Jersey. Monmouth county, New Jersey, continued their abiding place until 1868, when they removed

to Springfield, Illinois, and some time later located in Chicago. Mr. Bernauer died in Chicago, in 1888. His widow is yet a resident of that city. Five sons and three daughters composed their family. In New Jersey Henry spent his boyhood days, and, as his parents were poor, he had limited advantages for an education. He, however, made the best of his opportunities, studied at night and whenever he had a leisure moment, and by home study and close observation has acquired a large fund of useful information. From 1868 to 1871 he lived in Springfield, Illinois, where he was a portion of that time an employee in a woolen mill. In 1871 we find him in Texas engaged in railroading, as an employee of the Texas Central. In this way he was occupied up to the spring of 1874, when he returned to Springfield and learned the trade of boiler-maker, at which trade he worked in that city until the spring of 1880. Since 1880 he has been a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. He followed his trade here until the spring of 1888, when he established the Kansas City Steam Boiler Works, which he sold out in the spring of 1889. About that time he was appointed boiler inspector by Mayor Davenport, and served one year under him and one year under his successor, Mayor Holmes. After this he resumed work at his trade and continued the same until the spring of 1894, when he was again appointed boiler inspector, this time by Mayor Webster Davis. Being an expert mechanic and having had a number of years' experience in this line of work, Inspector Bernauer is thoroughly qualified for the duties of this responsible position, and his record thus far has been without a blemish. Both as an official and citizen is he entitled to the high esteem in which he is held. Fraternally he

is identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliations have always been with the republican party.

Mr. Bernauer was married in 1879 to Miss Sarah Helton, of Springfield, Illinois, and they have one son, Earl.

ROBERT ORR CROSS is numbered among the younger members of the medical fraternity of Kansas City, but years have not hindered his progress, which has been both steady and rapid, until to-day he is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the medical fraternity in this section, and is enjoying a business which many an older practitioner might well envy.

Dr. Cross was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1865, and is a son of Ralph E. and Elizabeth (Orr) Cross. The father was born near Lockport, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and was professor of geology in Alfred University, of Rochester, New York. He acquired his education in Yale College, and was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. He is at present retired from professional life, and makes his home in Rochester, New York. His wife is also living and has attained the age of sixty-five years. Their family originally numbered eleven children, ten of whom are now living, namely: Ralph, a commercial traveler residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Byron, superintendent of bridges and bridge-building for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, with headquarters in Wichita, Kansas; Frank, who was accidentally killed at the age

of thirty-nine; Volney, also a bridge-builder, living in Madison, Iowa; William, a merchant of Wyandotte, Kansas; Charles, also a bridge-builder, living in Topeka, Kansas; Covert, who is engaged in business as a shoe dealer in Rochester, New York; Mrs. Esther Brown, of Brown's Valley, Wisconsin; Mrs. Chloe Hudspeth, who is living in Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Long, also a resident of that city; and the Doctor.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Alfred Cross, a native of Pennsylvania, and owner of coal mines in that state. He died at the advanced age of eighty years. His father, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, was a native of Philadelphia, where he lived and died. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor, Robert Orr, was born in southern France in 1781, and was of Irish lineage, his father having been a native of Belfast, Ireland, whence he emigrated to France. Robert Orr has spent his entire life in the latter country, where he is now living, at an advanced age.

Dr. Cross, although born in the Keystone state, was reared and educated near Seneca lake, New York. He attended school until eighteen years of age and then became identified with the interests of the west, emigrating to Missouri. He has since been a resident of Kansas City. He took up the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the Kansas City Medical College, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1889. Ambitious to attain a degree of perfection that would place him among the most able members of the medical fraternity in this city, he went to the east and pursued a course of study in Bellevue College, New York city, being graduated in 1890. The Doctor then returned to Kan-

sas City, where he has since made his home; and although his professional career has covered a period of but five years he has won a high reputation, which is justly merited. He continues his investigations in the line of his professional labors and devotes himself to extensive reading and study. He is a member of the Academy Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society. He is yet a young man, and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him brilliant successes which he will gain by his characteristic energy and application.

In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cross and Miss Alice Burkhart, of Sedalia, Missouri, daughter of John Burkhart, of that city. He and his family are members of the Methodist church. The Doctor is a genial, companionable gentleman, of sunny temperament and pleasant manner, and his cheering presence in the sick-room well supplements his medical efforts.

FRANK D. HUMMER, who is acting as private secretary to Kansas City's mayor, is a well known and popular man who claims Ohio as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred there in the town of Middleport, April 5, 1854. When sixteen years of age he came to Missouri, arriving in Gallatin, on the 15th of April, 1870. His father, David Hummer, afterward removed to Washington county, Kansas, and still later to Washington, D. C., where he is now living.

The subject of this sketch had learned the tinner's trade while in Ohio, and followed that pursuit and carpentering in Gallatin for a period of six years. He was

married on the 13th of August, 1876, in that city, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma A. McGee, daughter of Judge Owen H. McGee, a prominent citizen of Gallatin. They had one daughter, Ona Cloy, who died at the age of four years. Soon after their marriage Mr. Hummer removed with his wife to Kansas and engaged in the hardware trade in Gaylord, Smith county. He continued his residence there for three years, when the excessive hot winds of that region undermined his health. During his residence there he lost all that he had, and in 1880 he returned to Gallatin, where he made his home through the succeeding eight years. In 1888 he came to Kansas City, where for two years he was employed as county bridge inspector. In 1890 he accepted the position as traveling collector for the Lombard Investment Company, of which James L. Lombard was the head, and for three years represented that concern on the road, his territory embracing Kansas and Nebraska. He served as general manager for northern Kansas and southern Nebraska, visiting the various local agencies and attending to loans, collections, etc. In June, 1894, he became a bookkeeper in the street department of Kansas City, and served in that capacity until appointed by Mayor Webster Davis as his private secretary. The two gentlemen were boys together in Gallatin and have always been fast friends.

Socially, Mr. Hummer is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity; is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Traveling Men's Association of Columbus, Ohio. He is a gentleman of genuine worth, who has many warm personal friends and the high regard of all who know him.

HC. SCHWITZGEBEL, one of Kansas City's favorite sons, prominent in business and social circles, is now the honored vice president of the Citizens' National Bank. He was born here on the 4th of January, 1857, and is a son of Peter and Minnie (Hoehle) Schwitzgebel, natives of Germany. In early life his parents had come to America and in St. Louis they became acquainted and were married. In 1853 they removed to Kansas City, but after a short time left this place, returning, however, in 1855, to become permanent residents. Here the father established a brewery and became a very prominent man both in social and political circles, although he was never an office-seeker. He accumulated considerable wealth, but lost his property in the financial panic which swept over the country in 1872. His wife also died that year, but he survived until 1882. He afterward married again and his family numbered nine children. Those of the first union were Otto, Henry C., Katie, Robert, Louis and Adolph. Those of the second marriage were Mollie, Lizzie and Minnie.

In the public schools of Kansas City our subject acquired his literary education and afterward pursued a course in Spaulding's Commercial College, at which he graduated with the class of 1870. Almost his entire business career has been in connection with banking. He first secured a position as messenger boy with the German Savings Association in 1870 and later was employed in the same capacity with the Union German Savings Bank. In 1875 he obtained a position in the brewery of Frank Kump, with whom he remained until 1878, when he became bookkeeper for the Kansas City Savings Association, and filled almost every



C. S. Cryster.

position in connection with that bank and its successor, the National Bank of Commerce, up to that of assistant cashier. He resigned that office in January, 1895, to accept the vice-presidency of the Citizens' National Bank. He has been connected with the banking business nearly all his life and is well known in both banking and social circles. He is thoroughly well informed on all matters pertaining to the business, his ability is widely recognized and he is known as a most capable financier.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schwitzgebel and Miss Carolyn Mintun, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Jack and Carl.

Our subject is a member of several commercial clubs and ranks among the best citizens of this place. In manner he is a courteous and genial gentleman, and a friend once gained by him is always kept.

CHARLES S. CRYSLER.—Nature endowed Charles Sumner Crysler with two of the prime requisites for a good lawyer,—a marked taste for the law and a splendid constitution. The last he no doubt inherited from his mother, since her father was a man of marvelous physique, as well as of the most genial, kindly disposition. This maternal grandfather, George W. Dunlap, and his wife came of fine old families living in the north of Ireland, Protestant in their form of faith. The young couple sailed to America in 1825, locating in Marcellus, Onondago county, New York, where Mr. Dunlap became one of the large landowners and valued citizens of his county. He reared three sons and four daughters, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Philip Crysler, who was of German lineage, although born in New York, is still remembered in the Empire state as a man of great usefulness and saintly character. His long life was devoted to the ministry in the Methodist church, and he died at his home in Navarino, at the age of eighty-nine.

His son Cornell was graduated at the Albany Law School, and soon afterward married Miss Nancy Dunlap, a beautiful girl and amiable as she was fair. House-keeping and the practice of law began in Marcellus. Three children were born,—Fanny, the eldest; Charles (August 21, 1856), and Cornell, a lad of great promise, who died at sixteen. The family soon removed to Syracuse, where Cornell Crysler built up a large, lucrative practice. He was intimately connected with educational matters, and took a leading part in all progressive movements that would benefit his city or state, but declined political honors. He numbered among his associates Roscoe Conkling, Horace Greeley and Andrew D. White. The latter, who was at that time president of Cornell University, offered Mr. Crysler scholarships for his sons, and promised "his personal oversight" during the years they would spend in college. Charles was in the meantime receiving elementary training in the public schools of Syracuse and at Onondaga Academy.

When the war began patriotism impelled Cornell Crysler to set aside every personal interest for that of his country. He raised volunteer company D, New York infantry, and joined the one hundred and twenty-second regiment. He served as captain through all campaigns until after the battle of Antietam, and was with Sheridan on his famous ride "to Winchester!" Whether in military, public or private life,

he has always discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won him the highest commendation. His health being badly impaired by army life, the climate of his native state proved too severe. In 1868 he moved with his family to Independence, Missouri, where he resided over twenty years, and was mayor of the town when he left it for his present home at El Dorado Springs.

Charles Crysler finished his school days in Missouri, for the sudden death of his brother made it impossible for him to leave his parents to carry out the plan of spending four years at Cornell University. He began to read law in 1875, and was admitted to the bar June 1, 1879.

In October of the same year he married Miss Harriet E. Child, daughter of John Adams and Sarah (Drake) Child, of Weybridge, Vermont. Mrs. Crysler traces her Puritan ancestry back to William Brewster, of the Mayflower. She has some taste in literary and artistic directions.

Mr. Crysler has been a stanch republican from childhood, but has not sought political office for himself.

Personally he is a man of distinguished appearance. Affable in manner and buoyant in temperament. Although of a social disposition, he is especially fond of reading, and spends most of his leisure moments among his books. When a boy he liked to hunt, and his unerring shot stopped the flight of many a quail and duck. In late years fly-fishing has been his favorite sport. Numerous shining pike and bass from northern and New England lakes could bear witness to his skill. Mr. Crysler has an unusual fund of energy, perseverance and reserve force. With him hard work, discouragements and great fatigue count for

nothing, and this enables him to surmount obstacles that would appall most men.

The measure of success he has attained is largely due to a natural aptitude for his profession and to ceaseless labor for his clients. His opinions are carefully formed, but maintained with confidence and firmness. Each case receives thorough preparation, so that he meets his opponent amply fortified with authorities and precedents. He is a good counselor, and as an advocate clear and earnest. He is now in partnership with Messrs. James H. Harkless and John O'Grady,—a firm whose popularity brings liberal patronage.

ALVIN V. LOWE, who for many years was prominently connected with the agricultural interests of Jackson county, now practically living retired, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this locality. For half a century he has lived in this community, has witnessed the greater part of its growth and development, has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, and has ever borne his part in the work of advancement.

He was born in Monroe county, Virginia, near Richmond, on the 5th of December, 1832, and descends from one of the Revolutionary heroes. His parents were John and Margaret (Summers) Lowe, also natives of Monroe county, whence in 1844 they came to Missouri by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, leaving the boat at Blue Mill Landing, near Independence. The father had previously come to the west, selected the site of his future home, and purchased 120 acres of land on what is now section 14, Sniabar township, three miles

north of Blue Springs. There he spent his remaining days and devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the development and cultivation of his farm. He also extended its boundaries until he became the owner of 250 acres, and owned a number of slaves up to the time of the war. During the war he had to remove from Jackson county under order No. 11, and spent two years in Pike county, then returned to find his farm in a very dilapidated condition, it having been crossed and recrossed by both armies, for it lay in a contested section. Mr. Lowe was a progressive, enterprising and industrious man, and accumulated a handsome competence as a reward for his labors. He died in June, 1881, at the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away soon after the close of the war. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Lowe lived to see all of his children reach mature years, and assisted most of them in getting a start in life. At the last family reunion which he attended there were forty-two of his descendants present.

The family has long been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the parents aided in organizing the society of that denomination at Little Blue, and contributed liberally to the building of the house of worship, while in religious work they took an active part. All his life the father was a Jackson democrat, but took no active part in political affairs. In early life he accumulated considerable money by raising hemp, but after the war gave his attention solely to the raising of grain and cattle, and was known as a leading farmer of Jackson county. He now rests in the family cemetery at Little Blue, and all of his surviving children are residents of Jackson county.

Calvin V. Lowe, whose name begins this sketch, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He and his brother, A. W. Lowe, purchased a tract of land near the farmstead and together continued its operation for two years, when our subject bought another piece in the same vicinity. For twenty-eight years he resided on his second property, which comprised 300 acres of valuable land. A part of this, however, he afterward sold until he owned only 148 acres. He engaged in the raising of wheat and hogs and had a large and very fine orchard upon his place, containing both the small and the large fruit plants. Ten years ago he sold that farm and came to his present home, a half mile west of Blue Springs, where he has ninety-one acres. This is a beautiful and pleasant country home, where he has mainly lived retired. Other interests have to a degree engrossed his attention and he is at present one of the incorporators of the Blue Springs Bank, and a director and stockholder. He also owns considerable stock in Blue Springs Mill, and is treasurer of the company.

On the 20th of March, 1856, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Moore, a daughter of John Moore, of Blue township, Jackson county. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with her parents, her father dying in this state soon after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have the following children: Sarah, the eldest, became the wife of Joshua Dudley Dillingham, of Sniabar, and died in September, 1886, leaving three children, two girls and one boy. One daughter, Lucy, the eldest, is now a young lady of eighteen, and is living with her grandfather,

her father having gone to Virgil, Kansas. John Lewis is a farmer of Sniabar township; William Andrew carries on agricultural pursuits near the old homestead. Calvin Davis operates the home farm. Richard J. is connected with the Union store of Blue Springs. Maggie died September 20, 1892, at the age of twenty years. Edward died at the age of six years. Samuel Lee is attending school. The parents are both prominent and faithful members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with which Mr. Lowe has been connected since 1848, having for twenty years served as deacon. In his political views he is a democrat.

JOHN F. SHANNON, city comptroller, Kansas City, is a native of this city, born April 1, 1858, son of John and Felicite (Padron) Shannon, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Orleans, of French parentage. Mr. Shannon, Sr., left his native land and came to this country when a young man, and was for some years connected with a retail dry-goods house in New York city. Subsequently he went to New Orleans, where he became acquainted with and wedded his wife. He came to Kansas City before the outbreak of the late civil war. His business capacity was great, and led by a commendable ambition his aspirations were for success in mercantile transactions.

Immediately upon arriving here, in company with his brother, Mr. P. Shannon, a large retail and wholesale dry-goods house was opened up, under the firm name of J. & P. Shannon. The venture proved a fortunate one in a financial way, the trade of the house during the war period being of immense proportions, notably larger than any

other house in the southwest at that time. His prospects were indeed bright for a prosperous future, and all was too soon cut off by his premature death, which occurred in the city of New York, in 1865, while there purchasing goods. His remains lie buried in Kansas City. Mrs. Shannon, the mother and widow, is living, her residence being at Banner Springs, Kansas. This worthy couple had four children: Felicite, wife of George E. Kinser; Mary E., wife of William Sutherland, of Denver, Colorado; John F. and Ferdinand.

Our subject was brought up in Kansas City, receiving his education in the Christian Brother's School, at St. Louis, which he attended five years, graduating in 1870. At his father's death, the financial situation of the family was easy, as the estate was quite large, but it was gradually absorbed by litigation. This threw our subject on his own resources. He was equal to the emergency, however, and secured a clerkship under Nathaniel Grant in the city comptroller's office, which he retained seven years. Since his entrance into this office, he has been absent from it only two years. In April, 1893, he was appointed to the city comptrollership, of which important place he is the present incumbent. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to pursue the even tenor of a life as nearly devoid of changes as possible.

In the transaction of his official business he hews to the line of duty, his definite accuracy and deferential manners having won for him a deserving popularity in the city. He has been the builder of his own fortune, the architect of his own career. Although reared in luxury the reverses of fortune a few years later caused no feeling of discouragement to his stout heart. A willingness

to work and work well has been rewarded by the people, who have implicit confidence in his unassailable integrity.

He was united in marriage in February, 1882, with Miss Sallie Streett, of St. Louis, who has borne him three children: Marie, Joseph S., and John F., Jr. Mr. Shannon is a zealous member of the Catholic church.

ROBERT J. INGRAHAM.—It is especially noticeable in this latter part of the nineteenth century that one seldom wins prominence or success along more than one line of endeavor. It is the tendency of the age to devote one's entire energies to a certain work, continually concentrating his efforts in a certain direction and toward a certain end; yet in the case of the gentleman whose name commences this record it is demonstrated that not only a leading position but also prosperity may be gained in more than a single line of action. Mr. Ingraham is an eminent lawyer and is no less successful or no less widely known as a stock dealer, and while his extensive law practice in Kansas City attests his professional abilities, his fine stock and fruit farm also indicates a most able management on the part of its owner.

A native of Coshocton, Ohio, Mr. Ingraham was born on the 24th of January, 1864, and is a son of James B. and Sarah Elizabeth (Guthrie) Ingraham, the former a native of Harrison county, Virginia, and the latter of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The Ingraham family is of English origin, and was founded in America many years ago by ancestors who settled in Virginia. The father of our subject was a physician by profession and a graduate of the Starling

Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. His death occurred in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Robert J. Ingraham is the youngest of a family of nine children. His elementary education, afforded by the common schools, was supplemented by a high-school course, which was completed by his graduation in 1879. He afterward engaged in teaching school for four years and then came to Kansas City, here entering the office of C. O. Tichnor, a prominent and very able attorney, under whose direction he began and prosecuted the study of law until his thorough preparation had fitted him for admission to the bar. Successfully passing an examination, he was admitted in 1886, but remained in his preceptor's office until 1889, when he entered into partnership with Messrs. Teasdale and Cowherd, under the firm style of Teasdale, Ingraham & Cowherd. This has become one of the foremost law firms of Kansas City, and is now in the enjoyment of a large general practice. Theirs is a distinctive clientage and their business interests they capably handle.

Our subject possesses the essential qualifications of a successful lawyer, and his devotion to his clients' interests, his keen perceptive powers and analytical turn of mind have been the means of bringing to him prosperity in his professional career. As before stated, however, his efforts have not been confined alone to the law. He has a valuable and extensive ranch of six thousand acres in southern Missouri, where he raises fine Jersey cows, standard-bred trotting horses and blooded hogs. His place is known as the Wallace Pratt Stock and Fruit Ranch. He owns some very fine horses, including Jerome Enbank, sired by Manbrino Chief, with a record of 2:30;

Combine, sired by Combination, record 2:16½; Rob Racine, by Old Wagner; also a very fine registered saddle stallion. His hogs are of the Jersey-Duroc and the Poland-China breeds. He has also four standard-bred jacks. The appointments of the farm, its barns and other buildings for the care of his stock are models of convenience, and the equipment is all that could be desired.

Mr. Ingraham has been twice married. He first wedded Elizabeth Wallace Powers, who died in 1889. In 1891 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret Nelson, and they have one child, a daughter. Their pleasant home, which is noted for its hospitality, is located in Westport, and of that beautiful and enterprising suburban town Mr. Ingraham is the present efficient and honored mayor. In his political proclivities he is an active democrat.

ROBERT ROSS JAMISON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of May, 1866. In 1869 he came westward with his parents and settled in Jackson county, Missouri. Here he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered Lincoln College at Greenwood, Missouri, where he pursued a course of study for several years, preparing himself for the study of his chosen profession. Shortly after leaving college, he entered the law office of the Hon. O. L. Houts, of Warrensburg, Missouri, where he remained for some time. Foreseeing, however, that a broad and comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the theory and principles of the law was necessary for a successful manipulation of the machinery of its practice,

he resolved to take a professional course at the University of Michigan. This he did, graduating with distinguished honor in the law class of 1892. After enjoying a few months of well earned rest, Mr. Jamison located in Kansas City, in February, 1893, entering the office of the Hon. R. H. Field, with whom he has since been associated.

Marked ability is always sure of an early recognition, and although yet a young man Mr. Jamison is already enjoying the benefits of a lucrative and steadily increasing practice. He is especially able as a trial lawyer. Tested as a master of the points in his cause, in quick perception and close discrimination in examination of witnesses, and the gift of exposition to the court and jury of the law and facts involved, he is pre-eminent. In argument, he is given more to the ponderous, the logical and the convincing than to the ornate and the elaborate. His style is simple and direct, his vocabulary copious and Anglo-Saxon, his argument inductive, and thought clear; and back of this is the discrimination and taste of a trained literary mind.

While possessing a splendid education, Mr. Jamison is of the broad and generous mold, attaching less importance to the technicalities of exact scholarship than to the great system of education which makes man the study and the world the college. His positions and reasonings are always based not upon the rippling ideas of the surface but upon the strong current of principle underneath. This method makes the study of the law an inspiration and pleasure; pursued otherwise, it is dry, precise, and pre-eminently unpoetic.

It has been said that the spirit of prophecy dwells no more with men; but if the past is a criterion by which we may

judge the future, we may safely predict for Mr. Jamison a career which will realize the promise and expand the reputation already won.

WYLEY WYATT.—A member of a large family, thrust upon his own resources early in life, a sufferer of untold hardships during the Civil war, in which he was a participant, a man who has risen above adversities, and one who ranks to-day both in wealth and influence with the leading citizens of his community,—this is Wyley Wyatt. The above outline affords ample material for the biographer to enlarge upon, and if space were no consideration he might go on indefinitely. In a work of this character, however, only the most succinct review can be presented.

Wyley Wyatt was born in Alleghany county, North Carolina, October 12, 1839, youngest son and child of William and Mary (Landreth) Wyatt, both natives of Ashe county, North Carolina, the former born in 1782 and the latter in 1792. His parents were married in their native county, now known as Alleghany county, February 11, 1808, and made it their home until 1851, when they emigrated to Missouri, their journey hither being made by wagon. Arrived in Jackson county, Missouri, they settled on a rented farm on section 11, Washington township, and the next year removed to section 26 of the same township. In this county the closing years of their lives were passed and here they died, his death occurring August 25, 1856, and hers February 21, 1861. They were the parents of fifteen children, and besides rearing their own family they brought up two grand-

children. The names of their children are as follows: Solomon, Zebedee, Burgess, Louis, John L., Nathaniel, William, Jonathan, Calvin, Jane Williams, Catharine Williams, Mary Maxwell, Nancy O'Brien, Eveline and Wyley. All are deceased except the eldest and the youngest! The former, Solomon, was born June 1, 1809, and is a resident of Washington township, Jackson county, and the latter is the subject of this article.

At the time of the removal of the Wyatt family to this state Wyley was a youth of twelve years. Jackson county was then inhabited chiefly by Indians and wild animals, wolves being in abundance here, and life on the frontier had many attractions for him. But the family were poor, and the children as soon as they were old enough had to scatter and do for themselves. Wyley, being the youngest, remained with his mother after his father's death and took care of her as long as she lived.

He was married December 21, 1859, to Miss Sarah Maxwell, a native of Clay county, Illinois, and a daughter of Alexander and Susannah (Tolliver) Maxwell. Her father was a brother of E. C. Maxwell, a well-known citizen of this county. Her parents were married in Lawrence county, Indiana, and from there moved to Illinois on horseback. Her father died in the latter state August 18, 1853, and her mother survived him until February 27, 1893. They had four children that grew to maturity, viz.: Mrs. Wyatt, born October 11, 1842; William, born February 21, 1847, is a resident of Clay county, Illinois; Rebecca Ann, born November 17, 1848, is deceased; and James R., born March 10, 1850, is deceased. A record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs.

Wyatt is as follows: Mary Susan, born November 11, 1860, is the widow of M. T. Sharp and has three children: William G., born January 3, 1863, married Miss Jessie McPherson, and has three children; Sarah Elizabeth, born December 9, 1864, died June 19, 1889; Robert E., born August 30, 1866, married Miss Jennie Shelton, and has one child; Anna M., born August 17, 1870; Lorena E., born December 22, 1872, is the wife of Dr. A. M. Harrison; Ada M., born July 4, 1876; Lettie C., born February 21, 1879; George W., born May 5, 1881; Joseph C., born November 9, 1883; and Stella J., born November 27, 1886.

After his marriage Mr. Wyatt settled in Johnson county, Kansas, where he bought eighty acres of wild land on time, and on it made his home until 1861, when he had to leave because of war. During the civil war his family were without a home and lived about from place to place where they could find convenient shelter. He was among the first to enter the Confederate ranks. Indeed, necessity almost compelled him to take this course, and valiantly did he fight for the southern cause. He joined the command of Colonel Upton Hayes in General Shelby's army. The first engagement in which he participated was a skirmish on his brother's farm in this township. Then followed numerous other engagements, prominent among which were the following: Springfield, Missouri; Cross Hollows, Arkansas; Pea Ridge, White Oak, Rock Ford, Lone Jack, Hickory Grove, the three battles of Newtonia, the three of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and others. In the spring of 1864 he returned from Arkansas to Missouri, and was a participant in the battle of Springfield. After this he was one of a scouting party that started out on a ninety-days re-

connoitering expedition, and with only a peck of parched corn as rations for each man. He took part in the Marshfield engagement, after which he returned to his family and kept himself in hiding.

When "Order No. 11" was issued his wife secreted him in a wagon-box and drove to Clay county. From there they went to Caldwell county, where they remained two years. During that time he rented what was known as the Solomon Young farm. People in general, and Mr. Wyatt in particular, saw some pretty hard times then,—times that can better be imagined than described. At the end of the two years, knowing that a move could not make his condition any worse than it was, and hoping to better himself, he went back to Johnson county, Kansas, where he built a little shanty, 12 x 14 feet, and where he continued to abide until 1879. That year he came to his present location on section 22, Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, and here he has since resided. His persistent efforts and good management, together with the dawn of better days, have brought about a marvelous change in his financial condition. Now he is the owner of 351 acres of choice land, 300 of which are under a high state of cultivation. He has a comfortable residence, good barn and other improvements, and the stock in his broad pastures and his well tilled fields all give evidence of prosperity. He has given his children good educational advantages, has both a piano and organ for his daughters, and has a home and a family in which he has every reason to take a just pride. He and his family are identified with the Methodist church, south, at Martin City, he being a trustee and steward in the same. Politically, his influence and vote have ever gone to the support of



J. W. Bedford, M.D.

the democratic party, and in all public issues, and especially those of a local nature, he takes a laudable interest. Thus in financial, political and religious circles he occupies a prominent place, and he stands high in the estimation of his neighbors and many friends.

DR. THOMAS D. BEDFORD, county coroner and a prominent physician, regular, is a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, born August 9, 1856. He is a son of Greene and Caroline (Chinn) Bedford, Kentuckians by birth and education. Their family comprised five sons and three daughters, seven of whom are now living: Marcus A.; John A., wife of A. L. Bedford; Rachel S., wife of James A. Chinn; Coleman, Higgins, Thomas D., and Carrie, who died in early childhood.

Mr. Bedford was a farmer by occupation, residing in Kentucky until 1867, when he removed to Missouri, settling in LaFayette county, near Napoleon, where he and his wife now reside. Both are members of the Christian church, he having been an elder in the same for more than thirty years. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Archibald Bedford, was a Kentuckian by birth, a farmer by occupation, and helped to form the early history of the county. He had fourteen children and died in Bourbon county, at an advanced age. The Doctor's maternal grandfather, John Chinn, was a Kentuckian and took a leading part in the early history of the state. He was a gentleman of a high order of intelligence and was widely known for his unassailable integrity and great force of character. He was a planter and held the office of county sur-

veyor many years, being a civil engineer, and died at an advanced age.

Dr. Bedford was eleven years old when his parents settled in Missouri. He was reared on a farm, having attained his early education in Kentucky before the departure of the family from the state. In 1877 he began studying medicine, and in two years was prepared to enter Bellvue Hospital College, New York, and he graduated with the class of 1882, receiving a diploma. Immediately thereafter he located in Independence, Missouri, opened an office and started out in the practice, remaining there eleven years, and filling the office of county physician three terms, when he removed to Kansas City, in 1893. In November of the following year he was elected to the office of county coroner, of which office he is the present incumbent. He has been pension examiner for the county since 1893; is a member of Kansas City Academy of Medicine, Jackson County Medical Society and the Independence Medical Association; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, subordinate and uniform lodges, and is surgeon of the first regiment, uniform rank, of Missouri. Politically the doctor is a democrat, and religiously a member of the Christian church.

DR. ERNEST VON QUAST, a physician of acknowledged ability, now in successful practice in Kansas City, is of German birth, having been born in Garz, fifty miles from Berlin, August 21, 1853. He is a son of Herman and Louise (Knoblauch) von Quast, natives of the Fatherland. Three children were born to them,—Ernest, Otto and Al-

brecht. Mr. von Quast bore the king's commission as captain in the regular army. He possessed large real-estate interests and was a gentleman of great intelligence and culture. Louise von Knoblauch, the mother of our subject, was his second wife, and she departed this life in 1860.

By his first wife, *nee* Natalie von Laffert, he had three sons, two of whom are now living: Adolph, in possession of the old homestead; and Erich, a lieutenant and colonel in the regular German army. Curt, the third son, also a soldier in his majesty's service, fell in one of the terrific charges on the French stronghold of Gravelotte, in August, 1870. Captain von Quast's third wife's maiden name was Anna von der Hagen, who is living without issue. He lived to the ripe old age of seventy-six years and seven months, dying in December, 1888.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Christopher Leopold von Quast, was a distinguished citizen of the Fatherland, once secretary of the interior and a gentleman of large means. To him were born six children, two sons and four daughters. He died in his native land, at about the age of seventy-three years. Heinrich von Knoblauch, father of the mother of our subject, was a prosperous farmer. He had four children, two sons and two daughters. His death occurred in 1890, when he had attained the age of about ninety years.

Doctor von Quast was reared in Potsdam and Berlin, receiving his education in the military government school from the age of ten years, having taken a previous course in a private school. In 1870 he entered the German army in time to participate in the glory and honor won by the German arms in the brief but desperate conflict with France, where sank never to rise again the

star of the Napoleonic dynasty, and which resulted so grandly in cementing into an indissoluble union the federated states of the German empire. In 1873 he resigned his commission as lieutenant in the army, and the same year he emigrated to America and located at St. Louis. Immediately thereafter he began the study of medicine in the Missouri Medical College, at which he graduated in March, 1877. Previous to this, however, he attended the College of Pharmacy, where also he had graduated. Following his medical graduation he located in East St. Louis, where he practiced for a year, then went to Malden, Missouri, where he practiced till late in the summer of 1883. On the 4th of August of that year he started on a visit to Berlin and London, the object largely being to attend clinics. Upon his return in November of the same year he located at Kansas City, where he has practiced ever since, and making a notable reputation as a general practitioner and surgeon.

He was united in marriage with Miss Cora Alice Riffle, June 18, 1879, who is the daughter of Matthias and Sarah (Simmons) Riffle. They have three children: Clara Louisa, Herman Otto, Bismarck and Hertha Riffle. The Doctor and his estimable wife are Christians, being members of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches respectively.

He is connected with all the principal medical societies: the American National Medical Association; the State Medical Association of Missouri; the District Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society. He is professor of orthopedic and clinical surgery in the Woman's College of Kansas City, and one of the staff of surgeons of the German Hospital. The honor was conferred upon him by being selected a del-

egate to the International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons held at Berlin in 1890.

ANDREW W. LOWE, Blue Springs, Mo.—One of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Snia-bar township, Jackson county, Missouri, is Andrew W. Lowe, a farmer. He was born in Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 29, 1828. His parents were John and Margaret (Summers) Lowe, natives of the same county. The former was born in 1801, and the latter died soon after the close of the civil war. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary patriot. In 1844 the parents of our subject came to Missouri by the way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They located in what was then known as Blue Mills Landing, near Independence, Jackson county. Previous to their removal here, Mr. Lowe had visited this locality and staked off the land he intended to purchase. It contained 120 acres in section 14, township 49, range 31, in Snia-bar township, which is three miles north of Blue Springs. Here he resided until his death. At various times he added to his possessions until they covered 400 acres. He was a hard-working man and good manager. When the war broke out he was engaged in the cultivation of hemp. The market for such at Independence was excellent, and, being the owner of a number of slaves, he realized a handsome profit on his crops. By order No. 11 he went out in 1863, remaining in Pike county for two years, or until the war closed, then returned to his home. In his absence his property was nearly all destroyed; his home was set

on fire by a squad of soldiers, but at the earnest solicitation of a kind neighbor the fire was extinguished and the homestead was saved. Mr. Lowe was a sincere Christian and a charter member of the first church society organized in Independence. He also assisted most liberally with time and money in the erection of the first church edifice.

He was the father of eleven children, all of whom lived to maturity, although five now survive. To each of his sons he gave \$500, and assisted them to buy land and settle near by. As long as he lived he held a family reunion each year, at which time he collected all of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, numbering forty-two in all, at the old homestead. He was eighty years old at the time of his death, and up to the last gave a personal supervision to his business.

Andrew W. Lowe, our subject, was the eldest son, and consequently shared much of his father's toil when first coming to this new country. He was then sixteen years of age, a strong, robust lad, willing and eager to assist in constructing a home for the family. There was little time or opportunity for schooling in those days, especially for the older sons; so Mr. Lowe was obliged to be content with very little instruction. He was endowed with an observing mind and a good memory, however, and these served in good stead. His business aptitude developed rapidly, and when still a lad displayed an ability to drive a good bargain. He spent three years at Santa Fe as wagonmaster, freighting government supplies for Majors Medill and Russell and going to Forts Laramie, Riley, Union, etc.

In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the state cavalry service and took part of the freight to Lexington, dismounting then to

support the artillery, after which he remained in the cavalry service six months. He then took two of his father's slaves and went to Dallas, Texas. He was then attached to a commissary department, handling cattle, etc., for the regular Confederate army in Texas. Remaining there until the close of hostilities, he surrendered at Fort Smith and returned at once to his old home in Missouri, and has since continued to cultivate his farm. It consisted of 263 acres, and is situated on section 11, township 49, range 31, Sniabar township.

Mr. Lowe is a director and stockholder in the Blue Springs Bank and owns more property than any man in the township. His farm is in the highest state of cultivation. He is a breeder of shorthorn cattle and other pure-bred animals. His barns and outbuildings are in good condition, although he still occupies the rough house which stood on the place during his father's lifetime.

April 2, 1871, Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Mary Eliza Dillingham, daughter of William Dillingham, of LaFayette county, Missouri, where she was born August 6, 1847. She died at Blue Springs, on the 16th of April, 1882, after bearing a family of four children, two of whom are still living. Ira died in 1889, when but seventeen months old, and Henry R. died in infancy. Harley A. was born February 4, 1876, and Isaac N. born November 27, 1878. The two latter are school-boys and live at home.

Mr. Lowe united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church at the age of twenty years, and is now a deacon in that church, near his home.

Simple, unpretentious, tender-hearted and benevolent, his kindly man is ever ready to help the unfortunate; but, realizing

by actual experience that property is seldom accumulated without patience and much hard labor, he wastes little sympathy upon the shiftless. "God helps those who help themselves" is his motto, and to those who make an effort to work and manage for themselves he is ever ready to lend a helping hand.

AL. McDONALD, manager Missouri Lime & Cement Company, Kansas City, is a native of Earlville, Illinois, born June 8, 1860, son of William and Marcia (Wallace) McDonald, the former a native of Brantfield, Canada, the latter of Illinois. His father was a carpenter and contractor, which trade and business he successfully plied in Illinois for eighteen years. At present he is living a retired life at David City, Nebraska. He and his estimable wife were parents of five children, of whom our subject is fourth in order of birth.

In his youth he attended the public schools, acquiring good educational discipline in the elementary branches. It was his design to take a collegiate course, upon which he did start, but his health breaking down he returned to Earlville and attended high school, at which he graduated in 1880. Previous to this time he had a strong predilection for law, but study had made serious inroads upon his health. The following winter he taught a country school. In 1882, while seeking employment, he called upon the superintendent of the Plano Manufacturing Company, at Plano, Illinois, for work. He was informed that there were no vacancies at the time, but young McDonald was not to be put off in a manner so sum-

mary, still insisting, agreeing to do anything, however hard and disagreeable.

The superintendent, taking him at his word, placed him in the machinery department of the works to perform the hardest work, thinking that a day or two of soiled and worn-out hands would take the "starch" out of his persistent applicant. But the superintendent reckoned without his host, not knowing the sound material out of which he was made. His pluck was equal to the occasion. He remained in that position, learned the trade, and eventually became foreman of his department. Subsequently he was tendered a position by the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, at an increased salary, as traveling salesman, which he accepted. Six months later he was promoted to a general agent's position, in charge of the company's business in Nebraska, headquarters at Lincoln, where he remained until December, 1886, when he resigned his position.

Immediately thereafter he came to Kansas City, and soon after conceived the idea of erecting a builders' and traders' exchange. He effected the organization, and after the adoption of plans work was begun and the building completed in 1889. In July of the following year it was formally dedicated, upon which interesting occasion Mr. McDonald was the principal speaker, delivering an address that received the plaudits of his hearers and was published in all the city papers. He became the first secretary of the organization, a position he efficiently and creditably filled till November 1st, 1894, when he resigned, greatly against the wishes of the organization.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange is a magnificent five-story building, of pressed brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings,

costing, exclusive of the ground, over \$100,000. The building was erected for the exclusive use of the Exchange and the permanent exhibit of building materials and improvements, and to afford offices for contractors, architects and all others directly interested in the building trade, thereby concentrating this vast interest under one roof. Upon severing his connection with the exchange Mr. McDonald was tendered the management of the Missouri Lime and Cement Company, which he accepted, in which responsible position he is giving excellent satisfaction. He is one of the self-made young men of the southwest, having unaided worked his way from penniless obscurity to lucrative positions of trust, wherein were required for successful management the highest order of business judgment and acumen.

Socially he is a member of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo and Hoo Hoo Club No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and Heptasophs. In political sentiment he is strongly republican and warmly espouses the principles of government contended for by his party.

A H. KIRSHNER, one of the leading younger members of the Kansas City bar, was born in Fostoria, Ohio, June 25, 1863, the son of Henry and Rebecca (Bucher) Kirshner. His father was born in Oswego, New York, of German parents, and received his education and learned the trade of a machinist there. He removed to northern Ohio in the fifties and devoted himself to the trade of machinist and mechanical engineer for about thirty-five years, being interested in bringing out several new mechanical devices. His mar-

riage to Rebecca Bucher, daughter of a prosperous farmer of Seneca county, Ohio, took place in 1860. Of this marriage four children were born,—Ida, Charles H., Dora and Mamie.

Our subject's boyhood was passed in Fremont and Fostoria, two pleasant Ohio towns, the former the home of President Hayes, the latter of Governor Foster. His preliminary education was received in the common school and academy of Fostoria. These were the days when something over five hundred amateur newspapers were published the country over, and Fostoria, with a population of only 3,000, had three of them—one published by A. E. Mergenthaler, a banker in Fostoria, prominent in the counsels of the L. A. W., a second by W. C. Brown, of Fostoria, associated with Congressman Harter in the Harter Milling Company and colonel on the staff of Major McKinley; and the third by the subject of our sketch. Mr. Kirshner continued the publication of his paper for seven years, from his twelfth to his nineteenth year, and was also correspondent for several Ohio dailies.

In 1883 he entered the sophomore class in Oberlin college, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1886. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated second in a class of fifty-seven. He also held the position of librarian in the law school library during his course there, by appointment of ex-Governor J. D. Cox, the dean of the institution.

In 1888 he left Ohio because of ill health and settled in Salina, Kansas, where he entered the law office of Garver & Bond, the former of whom is now on the northern division of the Kansas appellate court, and one of the most prominent and able lawyers in that state.

In December of 1889 he was married to Agnes Fairchild, daughter of President George T. Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and they have one child, Robert F.

In the fall of 1890 he removed to Kansas City, persuaded that central Kansas did not offer any large inducements to a young man beginning the practice of law. His offices are in the New York Life building.

In politics Mr. Kirshner is a republican; in religion a Congregationalist. He is a member of Sicilian lodge, K. of P.

I J. WOLF, M. D., physician and surgeon of Kansas City, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, October 26, 1864, and is a son of Charles J. and Caroline (Richenburg) Wolf, who came to America in 1882. They located in Kansas City, where the father is now employed as bookkeeper in a wholesale house. The family numbered five children.

The Doctor was reared and educated in Germany, and was graduated at the gymnasium at Stuttgart. He then took up the study of medicine at Heidelberg, where he remained for two years, and in 1887 was graduated at the Munich University on the completion of the medical course. For six months he served as a soldier in the German army, and for a similar period as a physician. He then crossed the Atlantic to America, landing at New York in 1888, whence he came direct to Kansas City, where his parents had previously located. In the fall of that year he took a course in the Chicago Polyclinic, and thus thorough preparation has well fitted him for his life work.

The Doctor has built up a fine practice,

and is now doing a successful business as a general practitioner. He was made professor of histology and microscopy in the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1893, and has since held that position. He was appointed to the chair of bacteriology in the University Medical College in 1895, and is still serving in that capacity. During this year also the Doctor went to New York, where he visited the hospitals and laboratories, and devoted himself for two months to special branches, especially bacteriology, pathology and surgery. Although a young man, the Doctor is well up in his profession, and has succeeded in building up a very lucrative business. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and was for a time lecturer on artistic anatomy for the Kansas City Art School. He is physician to the German Hospital, and is examiner for the Security Mutual Insurance Company, of Bingham, New Jersey, and the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York. In politics he is a democrat, but is not active in political affairs.

WASHINGTON ADAMS, attorney at law, Kansas City, was born at Booneville, Missouri, April 16, 1849, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Flournoy) Adams, natives respectively of Christian county, Kentucky, and Independence, Missouri.

After his settlement in Missouri, Andrew Adams became known as a Santa Fe trader, a business in that day which embodied many elements of danger and risk. For many years he freighted merchandise across the plains by ox teams. Penetrating old Mexico at Chihuahua, he once carried on a mercantile business for several years. In all his

enterprises he was usually successful, and before reaching old age he had accumulated a handsome competency, with which he retired to enjoy it when the weight of years began to enfeeble his once powerful frame.

To him and his estimable wife, who was in every way calculated for the companion and helpmeet of her husband, were born nine children, seven of whom are now living, of whom our subject was the first born.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams lived to advanced age, he dying in 1886 and she in 1889. Washington Adams, a brother of Andrew, became a man of prominence in Missouri, was a sound lawyer and for many years was judge of the supreme court of the state. He possessed fine scholarly attainments and was popular in social and professional circles.

Washington Adams, the subject of this review, received his early education at Kemper's school at Booneville, where he was well qualified to enter upon a collegiate course, which he took at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. After graduating in a portion of the literary course of this institution, he immediately entered its law department, taking the junior course only. Immediately thereafter he returned to Booneville, where for a year he read law in the office of his uncle, Judge Adams, and was admitted to the bar. In July, 1870, he came to Kansas City and established himself in the practice of his profession.

In 1874 he was elected city attorney on the democratic ticket, becoming his own successor in 1875. In 1880 he was appointed city counselor by Mayor C. A. Chace; in 1884 he was reappointed by Mayor L. J. Talbott; and in January, 1891, he was appointed county counselor by the county court of Jackson county, and by the

same tribunal was reappointed in January, 1893.

His marriage to Miss Ella, daughter of John K. Lincoln, a prominent farmer near Plattsburg, Missouri, was consummated in 1877, by whom he has one child, John W., a promising young man, now in school.

JOSEPH B. KESHLEAR is the efficient county marshal of Jackson county, Missouri, and so faithful is he in the performance of his duty that his name brings a sense of security to the law-abiding citizen while striking terror to the heart of the evil-doer. He has always lived in Jackson county, and has many warm friends who appreciate his sterling worth and excellencies of character.

Mr. Keshlear was born July 12, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah B. (Riggs) Keshlear, early settlers of Jackson county. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser, who in pioneer days entered a tract of land that he continued to cultivate and improve until his death, which occurred in 1860. His widow still survives him, and has now reached the advanced age of eighty years. Their family numbered eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom five are now living.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was reared on the old home farm, early becoming familiar with the work of caring for the stock and cultivating the fields. He obtained his education in the public schools and continued on the old homestead until twenty-two years of age, when like many another young man he left the farm in order to seek a living out in the wide world. He took a contract for carry-

ing the mail from Independence to Lexington, Missouri, and also from Buckner to Pleasant Hill, same state. He sometimes made the journey on horseback, sometimes with a buggy, and the routes were about forty and fifty miles in extent. It was often an arduous task, but his work was always faithfully accomplished. In 1879 Mr. Keshlear went to Grain Valley, where he engaged in keeping hotel, and also carried on a livery stable. After continuing in that line of endeavor for a few years, he embarked in the grocery business, in the same place. Purchasing a stock of goods he opened his doors to the public, and in short time was doing a good business. In 1886 he sold out and came to Kansas City, where he secured a position in the marshal's office, as deputy under Hugh McGowan, with whom he served for four years. He was then deputy for a similar period under Henry P. Stewart, filling that position for eight consecutive years in a most creditable way, and becoming so familiar with the duties of the office that in 1895 he was made a candidate for the position by the democratic party, of which he is a stanch advocate, and soon after entered upon his duties. His fitness he had previously demonstrated, and the hopes that his constituents had of him he has fully realized.

Mr. Keshlear was married in 1877 to Miss Lizzie Carr, and they had one daughter, Lulu. He was again married, in October, 1891, his second union being with Josephine O'Flaherty, by whom he has one child, Zulman I. Mrs. Keshlear is a member of the Catholic church.

Our subject is a pleasant, genial gentleman and among his best friends are those who have known him from boyhood,—a fact which indicates a well spent life.



W. A. Forster

DOCTOR WILLIAM A. FORSTER, homeopathic physician and surgeon, has attained a prominence in the medical profession that is in keeping with his fine abilities as a general practitioner and surgeon.

He is a native of Denmark, born May 11, 1856, and is a son of Dr. Andrew Peter and Keturah (Green) Forster, the former a native of Denmark, the latter of England. They became parents of ten children, eight of whom are living at the present time: Hannah, wife of Ed. Nafziger; William A.; Julia, wife of E. R. Goings; Gussie, wife of E. A. Puterbaugh; Peter T., John O., B. Frank and Rushia.

The father was a physician of note and died at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Forster is living and is now a resident of Kansas City. In their church connection they were Baptists, Dr. A. P. Forster being the first missionary sent out from London to Sweden, where he organized the first Baptist church. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Andrew Forster, was a noted surgeon of Copenhagen, where he died, well advanced in life. He was a gentleman of learning and skillful as a surgeon. He was a man of large physique and striking personality. Two children constituted his family. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Rev. John Green, a Baptist minister of England, his death having occurred in his native land after he had reached an advanced age. He was the father of a numerous family.

Dr. William A. Forster was eleven years old when his parents emigrated to America. They settled in La Salle county, Illinois, where young William lived till he was eighteen years old, when he entered Shurt-

leff College at Alton, Illinois, where he completed his literary education. He then went to St. Louis and entered the Homeopathic Medical College, of Missouri, at which he graduated in 1880, and won the first prize in surgery offered competitively to his class. Thereafter he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and entered into partnership with his father. Was surgeon in charge of the free dispensary of the college, and assistant surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital at St. Louis for one year. From Fort Scott he went to Nevada, Missouri, where he practiced two and a half years; then returned to Fort Scott, where he remained a year, and in June, 1885, he came to Kansas City, where he has remained ever since. His specialty is surgery and gynecology, in which lines of practice he has not a superior in the city. He is devoted to his profession, and is a close student in the literature of materia medica and surgery.

He was married December 6, 1894, to Mrs. Fannie C., the widow of Thomas T. Roe and a daughter of John A. and Sarah E. (Fogle) Cannon. The Doctor has two children by a former marriage: Jessie H., born December 13, 1885; and Walter L., born January 3, 1888.

In the societies of the profession Dr. Forster is widely represented, being a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association and the Homeopathic Club of Kansas City. For six years he was professor of surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of Kansas City, of which he was one of the founders. Of all these societies Dr. Forster is a valued member.

Socially he is urbane and pleasant in

speech and manner, never indulges in sophisms or pedantic generalities; is methodical and systematic in all his doings; and his conclusions are always founded on honest convictions. If ever wrong he has the moral courage and frankness to admit his error. He is a member of the Baptist church, and also worthily connected with Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HARMON BELL is a man of high professional attainments and is known as one of the most able members of the bar of Missouri. No field of human endeavor is more open to a successful career than that of law, but he who would attain this measure of success must have been endowed with a native force of character and must work his way upward through indefatigable effort and untiring energy. These characteristics are possessed in a high degree by Mr. Bell, who is regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the legal profession in Kansas City.

We usually regard the east as the birthplace of most of those who have become residents of the more recently settled states, but Mr. Bell is a native of California. In the pioneer days of that region he was born, in Oakland, on the 23d of March, 1855. His father, Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, who was highly esteemed in New York, emigrated to the Golden state in a very early day. The son attended the public schools of his native city, and later, as he evinced an eager desire for the acquirement of knowledge, he was enabled to pursue a course of study in Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan. He completed his collegiate course in Washington College, in California, and with a broad gen-

eral knowledge as a foundation entered upon the work of preparing himself for the practice of law. It is said that success awaits each individual if he but follows that course for which nature intended him, and if success be a criterion by which to judge it would seem that nature intended Mr. Bell for the legal profession.

In 1876 he took up the study of law in the office of Dirlam & Leyman, of Mansfield, Ohio, leading attorneys of that state, and completed his studies in the office of Hon. Turner A. Gill, of Kansas City, now one of the judges of the Kansas circuit court of appeals. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and with zeal and enthusiasm entered upon his practice. From the beginning he displayed careful and painstaking effort in the thorough preparation of his cases, and when upon the floor it was at once seen that he was master of the situation, and his logical statements, clear reasoning, quick preception and keen repartee told with both judge and jury. It was not long before he had succeeded in gaining a large clientage. His standing at the bar is well indicated in the following reference, which was made to him by an attorney who knows him well and intimately and can therefore capably judge of his ability. He said: "Mr. Bell possesses fine ability as a lawyer, integrity and uprightness, and has an enviable reputation both as an attorney and as a man. He is a forcible speaker, a logical reasoner and an earnest debater, and has won in many important questions. He has managed the office of public administrator with great honesty and fairness and with scrupulous regard to guarding the estates and rights of deceased persons and also orphans and minors. He is well read in all branches of the law, and being a diligent student

thoroughly investigates every subject in his profession that comes under his consideration." He has for seventeen years engaged in practice in Kansas City, retaining a distinctively representative clientage, which is constantly increasing in extent.

Mr. Bell had not long been in Kansas City before he left an impress on political affairs. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature by a very flattering majority on the republican ticket. His democratic predecessor had been elected by a majority of over three hundred. This Mr. Bell overcame and won the election by more than five hundred votes. At that time he was only twenty-five years of age, just one year beyond the age of eligibility for the office. During his two years as legislator, both in the regular and extra sessions, he was conspicuous in the advocacy of measures for the public good, especially in the promotion of the cause of education. In 1884 he was nominated by his party for the office of public administrator of Jackson county, and such was his popularity and the confidence reposed in him that many democrats gave him their support, and he was elected by a majority of over one thousand, although the opposite party usually carried the county by fifteen hundred votes!

On the 16th of January, 1880, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of A. J. C. Wilson, of Santa Barbara, California. Their children now living are Traylor W. and Joseph Samuel,—Margaret, Sophie and Walworth having died in infancy.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the Knight Templar and Mystic Shrine degrees. He is deeply interested in the growth and upbuilding of the order,

frequently delivers public addresses in its behalf, and is also a campaign orator of superior ability, being an entertaining, instructive and fluent speaker.

BEN T. HARDIN, for the past seven years a member of the Kansas City bar, is a native of this state and one of its leading lawyers.

He was born in Randolph county, Missouri, October 8, 1852, son of Ben and Susan G. (Hubbard) Hardin, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Nine children composed their family, of whom eight are now living: Sarah F., wife of S. W. Downing, Centralia, Missouri; James H., Moberly, Missouri; Zerelda, wife of James A. Huffman, Atlanta, Missouri; Mary E., deceased wife of John G. Herold, of Denver, Colorado; Nannie N., wife of Thomas B. Patton, Kansas City; John H., Randolph county, Missouri; Ben T., Kansas City; Susan J., wife of W. B. Jackson, Pueblo, Colorado; and Asa K., residing near Fayetteville, Arkansas. The father of our subject passed his life as a farmer and stock-raiser in Randolph county, Missouri, where he settled as early as 1837, and where he died, in 1879, in his seventieth year. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk war. His first wife died May 2, 1864, and for his second wife, he wedded a Mrs. McAnally, by whom he had two children, Dr. George S., of Marshall, Missouri; and Martha C., wife of Arthur Maxwell, of Boone county, this state. Both the father and mother of our subject were devoted members of the Christian church.

Mr. Hardin's paternal grandfather, James Hardin, was a native of Kentucky, and was

by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. Much of his life was passed in Howard county, Missouri, near Fayette, where he settled in 1814, and where he died about 1850, well advanced in years. His widow lived to the ripe old age of ninety. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Asa K. Hubbard. He was a native of North Carolina, was also a farmer, and lived to be about ninety-eight years old. Those who knew him best attributed his long life to his cheerfulness. No one enjoyed a good joke or hearty laugh more than he, and few had a larger circle of friends.

Ben. T. Hardin grew up in his native county, received his early schooling there and later attended Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, and the State Normal School at Kirksville. He is a graduate of the latter institution, with the class of 1875. He early showed a preference for mathematics, always excelling in this study, and while in the normal school his grade in mathematics given by Prof. J. M. Greenwood, now superintendent of the Kansas City public schools, stood 100 plus! Following his graduation, he was for two years engaged in teaching, being employed as superintendent of the public schools at New London, the county seat of Ralls county, Missouri. In the meantime he began the study of law, under the instructions of Martin & Priest, of Moberly, Missouri, and July 2, 1877, was admitted to the bar. In 1881, when the firm of Martin & Priest was dissolved, on the removal of Mr. Priest to St. Louis, Mr. Hardin formed a partnership with Mr. Martin, with whom he was associated in practice until 1885. Prior to that in 1879-80, Mr. Hardin was city attorney of Moberly. In the fall of 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county, was

renominated and elected without opposition in 1886, and served most efficiently in this capacity until the expiration of his second term, January 1, 1889.

May 17, 1889, is the date of his arrival in Kansas City. Here he at once established a good practice, which has been constantly growing during the past seven years. His office is at 409-410 in the American Bank building. While he devotes himself to general practice, he has attained his notoriety chiefly as a criminal lawyer, having won many difficult criminal cases, prosecuting and defending. He was the prosecutor in the hotly contested case against Lewis Maupin, who killed young Watson in Fayette, Howard county; represented the state against Christ Young, of Lexington, Missouri, whom they convicted and executed for the murder of Stephen Ferguson of La Fayette county; defended McKenzie, who killed John Emery at Moberly and cleared him; defended Oscar Arnold, who killed George Parker, in Independence, the trial being at Liberty, and cleared him; defended and cleared Frank Cameron at Kansas City, charged with murder in the first degree; defended and acquitted Pate, Pike, Coleman, and Birney, in what is known as the fifth ward riot case, tried in Liberty, Missouri, in June, 1895; and another important case with which he was connected, as prosecutor for the state, was that against Lewis and Fannie Griffin, of Moberly, Missouri, who had drowned a child they were raising. During the four years he served as prosecutor, in Randolph county, he sent one hundred and thirty-five men and one woman to the penitentiary! Also during his residence in Kansas City he has had charge of some of the largest corporation cases tried in the courts here; and it is said by the circuit judges in



Flavel B. Tiffany.

Kansas City that he has few equals as a trial lawyer.

Mr. Hardin's residence is at No. 2406 Forest avenue. He was married October 8, 1879, to Miss Clara Phillips, daughter of Judge Richard Phillips, of Audrain county, Missouri. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Harrison, was a native of Callaway county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are members of the Christian church. Fraternally, he maintains a membership in good standing in several branches of the Masonic order, namely: Kansas City lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M.; Orient chapter, No. 102, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His political affiliations have been with the democratic party; but he is a liberal non-partisan, believing in fair elections and an honest count.

FLAVEL B. TIFFANY, M. D., stands at the head of the medical profession in Kansas City as an oculist and aurist. Thorough preparation and superior skill have given him the pre-eminence in this line second to none in the southwest. There is no profession that has made more rapid strides toward perfection than the medical, and Dr. Tiffany has not only kept abreast with the times but has also been a leader in the progress that is fast transforming imperfection to perfection in his chosen calling.

A native of Oneida county, New York, he was born on the 28th of April, 1846, and is a son of Ambrose B. and Electra (Shepard) Tiffany. The Tiffany family originated in England, and was founded in

America by three brothers who sought homes in the New World in early colonial days. The father of our subject was the captain of a vessel on Lake Erie in early life and subsequently engaged in hotel-keeping and farming. In 1847 he emigrated westward, taking up his residence in Wisconsin, where he made his home for seven or eight years. He then removed to Minnesota, and his death occurred at Rice Lake, Dodge county, that state, at the age of seventy-four. His wife passed away many years previously. They were members of the United Brethren church, and were people of the highest respectability. Their family numbered seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom the following named are now living,—Edgar, Oscar, Ellen, Flavel and Theodora. Fred and Lenora are now deceased. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor, Flavel Tiffany, was a native of New York and followed farming as a means of livelihood. His family numbered three sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Shepard, was also born in the Empire state.

The Doctor, although born in the east, was reared in the west, spending his childhood days in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. He began his education in the Badger state, and pursued his studies in the schools near his home until seventeen years of age, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in the second battery, light artillery, of Minnesota, under command of Capt. Hotchkiss, and served from the fall of 1864 until the close of the war. Returning then to Minnesota, he continued his education in the public schools of Fairbault, and afterward in Bishop Whipple's College. For three years following he engaged in teaching, and entered the State

University at Minneapolis, where he completed his literary education.

Attracted by the medical profession, for which his tastes and talents seemed to fit him, Dr. Tiffany entered the office of his preceptor, Dr. A. E. Johnson, taking up the study of medicine under the direction of that gentleman. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated with the class of 1874. Being now fitted for practice, he opened an office at Grand Haven, Michigan; but after a short time removed to St. Louis, and subsequently to Medford, Minnesota, where he remained for two and a half years. Possessed of a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, but which constantly seeks for improvement, the Doctor, in order to continue his studies, then made a trip to London, where he remained for two years, devoting his time and attention to a special study of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He continued his investigations in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and on his return to his native land in the fall of 1878 located in Kansas City, where he has since remained with the exception of the year 1887, when he returned to Europe with the view of again making a special study of the diseases of the eye. He has been remarkably successful in his practice as an oculist. Although he is thoroughly versed in the science of medicine, and his broad, general information is a needed foundation for his special knowledge, he has concentrated his energies upon a few lines of the science of medicine and has therefore attained a higher degree of proficiency than he could hope to gain if he gave his time to general practice. Some of the cures which the Doctor has performed are truly remarkable and appear almost

miraculous. Many of the mysteries of the science have been brought from the region of the unknown to the known through his systematic and thorough investigation and the high reputation which he now enjoys is justly deserved.

The Doctor is an honored and valued member of the county, district and state medical societies, also an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Microscopical Society, the Pan-American Association, and the International Medical Congress. He is an author of much note in the medical world, having made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession in this country. Among the articles of which he is the author is one recently published entitled "Anomalies of Refraction and the Muscles of the Eye," which is attracting widespread attention and favorable comment. He is the professor of ophthalmology in the University Medical College of Kansas City, and occupies the same position in the Womans Medical College of Kansas City, of which he is dean. He is oculist for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, is connected with the German and All Saints Hospitals, and is the associate editor of the "Eye, Ear and Nose Clinic." He has recently issued a book known as the Oculist Office Record Book, which is to be sold to the profession. It is a very valuable book to oculists.

In May, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Tiffany and Miss Olive E. Fairbanks, daughter of Joseph Fairbanks. She is a member of the Unitarian church, a lady of culture and refinement, who presides with graceful dignity over their pleasant and hospitable home at No. 2457 Troost avenue.

The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason and in politics is a republican, manifesting a commendable interest in political affairs, as all true American citizens should do, but never seeking office, as he prefers to give his time and energies to his profession, in which he has met with such marked success.

PUTNAM FRANCIS PEET, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City as a member of the homeopathic school, was born in Farmersville, New York, July 6, 1847, and is the youngest of the three children of Levi and Eliza (Carpenter) Peet, the former a native of the Empire State, and the latter of Massachusetts. The father carried on agricultural pursuits, and in 1816 located at Farmersville, New York, where he cleared the land of timber and gave the town its name. He was twice married, his first union being with Eunice Carpenter, a sister of the mother of our subject. Of the eight children born of that union, five are now living: Cornelius; Minerva, wife of Daniel Noble, of Montana; Delosha, wife of Armander Bartlett, of Shellrock City, Minnesota; Frederick and Silas. After the death of his first wife, Levi Peet married Eliza Carpenter, and their living children are Abram, of Farmersville, New York; and Putnam Francis. The father died in 1862, at the age of sixty-nine, and the mother passed away in 1865.

Silas Peet, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Vermont, and belonged to one of the old New England families. He reared seven children and died at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, Frederick Carpenter, was a native of Massachusetts, and was of Eng-

lish descent. He served as a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812, and as a business carried on hotel-keeping and farming. He, too, attained to an advanced age.

Dr. Peet was reared on the old home farm, his boyhood days being spent in the usual manner of farmer lads, working in the fields and attending the district schools. It was his desire, however, to obtain a more advanced education, and in consequence he entered Oberlin (Ohio) College, whence he returned to New York. In 1876 he went to Pennsylvania, and for seven years was connected with the oil industry. In 1883 he came west, and in 1885 took up the study of medicine in the Kansas City Homeopathic College, at which he was graduated in 1892. He had, however, during all that time engaged in practice. He now has an office located at 536 Main street, in the new Ridge Building, and is doing an excellent business. His specialty is genito-urinary and venereal diseases. He is thoroughly versed in his profession and uses every opportunity for improvement and advancement, and to-day he is recognized as one of the most capable members of the profession. For four years he has delivered lectures in his alma mater.

On the 25th of March, 1872, Dr. Peet was united in marriage with Miss Marie Antoinette Baker, daughter of Marcena and Elizabeth (Benton) Baker. They have two children, Frank B. and Antoinette, but the last named died at the age of four years and seven months. Mrs. Peet is a most cultured and highly educated lady, and is a graduate of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. Their son is also determined to engage in the practice of medicine and has entered upon a course

of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City.

In his political views the Doctor is a republican, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. In social as well as professional circles both he and his wife occupy an enviable position, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record.

CHARLES W. ADAMS, A. M., M. D., dean of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Rochester, New York, August 7, 1854. When he was only six years of age his mother died, but he was reared by a loving father, guarded by his tender care and as much as possible prepared for life's responsible duties. His early years passed as the average of those of the ordinary American boy. He completed the common-school course, graduating in the Rochester free academy or high school, and at the age of seventeen entered Rochester University, at which he was graduated in the year 1876 with the degree of A. B. His college course gave no promise of brilliancy but simply demonstrated that the underlying traits of his character were determination, caution and a marked executive ability for controlling and moulding other people. While in college, during his junior and senior years, he was one of the editors of the college monthly paper.

After graduating at the university he took one course of lectures in the Buffalo Medical College, under his preceptor, Dr. E. V. Stoddard, then professor of materia medica in that institution. In the following spring he was elected house physician of the Rochester city hospital, in which capacity he

served for one year. The marked increase in the number of patients and the improvement in the financial standing of the hospital gave a practical evidence of his executive ability. It was an admirable training school for him in this respect. The winter of 1878-9 he passed in attending lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, at which he graduated in the spring of 1879. After receiving his degree of M. D., Dr. Adams, having engaged in scientific study for three years and written a satisfactory thesis, received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*.

His diploma being now in his possession, the question where he should settle and practice medicine now came up for consideration. After much anxious thought and study he came west and selected Kansas City as the most desirable point for a young man to enter upon the active struggle of life and the attainment of a reputation in the medical profession. He entered actively into every project which would tend to raise the standard of medicine and to make of Kansas City a medical center for the entire Missouri valley. During the past fifteen years he has been identified, actively as a physician, with the staffs of the various hospitals and charitable institutions. He was one of the founders of the University Medical college, and by his energy and ability has brought the institution from the matriculation of nine members of the first year of its existence up to an attendance of 250 for the year 1895-6. He held the position of professor of the diseases of children for the first seven years of the history of the college, and for the past eight years has been professor of the diseases of women. He has also held the position of dean from 1890 up to the present time.



J. W. Keefer

In 1872 the Doctor made a trip to Europe, and since that time has visited every part of the United States and Canada, thus adding to the classical training he received in early life a broad and liberal culture. The Doctor is a forceful lecturer and has the faculty of placing before the students the thoughts of other men, colored by his own individuality, so that a student in listening acquires knowledge with pleasure and without being wearied by the task. He has contributed, also, from time to time, to various medical periodicals, and has delivered many lectures before the various state medical societies. Of the Kansas City Medical Index he is one of the founders.

Fraternally Dr. Adams is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second-degree Mason, and Mystic "Shriner." He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias society. He is an active member of the Æsculapian Society, the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Kansas District Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Western Obstetrical and Gynecological Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and is an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society, the New Mexico Territorial Society, the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, and various district societies in the states of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. He is consulting physician for the Home for the Aged and a member of the staffs of All Saints and the German Hospitals, also surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, of battery B, first artillery of the state of Missouri. The Doctor has shown a great appreciation for all medical as well as literary works, and at present has the largest and best medical

library in the Mississippi valley. He belongs to the American section of the Theosophical Society.

JACOB WESLEY KEEFER.—Three centuries ago, when the Huguenots could no longer find safety in France and in order to save their lives were forced to flee to other lands, members of the Keefer family who belonged to that heroic band went to Switzerland and Germany, locating on the banks of the Rhine, and in the midst of that beautiful region lived for one hundred and fifty years. At the end of that time their descendants again emigrated, and in the eighteenth century located in the counties of Lancaster, Franklin and Cumberland in Pennsylvania. Many of them became prominent citizens of those localities. Their descendants are now widely scattered over the country, and among the number descending from the same ancestors is Warren J. Keefer, ex-member of congress from Ohio.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1822, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Pulk) Keefer, the former a native of the Keystone state and the latter of Virginia. The mother died during the childhood of our subject, leaving five sons, the younger brother being Colonel Samuel Keefer, who served as lieutenant colonel of the seventy-fourth Indiana infantry during the civil war. He afterward became landlord of the Grand Central Hotel in New York city, in which house "Jim" Fisk was killed; afterward he located near Los Angeles, California, where his death occurred some years since.

Jacob W. Keefer spent his boyhood days

in the state of his nativity, and both he and his brother learned the carpenter's trade in Murphysburg, Pennsylvania. Having resolved to try his fortune in the west, he took up his residence in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1842, his preparation for his business career being his knowledge of his trade and a cash capital of thirty-six dollars, but he possessed a courageous spirit and a determination to succeed, and with an unfaltering purpose sought employment. He there assisted in building the St. Jo Mill, and a year and a half later removed to Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, where he made his home for twenty years, engaged in the cabinet and house-joining trades.

While in Fort Wayne, Mr. Keefer was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Rudacile, also a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. A year later she died, in Columbia City, and two weeks afterward their little daughter passed away. For his second wife he wedded Miss Esther Jones, with whom he had attended school in his childhood days. She also survived her marriage for only about a year, and the son of this union died about the same time. While still a resident of Columbia City, Indiana, Mr. Keefer was united in marriage with Maria Jane Feters, of Pennsylvania parentage, and a native of Lancaster, Ohio. They had four children: Luther, who died at the age of fourteen; Willie, who died at the age of two years; Maud, who became the wife of Dr. Keith, of Excelsior Springs, and died a year later, both she and her little son; and Mary Elizabeth, wife of G. W. Schooley, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas City.

Mr. Keefer prospered in his business undertakings while in Indiana, and extended

his operations into various lines of endeavor. He engaged in buying and selling land and stock, and also followed merchandising and milling. He erected a mill at Cold Spring, on the head waters of the Tippecanoe, ten miles north of Columbia City,—the first mill on that stream,—and there laid off a town which is known as Cold Spring. He also carried on a store at that place and in Columbia City, and by the careful management of his business interests and close application he succeeded in acquiring considerable property. When twenty years had passed he determined to remove farther westward, and disposing of his interests there brought with him a cash capital of \$40,000.

Two years previously Mr. Keefer had invested in business enterprises in Missouri, and was the owner of two mercantile establishments in Osceola, Missouri, where he was located at the time of the battle of Wilson's creek. Realizing the troubles and difficulties that must occur on the border, he hauled his goods to Sedalia, thence to Jefferson City, and shipped them by rail to Indiana, where he traded his stock for a large milling property. He left Osceola just two weeks before "Jim" Lane burned that town. He then conducted his mill very successfully, and at the close of the war removed from Columbia City, Indiana, to Kansas City. Here he at once opened a general mercantile establishment on Main near Seventh street, which he managed, the goods, however, being the property of his brother, who was engaged in the jobbing trade in New York. Mr. Keefer also became largely interested in real-estate dealing. He purchased lots at the junction of Main and Delaware streets for \$500 each, and afterward sold this property for \$100,-

ooo. He also made judicious investments in the heart of the city, and purchased farming land in Jackson county, much of which he afterward sold at greatly advanced prices. He bought a business block in Independence, where he carried on a store for a time, and for some years was a successful furniture merchant of Kansas City. Immediately after the close of the war, when prices were very low, he bought goods at a great advantage and successfully conducted his store until 1872.

When the German Savings Bank was organized by some of the oldest residents of Kansas City, Mr. Keefer became one of the stockholders and was made vice-president. This bank was wrecked by its cashier, John Harris, who made his escape with more than \$20,000. This caused the failure of the institution and claims came against Mr. Keefer. He was then reputed to be worth \$100,000, and he resolved to make the additional money necessary to pay off the bank's indebtedness; but the financial panic that swept the country in 1873 forced him to make an assignment in favor of his mercantile creditors in New York. The honorable and straightforward policy of the man was now shown. He turned over all of his extensive property interests with the exception of a small piece in Westport, where for two or three years he was engaged in raising peaches. Vastly different was this life from that to which he had been accustomed for some years past, but, rightly considering all labor honorable if faithfully performed, he carried on this work until there was a change for the better in business circles generally, and he then gave his attention to other interests. A piece of property which he had formerly owned at Ninth and Main streets, and which he had valued at \$26,000,

sold for only \$15,000. Later he repurchased it for only \$6,000, and fitted it up as a hotel, known as the Planters' House, and afterward as the Atlantic House. Subsequently he sold this for \$100,000, and this gave him a new start in business. He erected a home where he now lives on Penn street, settled all his other debts, and made numerous investments which proved judicious and profitable until he was once more numbered among the most substantial citizens of this place. He has erected a number of fine residences, and good business blocks, including the Keefer hall at the corner of Sixteenth and Pennsylvania streets. He also made investments in large orange farms in California, upon which he has made extensive improvements and has also engaged in making loans on real estate. His life is well worthy of emulation. He has overcome adversity which would have disheartened most other men, and has achieved a success of which he may justly feel proud. Through all he has maintained a reputation for honorable, upright dealing that is indeed enviable, and upon his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Mr. Keefer is a valued member of several civic societies. He belongs to Gate City lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kansas City, has filled all of its chairs, and is also a member of the encampment, of which he is serving as past grand. He also affiliates with Gate City lodge, F. & A. M., both of which organizations meet in his hall, which was erected especially for these fraternities. In politics he was a Clay whig until the war, when he supported Bell and Everett. Later he became a democrat and was elected to the city council on that ticket, but is rather independent in his political prefer-

ences. For two terms he served in the council. He was reared in the German Reformed church, was vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal church for seven years, but afterward aided in organizing the Lutheran church, and four years later, when the German Reformed church was established, he returned to the faith of his fathers and has since been one of the active and influential members of that congregation. In 1888 he was sent as delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance, to London, England. Recently he was elected to the general synod, which is to meet in Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1896, and is spoken of as a delegate to the General Presbyterian Alliance to be held in Edinburg, Scotland.

J L. GRIDER, attorney-at-law, Kansas City, is a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, born June 11, 1858. He is a son of Benjamin C. and Fannie (Underwood) Grider, natives of the "Blue Grass" state, of English descent. His paternal grandfather, Henry Grider, and his maternal grandfather, Warner Underwood, were both gentlemen of prominence, having a national reputation as statesmen. The former was a member of congress, dying in 1866, while filling that important position of honor and trust. The latter was consul to Glasgow, Scotland, under President Lincoln, and had also been honored by a seat in the congress of the United States.

The father of our subject, also a gentleman of great intellectual force, was a lawyer by profession and attained eminence at the bar. At the beginning of the late war between the north and the south he espoused the federal cause and took a prominent part

in the enlistment and organization of the ninth Kentucky United States army, of which he was commissioned colonel. Subsequently, for meritorious service and gallantry, he was commissioned brigadier general. Taking exception to President Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves, considering it a breach of faith, he resigned in 1863. Returning to civic life he resumed the practice of law at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he died in 1872. Mrs. Grider is living and resides in Kentucky. To them were born two children: W. U., at Bowling Green, Kentucky; and J. L.

Mr. Grider enjoyed exceptionally good educational advantages in his youth. At the age of eighteen years he graduated at the Georgetown College in the literary department, and at the Cumberland University, of Tennessee, in the law department, in 1881. Two years later he went to southern Kansas. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the nineteenth judicial district of Kansas. In 1888 he was presidential elector for the state at large on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket. In 1891 he came to Kansas City, and since has been actively engaged in the practice of law, having built up an extensive business. He inherits in a large degree the intellectual abilities of his worthy progenitors, and is one of the best-read men in the law at the Jackson county bar. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Sons of the Revolution.

G A. NEAL, assistant prosecuting attorney, Kansas City, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born December 17, 1856, and is a son of Moses M. and Letitia A. (King) Neal, na-

tives of the "Blue Grass" state. Mr. Neal was a tanner by trade, but the principal business of his life was hotel-keeping, having been the popular proprietor of the St. Cloud and National Hotels, of Louisville, first-class houses, and in their day well-known hostelries. At the breaking out of hostilities in the late struggle between the north and the south, his sympathy was with the federal cause, which he espoused with much warmth and patriotic enthusiasm.

His enlistment in the thirty-ninth Indiana infantry immediately followed, and upon the organization of the regiment he was elected second lieutenant of company B. Subsequently the regiment was reorganized, becoming known as the third Indiana cavalry. He was in active service from this date of his enlistment, principally in the early campaigning of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862, he fell at the head of his company, while resisting the furious and repeated charges of a desperate enemy. His gallantry as a soldier and his popularity as a business man of affairs clearly indicate in him the noblest qualities of manhood. His widow, still devoted to his memory, is yet living, and resides in Kansas City. Three of their children are living,—George A., Frank, and Mollie C., wife of W. E. Woods.

The old St. Cloud Hotel, of Louisville, was the birthplace of our subject. When he was two years old his parents removed to Hamilton county, Indiana, the home of the family until after the death of Mr. Neal, in 1862, when the mother with her children returned to Henry county, Kentucky. Here our subject attended the common schools, and later took a finishing course at Smithfield College, Kentucky, a private institution.

His natural bent was for the law, and upon leaving college he began reading, and in due course of time was admitted to the bar. The date of his admission was March, 1881; and the same year he went to Osceola, Missouri, where he established himself in practice, remaining until 1890, when he removed to Kansas City. His early successes in the law were pronounced in character, and he commanded a good practice, considering the limited litigation consequent to a small place; and because of this circumscribed condition he decided to locate in Kansas City. In 1889 he was appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri, which office he creditably filled till March 10, 1894. His practice since locating here has been eminently satisfactory both as to volume of business, and degree of success attained.

Subsequent to the November election of 1894, a committee was appointed to investigate the glaringly apparent frauds of that election. Mr. Neal was chosen chairman of that committee. The investigation that followed was mercilessly made, and numerous violations of the election laws were unearthed. On this matter all his energies were concentrated, it being largely through his personal efforts that about fifty indictments were found. In order that he might better present the matter to the grand jury, he accepted the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney. He has always taken a deep interest and borne an active part in purifying the politics of the city; and his work and influence has been felt, his blows often falling in places where least expected, much to the chagrin and mortification of the exposed parties.

For a number of years he has been prominent in national politics. To the re-

publican national convention held in Chicago in 1888 he went as a delegate. He was also a member of the celebrated "low-water-mark committee," which had in charge the candidacy of General Harrison in the Minneapolis convention in 1892. This committee was composed of many distinguished men, Chauncey Depew, Senator Sawyer and ex-Senator Spooner being among the number. Socially Mr. Neal is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He was united in marriage with Miss Lily B. High, of Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1881. They have three children: Maude, aged eleven years; Lillie B., eight; and Rodi, six. He and his estimable wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Neal's professional and personal integrity is irreproachable. He is an honorable opponent, a loyal friend. His manner is frank, cordial and courteous. His active sympathy with every exalted public impulse and purpose can always be relied on. His life is open, clean and elevated; his impulses warm, ardent and generous; his record untarnished, and his character an inspiration. No man stands higher in the esteem of his fellow men, and few have unconsciously done more to deserve it.

J T. COOMBS, a prominent surgeon, who, having located in Kansas City only a year and a half ago, has already won an enviable position in the profession. He is a Kentuckian by birth and education, born in Campbellsburg, May 14, 1869, son of W. P. and Lizzie F. (Campbell) Coombs, both of whom were born in our subject's native town. The place re-

ceived its name in honor of his maternal family. The Coombs family descended from English ancestors and became early settlers in Virginia, subsequently removing to Kentucky, where the family became prominent in educational and political matters. Hon. Leslie Coombs, one of the brilliant men of that state, is a relative of this family. The father of our subject was a prominent planter and a gentleman of great respectability and influence, now living a retired life on the old homestead. To him and his estimable wife two children were born: George H., Ph. D., now a distinguished clergyman of the Christian church, located in Kansas City; and Dr. James T.

The latter was reared on the farm, following the plow till he was eighteen years of age, having attended the public school near his home. After a term in the Kentucky University he began the study of medicine, and later matriculated at Chicago Homeopathic College, where he took a full course, graduating in 1892. Immediately thereafter he was appointed surgical assistant to Lincoln Park Sanitarium, of Chicago, where he remained eighteen months. After a short visit to his old home in Kentucky he proceeded to Kansas City and established himself in practice. His abilities soon won him recognition, and the beginning has been eminently satisfactory in every way; it seems to clearly point to a bright future. He has recently been appointed to the chair of clinical medicine in the Kansas City Homeopathic College; is secretary of the society for the elevation and promotion of homeopathy, and surgeon of the Consolidated Street railway system of Kansas City. He is well represented in the medical societies, being a member of the Missouri State Medical, American, State Institute,

Jackson County Medical, the Kansas City Homeopathic Club and the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Institute. He is also a member of the Order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he acts with the democratic party.

His marriage occurred October 15, 1895, Miss Nellie V., daughter of Hon. Joseph C. Moore, of Nashville, Tennessee, becoming his wife.

JAMES L. H. FRANKLIN, well known as one of the substantial and progressive farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, is a native of this place and has spent his whole life here. His fine farm comprises 480 acres and has valuable improvements thereon, and to the cultivation of his broad acres and the raising of stock his whole time and attention are devoted.

Mr. Franklin's father, Benjamin Franklin, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and there his early boyhood days were spent. In 1831 he accompanied his father, Lewis Franklin, to Jackson county, Missouri. Lewis Franklin died in this county in the fall of 1860. Benjamin grew to manhood here, chose agricultural pursuits for his occupation, settled in Fort Osage township, and here in the prime of life, at the age of thirty-three years, he died. He had married Miss Letha Horn, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, and their only child is James L. H. Franklin, who was born March 30, 1842, in Fort Osage township, was reared to farm life here, and, as already stated, has devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. His educational advan-

tages were limited to the common schools of the district.

He has been thrice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Miss Marritte Lyon and who was a daughter of the Lewis Lyon, of Fort Osage township, bore him one child, James L., who died at the age of one year; and she died in Denver, Colorado, in 1874, whither she had gone in the hope of regaining her health. His second wife, *nee* Laura Turner, died in this township without issue. The present Mrs. Franklin was formerly Miss Virginia L. Barnes and is a native of Missouri. They have one child, Marrietta.

Mr. Franklin is democratic in his political views, and while he takes a commendable interest in all public affairs and especially local ones, he has never been an aspirant for official preferment, nor has he ever held office. He is a member of the Baptist church and is an active worker in and a liberal supporter of the same.

JUDGE JAMES H. STANWOOD, who is serving as justice of the peace in Westport, comes from the distant state of Maine. He was born in the city of Brunswick, in that state, April 3, 1865, and is a son of Nathaniel and Martha Jane (Linscott) Stanwood, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a sea captain in early life and afterward became superintendent of construction on the Maine Central Railroad, occupying that position for many years. He is now living retired, and spends the greater part of his time in Haverhill, Massachusetts. His wife died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years. Both were members of the Baptist church and were most highly esteemed people.

Their family numbered nine children, two sons and seven daughters, of whom eight are now living, namely: Hannah, wife of Frank Holbrook; Albert L., M. D.; Ella, wife of William V. Stetson; Lida, wife of Frank E. Roberts; Clara, wife of Frank Withington; Annie; James H.; and Eunice, wife of George Matthews. The second child of the family, Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of Dr. Joseph C. Coldwell.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was also born in Maine, where the family has resided for a century and a half, having descended originally from English-Scotch ancestry. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, reared a family of four children, and was well advanced in years at the time of his death. The maternal grandfather died when Mrs. Stanwood was only two years of age. He was a native of Maine, was of Scotch lineage, a farmer by vocation, and also served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife lived to be nearly ninety years of age.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the city of his nativity, and acquired the greater part of his education there. After leaving school he began clerking in a shoe store owned by his brother-in-law, and for seven years was connected with that house, being for two years upon the road as a traveling man. He was afterward with the lumber firm of Gilbert & Gilbert, of Kingfield, Maine, and subsequently located at Farmington, Maine, for a year and a half. He came to Westport in 1889, and worked for the Kansas City Belt Railroad with D. K. Smith, holding a clerkship, and was later with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company for one year.

Mr. Stanwood is very popular and has many warm friends. In politics he is a stal-

wart advocate of republican principles. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace at Westport, in which position he is now creditably and acceptably serving. He allows nothing to interfere with the even-handed administration of justice, and no trust reposed in him is ever betrayed.

On the 21st of December, 1887, Mr. Stanwood was united in marriage with Miss Minnie C. Bailey, daughter of William and Berlinda (Field) Bailey. The lady is a member of the Congregational church, and is highly esteemed in social circles.

EDWIN M. METCALF, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City and a member of the firm of Metcalf & Brady, was born in Waverly, Illinois, October 29, 1866, and is a son of Edwin T. and Chattie (Burnett) Metcalf, natives of Morgan county, Illinois. The family is of English origin and some of the ancestors of our subject were companions of Daniel Boone in the exploration and settlement of Kentucky. The grandfather, John M. Metcalf, was born in that state, and by profession was a physician. At an early day with two brothers he removed to Waverly, Illinois, where he died in middle life. His family numbered three sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather of our subject was born in Illinois, and by occupation was a farmer. His death occurred at about the age of fifty years.

Dr. Edwin T. Metcalf, father of our subject, is a skilled physician, who engaged in practice in Illinois for about twenty years and in 1883 removed to Kansas, locating at Colony, Anderson county, where he is now practicing. He and his wife are consistent



Edwin L. Meservey

and faithful members of the Christian church, in which he has served as elder for thirty years. He manifested his loyalty to the government during the late war by enlisting in an Illinois regiment and going to the front, where he valiantly aided in defense of the old flag and the cause it represented. He is now serving as state senator in Kansas, and is a man of considerable prominence. In the family of Dr. and Mrs. Metcalf were seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom six are living, namely: Edwin M., Anna B., George O., Patti E., Edward R. and John C.

The subject of this review was reared in Menard county, Illinois, and attended school until twelve years of age, after which he worked as a farm hand for two years. At the age of fourteen he entered Eureka College, where he pursued a four-years course and then completed his literary education in Garfield University, of Wichita, Kansas. He began reading law by himself and later became a student in the law office of Moore & Douglass, of Wichita, continuing his course at the university, and graduating in the law department of that institution. The same year he was admitted to the bar at Wichita, where he continued practice until January, 1891, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri. Here he entered the office of Porterfield & Adams, and continued there until 1894, when he entered into partnership with William Walter Brady. They now have a well appointed office at No. 510 New York Life building, and are enjoying a good patronage.

Our subject is a member of the Central Christian church; in politics is a supporter of republican principles; and socially is connected with the Legion of Honor and the Modern Woodmen of America.

EDWIN C. MESERVEY, attorney at law, is one of the popular young counselors in Kansas City. He was born at Hollowell, Maine, March 4, 1861, a son of Thomas J. and Mary H. (Brooks) Meservey, natives of the state of Maine, but his father was of French descent. This family were early settlers of the "Pine Tree" region, and some of the Brooks family participated in the war of the Revolution. Thomas J. Meservey was a merchant in New York city, where he was engaged in trade for several years. He died in 1876, but his wife survives him, a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado. They were the parents of two children: Albert B., a merchant of Colorado Springs, and Edwin C.

Our subject passed his childhood and early youth surrounded by the scenes of his birth, acquiring his elementary education in the Hollowell Classical and Scientific Institute. In 1877 he came west, and having settled in the state of Kansas, entered the university at Lawrence, at which he was graduated in 1882. He then engaged in railroad engineering and surveying on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, the work being in Arkansas. After about one year he became city editor of the Lawrence Journal, but shortly afterward entered the law school in St. Louis, at which he was graduated in 1885; he had had the honor of being admitted to the bar before his graduation. He came to Kansas City in July, 1885, and began the practice of his profession with Lathrop & Smith, with whom he remained until 1890. He then formed a partnership with A. F. Pierce, under the firm name of Meservey & Pierce. Charles W. German was admitted to the firm in 1892, the style being Meservey, Pierce &

German. This firm is well represented at the bar, not alone by energy and enterprise, but by a good degree of native talent. Mr. Meservey is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

He was married in 1891 to Miss Bessie M. Harris, of Independence, Missouri, and to them have been born two children,—Frances H. and Edwin C., Jr. Mr. Meservey adheres to the principles of the republican party, to which he gives unwavering support.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Westport, is numbered among the early settlers of Jackson county. He has lived here since Kansas City was a village, and the entire county was considered a frontier locality. He has therefore witnessed the greater part of its growth and development and has also aided in its progress and advancement. By the promotion of his own business interests he has added to the material welfare of the community, and his real-estate investments have been a valuable addition to the attractive appearance of Kansas City.

Mr. Schaefer was born on the 17th of February, 1844, in Germany, and is a son of Conrad and Sophie (Wilke) Schaefer, also natives of Germany. In 1846 they crossed the Atlantic to America, and for one year resided in New Orleans. Then locating in St. Louis, they remained there until 1855, when they took up their residence in the small though thriving town of Kansas City, where the father followed the blacksmith's trade until 1866, when, having ac-

quired a comfortable competence, he retired from active business life. In 1857 he established a home at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets, where the Bernheimer block now stands, and remained there until his death, which occurred January 4, 1884. The mother of our subject was twice married and by the first union (to Mr. Hale) had three children. The eldest, Catherine, is the wife of Charles Long, who resides at the corner of Fifteenth and Central streets in Kansas City, and they have seven children. Wilhelmina became the wife of Peter Schwitzgebel, and died in 1870, leaving six children. Henry was killed by the Indians near Fort Laramie in 1864. The mother of our subject died in March, 1883. By her second marriage her children were: George, our subject; and John, who died in 1884. The parents were both members of the Sts. Paul and Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, and the father was quite an active and prominent worker therein. He served as a member of the Paw Paw militia during 1864-5.

Mr. Schaefer of this review was reared and educated in Kansas City. In 1856 he attended a parochial school at the corner of Fifteenth and Central streets, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who also dedicated Union cemetery. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he had attained his majority, with the exception of two years spent in the West,—from 1863 until 1865,—his time was passed in New Mexico and Arizona. Of his father he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed that pursuit until 1869. He then embarked in the feed business at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets, and afterward conducted a meat market at the same locality until 1884. He then removed his store to a building on the

opposite corner, while he erected on the old site the fine Bernheimer building, a four-story brick, 62 x 112½ feet. In 1890 he also erected the Household Fair building, and from the rental of these substantial edifices he derives a good income. He is a man of high business ability, sound judgment and sagacity, and his life demonstrates what can be accomplished through the honest pursuit of a persistent purpose. His prosperity is well merited, for it is the crown of earnest labor.

In 1870 Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Gleim, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and a daughter of George Gleim. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Annie, Lottie, Daisy, Norton and Walter. They lost two children,—Robert James and George. The eldest daughter is the wife of Henry Pfeiffer, by whom she has a daughter, Florence, and they reside on Fortieth street, between Pennsylvania and Summer streets. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer is located on Pennsylvania street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in Westport. Thither they removed in August, 1886, the elegant new residence having just been completed. It is a commodious and beautiful structure, standing in the midst of a four-acre lawn, adorned with beautiful trees and shrubs. The house is tastefully and richly furnished and supplied with many beautiful works of art, while the arrangement of the home and grounds displays a highly cultured taste on the part of the owner.

Mr. Schaefer and his family support the Sts. Peter and Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church of Kansas City. He is quite prominent in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the blue lodge, chapter and

commandery of Kansas City. In 1869 he served as junior warden of the first named, and has been standard-bearer of the last named. His political support has always been given the republican party. He is a man of pleasant, genial manner and charming cordiality who has a host of warm personal friends.

JUDGE W. R. BERNARD, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Westport, Missouri, has been prominently connected with the history of this state since pioneer days. He is numbered among those who opened up the northwestern section of the state to civilization, and has witnessed its development and advancement from the time when its lands were still wild and uncultivated and when many of the now thriving towns and villages had not been founded. To the work of progress he lent a willing hand, and was one of the important factors in advancing the commercial activity of this region, without which there is no upbuilding.

Judge Bernard is a native of Augusta county, Virginia, born December 8, 1823. His father, Thomas Bernard, was a native of Fluvanna county, Virginia, and in 1839 emigrated with his family to Callaway county, Missouri. He located upon a farm nine miles east of Fulton and there made his home throughout his remaining days, becoming one of the prominent citizens of the community. In business he was successful, and was a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, who occupied a prominent position in the development of this region at an early day. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took an active part in its work. They

became the parents of eight children who reached maturity, namely: Ann E., who became the wife of Dr. Frank Dillard, both now deceased; Cornelia, wife of James G. Hamilton, of Westport; James, of Lakeview, Oregon; Ellen M., wife of John T. Buckner, of Callaway county, Missouri; Samantha, deceased; Joab M., who died in New Mexico; W. R., of this sketch; and Fannie, wife of J. P. Harrison, who resides on the old homestead in Callaway county.

The Judge was brought to this farm when a youth of sixteen, and remained there until he had attained his majority, when he went to the Lake Superior copper regions and aided in opening the first copper mines there. For two years and a half he remained in that region as an employee of the Boston Mining Company. On his retirement from that position he accepted the appointment as second assistant United States geologist under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and remained in the Upper Peninsula for one year, after which he was transferred to California. Subsequently he resigned, and returning to Missouri became identified with the mercantile interests of Kansas City.

In the spring of 1848 Judge Bernard entered into partnership with Colonel A. G. Boone, deceased, under the firm name of Boone & Bernard. They engaged in trading with the Indians and Mexicans, doing a large business with the well-known Mexicans, Jose Chavez and the Armijos and others. They then received their goods from steamers at the foot of Grand avenue in Kansas City, William Twyman having charge of the unloading and freighting of the supplies. The Mexican business rapidly developed, and proved a profitable one, it being continued up to the time of Colonel Boone's retirement in 1852. In 1853 Mr.

Bernard entered into business relations with Colonel Charles E. Kearney, which continued until 1856, during which time their trade had assumed very extensive proportions. On the retirement of the Colonel the firm of J. & W. R. Bernard was established, the partner of our subject being his uncle Joab. This connection continued until 1862, and from 1856 until 1861 the average annual business amounted to from \$250,000 to \$275,000. For the purpose of carrying on their extensive trade they equipped and fitted up not less than two thousand large "prairie schooners," loaded with Mexican merchandise and government freight. The business of carrying goods in this way across the uninhabited plains and wilder mountain regions was a very dangerous one. The men were always organized in a military manner and frequently had to defend themselves against the attacks of the hostile savages by forts which they constructed from the wagon trains in the form of an ellipse. It was a master mind who could plan and execute this gigantic scheme of merchandising and thus carry it forward to successful completion, and the sound judgment, sagacity and enterprise of Judge Bernard accomplished this task.

After the war the Judge again engaged in overland transportation, but as the years passed also turned his attention to other business interests. In 1865 he established the Mastin Bank in Kansas City, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, under the firm style of Bernard & Mastin. In 1867 he withdrew from this concern and continued the overland business to Forts Laramie, Fetterman and Phil Kearney on the north. In 1870, under the firm name of Bernard, Irwin & Company, he took the contract for transporting military stores to all the United

OFFICE OF
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

942-3-4 New York Life Bldg.

Telephone 2045.

KANSAS CITY, MO., ...1891.

.....

The Secretary of State has delivered to me formal notice of the failure of your corporation to make the reports and comply with the three laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature and found in Session Acts of Missouri of 1891, at P. 72, 75 and 186.

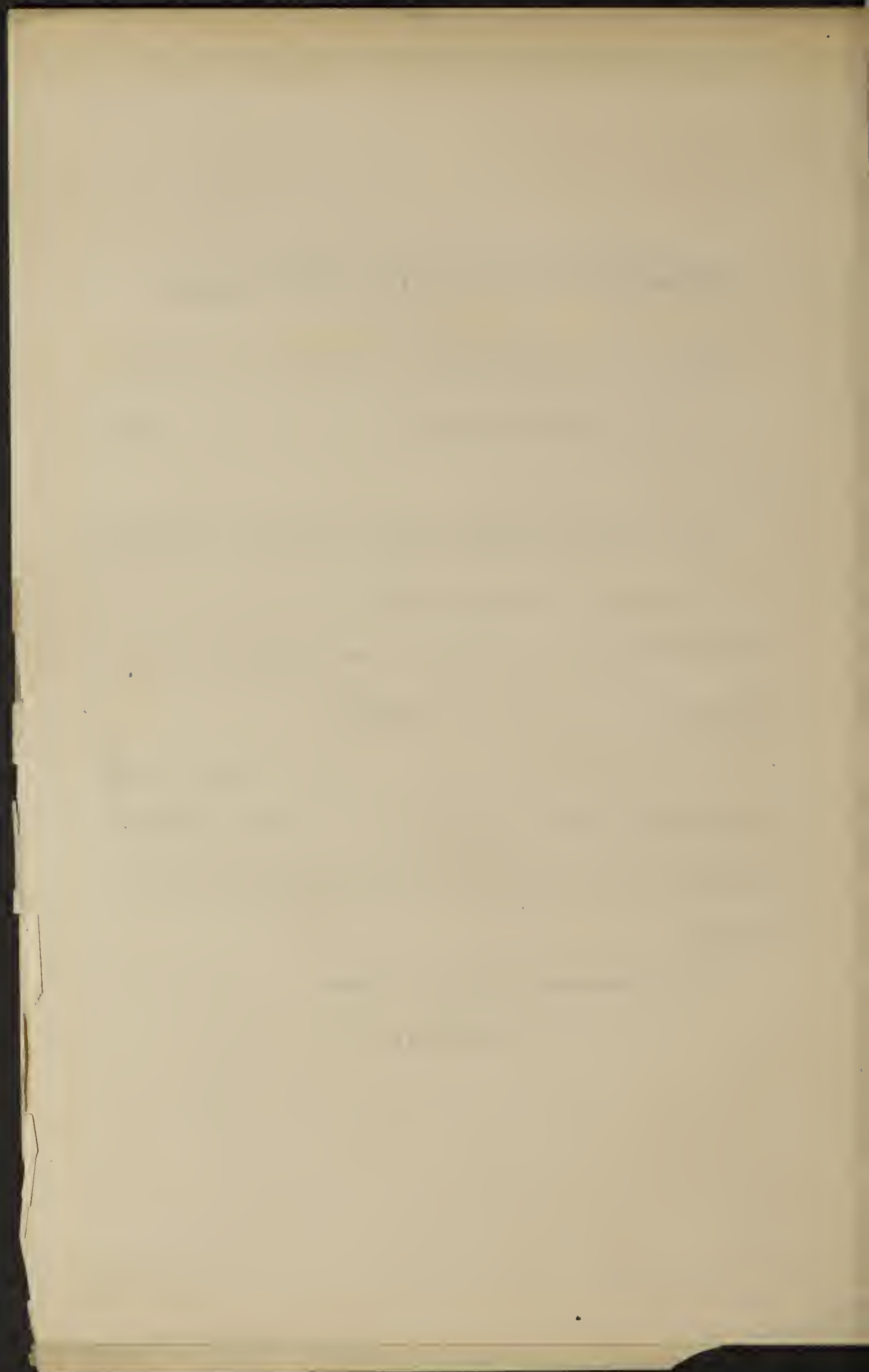
Unless the laws are immediately complied with it is made my duty under the law to proceed at once by action in the Criminal Court to enforce the penalties provided, which are stringent and severe. These actions will be filed within ten days from this date.

But inasmuch as the laws were but recently enacted and not generally understood and their severe penalties may be unknown to you, and in consideration of the further fact that your failure to comply with them may be due to mere oversight, and not to any wilful intent to violate their provisions, I deem it but just to notify you in this manner, in order to afford you an opportunity to comply with the law before subjecting you to its penalties.

Respectfully,

MARCY K. BROWN,

Prosecuting Attorney.





W. A. Kelly.

States forts west of Fort Leavenworth. From 1871 until 1873, inclusive, under the firm name of Bernard & Piper, he transported the Indian stores to Fort Sill, also to Camp Supply, Arapahoe agency and the Wichita agency. This ended his freighting business. Viewed in the light of our present civilization, with its superior methods of transportation, it was often an arduous undertaking, but was capably managed by Mr. Bernard and proved successful from a financial standpoint.

He next turned his attention to mining, in which he embarked at Joplin, Missouri, in 1876. He was also interested in the Colorado silver mines until 1878, in which year he embarked in the real-estate business in Kansas City, which he continued until 1893, when he removed his office to Westport. He is principally engaged in looking after his own property interests, which are very extensive. While engaged in merchandising and traveling over the country, he became thoroughly conversant with the locality of valuable tracts of land, and was thus enabled to make judicious investments, many of which have brought to him handsome returns. By his own efforts he has worked his way steadily upward from humble surroundings to a position of affluence.

In 1850 Judge Bernard was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Buckner, a daughter of Colonel Robert Buckner. Her death occurred in 1851, and in 1853 the Judge was joined in wedlock with Miss Susan Harris, daughter of John Harris, who came to Missouri in 1828. The lady was born in Westport, on the present site of the high-school building, and her death occurred in April, 1895. Hyde Park now stands on the Harris farm, which comprised 213 acres of

land. To our subject and his wife were born two daughters, Nettie and Anna. The former is now the wife of Frank Henderson, of the firm of Warfield & Henderson, and they have one child, Frank Bernard.

The judge has long been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged, and for forty-five years served as elder. He aided in the organization of the first Presbyterian church of Westport, and has always taken a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the cause of Christianity and uplift his fellow men. Socially, he is a valued member of the Odd Fellows society, and aided in organizing Hebron lodge, in which he has passed all the chairs. He also belonged to the encampment. In his political views he is a stalwart democrat, and on that ticket was elected mayor of Westport in 1869, serving for two years. In 1873 he was elected judge of the county court of Jackson county, and capably discharged the duties of that office for two years.

His life has been an upright and honorable one, and of benefit to his fellow men from the active part which he has taken in the development of this section of the country, and the promotion of the various interests which advance a community. All who know him hold him in the highest regard, and his circle of friends is very extensive.

A A. KELLY is the president of the Builders & Traders' Exchange of Kansas City and one of the most prominent contractors in this section of the state. He has always shown a commendable interest in public matters, and has been ready to aid

in the promotion of any enterprise tending to the welfare of his adopted city. He has also been long known for his prompt and honorable methods of dealing, and has both deserved and received the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens. That he has been a leading factor in the upbuilding of the city is well known, and his life record well deserves a place in its annals.

Mr. Kelly was born in Emmetsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 28th of October, 1852, and is a son of Patrick and Mary J. (Black) Kelly. He traces his ancestry back to the Emerald Isle, whence his grandfather, a native of that country, came to the United States in 1804. When the second war with England was inaugurated he joined the American army, took part in the service under Colonel Winfield Scott, who was afterward commander-in-chief of United States Army, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He made his home in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on mechanical pursuits and weaving, and at a very old age he departed this life. The father of our subject was born in the Keystone state, learned the tailor's trade in his early days, and carried on that business in Pennsylvania and Maryland, having a tailoring establishment in Baltimore. His death occurred in Emmetsburg, Maryland, in February, 1872.

Our subject was the seventh of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom seven are now living. He lived in his native town until twelve years of age, and then went with his parents to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, where he acquired his primary education. Finally returning to Emmetsburg he entered college there, and after pursuing his studies for one year began learning the trade of carpenter-

ing, serving a three-years apprenticeship in Emmetsburg. On the expiration of that period he went to Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a journeyman in that locality for three years. In 1875 he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and worked at his trade until the winter of 1879. He dates his residence in Kansas City from February, 1880.

On his arrival at this place Mr. Kelly secured employment as a journeyman, and remained in the service of one man until the fall of 1883, his last work being to superintend the Gillis opera-house. Mr. Kelly now turned his attention to contracting in his own interest, and has been very successful. His wide and varied experience and thorough knowledge of the business well fitted him for the superintendence of others, and his honorable business dealing and fidelity to his part of the contract has won him an excellent business. Among the important buildings which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise are the Bank of Commerce, the warehouses of Bradley, Wheeler & Company, the Cross building, the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company's warehouses; the Journal building; the Holmes building; the Doggett building; the Mount Cracker & Candy Company's building, all of Kansas City; the Keystone Hotel, of Joplin, Missouri, and the Smith warehouses, which are the largest in the city, have just been completed at a cost of \$125,000. He has also erected a number of the best and finest residences in the city. He was awarded the contract of the Kansas City \$200,000 public library.

In connection with his other interests, Mr. Kelly has served as director of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange for several years, and was elected its president in 1892.

He has four times been elected to the presidency of this society, which now numbers 180 members, and owns a fine five-story brick building. He was also a member of the Board of Public Works in 1890.

On the 30th January, 1882, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Kelly and Miss Katherine McCarthy, a native of Independence, Missouri. They now have three living children—Fannie, Regina and William P., and are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Kelly is a warm friend of the cause of education, and is found in the foremost ranks in advocating any measure which is calculated to advance the general welfare. In early life he laid the foundation of his success, upon which he has gradually built the superstructure of a prosperous business career. Unaided by fortune or influential friends he has, by his own ability, perseverance and industry, attained a position of honor and trust, and gained a competency that numbers him among the representative business men of Kansas City.

RL. YEAGER, attorney at law, is one of the well-known and successful practitioners of the legal profession in the state. He is a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, born August 26, 1843, the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Graham) Yeager, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, both of whom died in the latter state.

Our subject was raised on the farm until seventeen years of age, and received his preliminary education in the common schools and soon afterward graduated at Saint Paul's Episcopal college, at Palmyra, Missouri, in the spring of 1861.

The war breaking out about that time

his enlistment immediately followed, and he was mustered into Neisley's battery, in which he actively served a year and a half. He was then transferred to Prindall's battalion of sharpshooters, Parsons' division of Price's corps, in which he served till the close of the war. His record is that of a gallant soldier, and although he participated in many of the most stubbornly contested engagements of the war he never received a wound.

After the cessation of hostilities he went to McKinney, Texas, where for one year he studied law under the able preceptorship of ex-Governor Throckmorton, and in 1866 he entered the Kentucky Law School at Louisville, at which he graduated in 1867. The same year he located in Kansas City and opened an office where he has continually practiced to the present time, being now one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers in the southwest.

He has never sought office or asked political favor, but in 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney and was his own successor in 1874; again was he tendered the nomination, but his disinclination was so great he refused to accept the nomination. In 1890 he was appointed city counselor and after serving one year resigned. In April, 1879, he was elected a member of the Kansas City school board, and in April, 1882, he was elected president of the board, a position he has since held. Mr. Yeager has always taken great interest in educational affairs, and it has largely been through his untiring, zealous efforts that the Kansas City schools have attained their present efficiency and high standard. There are now thirty-seven schools in the city, with an enrollment of about 20,000. There were seven schools in the city, presided over by fifty-three

teachers, when Mr. Yeager became a member of the board, and now there are 350 teachers. He is one of the most enthusiastic public-school men in the city and is doing everything in his power to elevate the schools of the city to a still higher degree of proficiency.

He is a director of the First National Bank and president of the Safety Savings and Loan Association, and chairman of the democratic congressional committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor.

His marriage to Miss Leonora Forbis, of Independence, Missouri, was celebrated in 1870, and he has five interesting children, all of whom with their parents are members of the Christian church.

J W. JUDY is a progressive, intelligent and successful farmer of Prairie township, residing on section 34.

The age has long since passed in which farming was thought to be on the plane below commercial pursuits, but now it is known to require as broad and comprehensive a knowledge in his particular line for the farmer to successfully manage his lands as the merchant or the banker to carry on his chosen calling. The agriculturist's study is nature, not men, and he must be thoroughly conversant with the needs of each crop which he wishes to cultivate, must know the possibilities and probabilities of climatic vicissitudes and the different elements found in the soil and what will best produce the finest qualities of grain. A well developed farm therefore indicates not only the thrift and enterprise of the owner but also a thorough understand-

ing of his business. To this class of progressive citizens belongs our subject.

Mr. Judy has descended from an old Virginian family. His father, Enoch Judy, was a native of Hardy county, Virginia, born in 1810, and when a young man removed to Ohio, where he met and married Miss Sarah McMurray, a native of Ross county, Ohio, born in 1824. For several years they continued their residence in the Buckeye state, and in 1850 removed to Illinois, settling in Piatt county. There the mother died in 1854. The father continued to make his home in Illinois until 1880, when he came with our subject to Jackson county, Missouri, where he is still living, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Judy had a family of five children, but only two are now living: Margaret, wife of Jeremiah Hodkins, of Prairie township, by whom she has ten children; and J. W. The father is a member of the Methodist church, and his well spent life has gained him high regard.

Mr. Judy, of this review, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1849, but was reared in Piatt county, Illinois, spending his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads. Through the summer months he was employed in the fields and in the autumn, after the crops were harvested, he entered the common schools of the neighborhood, where he continued his studies until, with the return of spring, his services were again needed on the farm.

On the 24th of December, 1872, Mr. Judy secured as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Emma Rosebrough, a native of Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, and a daughter of James Rosebrough, an early settler of that locality. The lady was born January 10, 1844, and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, Lida.



Sincerely Yours,
Dan B. Holmes

Upon his marriage Mr. Judy assumed the management of the old home farm in Illinois and continued its cultivation for eight years. He then determined to seek a home in Missouri, and in 1880 came to Jackson county, locating on the farm which he now owns. He has here 160 acres of rich and arable land, which was only partially improved when he located thereon. He broke the remainder, planted crops and now on all sides waving fields of grain delight the eye and give indications of abundant harvests. He has made many excellent improvements on the place, has fenced the farm, and by this means has divided it into fields of convenient size, has also erected a large and substantial barn for the shelter of his grain and stock.

The cause of education finds in Mr. Judy a stalwart champion, as he believes it one of the best preparations for life work. He is now serving as a member of the school board and does all in his power to raise the standard of the schools. In his political views he is an unswerving republican, but has never sought office, preferring to give his time and attention to his farming interests. He has the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and his friends are many.

DANIEL BOONE HOLMES, of the firm of Karnes, Holmes & Krathoff, attorneys at law, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 13, 1850, and is a son of John and Sally A. (Gilbert) Holmes, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. The father of our subject was a justice of the peace for a number of years. His death occurred in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1851, at which place his mother also died, in 1880.

To them were born seven children, of whom Daniel B. is the youngest and sole survivor.

His father died when he was an infant, and by his widowed mother he was tenderly cared for, all in her power being done to give her son a thorough collegiate and legal education. He attended the public schools and later the preparatory school known as Transylvania high school, at Lexington, in which he was carefully taught in the preliminary branches and well qualified himself for a higher collegiate course. In the fall of 1866 he entered Kentucky University, at which he was graduated in June, 1872, with the degree A. B. In his senior year he began reading law under a private tutor, which study, after graduation, was continued under the instructions of Breckinridge & Buckner, and in the spring of 1871 was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, by the judges of the Kentucky court of appeals, the highest court in the state. After his admission to the bar he decided to acquire still greater proficiency in the law, and for that purpose entered the law school of Harvard University, at which, in June, 1872, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Having formed a favorable opinion of Kansas City, and deeming it an auspicious location for a young man just starting in practice, he decided on casting his lot here, arriving in November, 1872. Previously, however, he had been invited to office with Hon. Warwick Hough, who subsequently became chief justice of Missouri. Six months later he received a proposition from Thomas V. Bryant, then a prominent attorney of the Kansas City bar, having a large practice, to become his associate and law partner. The proposition was accepted and the partnership proved agreeable and satisfactory in

every way, and was continued for thirteen years, when Mr. Bryant's failing health necessitated the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Holmes continuing the practice alone until January 1, 1889. At this date he became associated with his present partners.

The law firm of Karnes, Holmes & Krauthoff is one of the largest in the state, its constantly increasing business best attesting its success and popularity. Mr. Holmes has represented for many years, as counselor, some of the largest corporations in the city. As a lawyer, he has few equals and no superiors in the southwest. He has been connected with some of the most famous cases of litigation in Kansas City, his practice having been largely of the corporation kind. As a general practitioner and counselor, Mr. Holmes takes high rank in the legal profession. He is cogent, incisive and clear in utterance, and his reasoning is inspired by logic so forcible that his opponents rarely dislodge him; and in the preparation of his cases he is thorough, mastering to the minutest detail every scintilla of evidence, in the arrangement of which, it is said, he displays the sagacity of a field marshal. As a counselor, he is deliberate, pondering well the points of law as they touch parallels in his wide range of reading and practice, and being somewhat conservative, reaches conclusions through a process of mental comparisons peculiar to the trained thinker. To his profession he is devoted, and is a close student in the literature of the law.

He is without political ambition, having never sought an office, solely applying his energies to reach the highest results obtainable in his profession. He was one of the organizers of the Grand avenue cable-car system and electric line to Independence,

and since their completion has been the general attorney for these roads. Politically, he is a sound-money democrat.

He was married February 6, 1877, to Miss Lyda A. Massey, a native of Missouri, who has borne him three children: Massey B., born January 28, 1878; Miss Sydney, August 28, 1881; and Miss Mignon, June 27, 1884. Their son is a student at Harvard University, being a member of the 1899 class. Mrs. Holmes is the accomplished daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. Massey, who was secretary of state of Missouri from 1857 to 1861, and a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1875, which framed the present state constitution of Missouri.

AP. BROUGHTON, a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Jackson county, who owns and operates a good tract of land on section 30, Prairie township, was born February 23, 1844, in Vermont, and is a descendant from one of the old New England families that was founded in America prior to the war which gave to this country her independence. His grandfather, John Broughton, was born in that section of the United States; and the father of our subject, Chauncey W. Broughton, was born in Massachusetts, in July, 1816. He wedded Mary Churchill, a native of Vermont, born in 1821, and a daughter of Samuel Churchill, of New England. The wedding was celebrated in the Green Mountain state, and in 1844 they emigrated westward, taking up their residence in Kane county, Illinois, where the father purchased land from the government, becoming the owner of 800

acres. This he improved, continuing his residence thereon until ten years had passed, when he sold and removed to Fayette county, Iowa. A year later, however, he returned to Illinois, locating in De Kalb county, where he again purchased raw land that he transformed into rich and fertile fields, making his permanent home there. His death occurred May 8, 1893, and the mother of our subject died May 12, 1860. The father afterward married Caroline Churchill, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1879, leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Ella Woods; May; and Ben, who lives in Iowa. Mr. Broughton was married the third time, and by this marriage there are two children,—Charles B. and Chauncey W. The parents of our subject were both members of the Baptist church, and the father took quite an active part in political affairs. In early life he was a stalwart abolitionist, and afterward became a republican, and for many years was township supervisor.

Mr. Broughton of this review, the only child of his father's first marriage, was reared in Kane and De Kalb counties, Illinois, and was educated in the common schools and in Joliet, Illinois. He bought a ranch in southern Kansas, and made frequent visits to that state and to the Indian Territory. In December, 1875, he was united in marriage with Ettie Beers, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Charles Beers, also born in the Nutmeg state. The family removed to Illinois when Mrs. Broughton was about seven years of age, locating in Kane county near Sycamore. Her birth occurred in 1852. Two children were born of the marriage but both are deceased.

In the year succeeding their marriage, Mr. Broughton and his wife came to Missouri, and located upon their present farm.

He is now one of the extensive landowners of Prairie township. He at first purchased 160 acres, but to this has added from time to time until he now has 740 acres, all under cultivation and improved with the various accessories and conveniences found upon a model farm of the nineteenth century. He carries on both general farming and stock-raising, and in addition to this property he has a ranch of 520 acres in Allen county, Kansas, much of which has been placed under the plow and made to yield to him a good return. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, displays fine powers as a manager, owing his success in life largely to this quality, and is energetic and persevering. His interests have by no means been confined to farming alone, as he is a stockholder in both of the banks at Lees Summit, and is a director in the Farmers' Bank at that place, etc.

Socially, Mr. Broughton is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the blue lodge of Lees Summit, the chapter and commandery at Independence, and the mystic shrine at Kansas City. In politics he is a stalwart republican, but has never been an office-seeker. A man of broad mind, he is liberal in support of public interests calculated to benefit the community, and the poor and needy have often found in him a friend.

A CHANDLER has for nearly thirty years had his abiding place on his present farm on section 28 of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, and is well known to the people of this vicinity.

Mr. Chandler is a southern man and the

son of southern parents. His father, Francis Chandler, was a native of Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Ross, was born in North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina and settled in Ashe county, that state, where she died in December, 1833. He, too, died in North Carolina. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, two of whom are still living, our subject and Eli, the latter being a resident of Ashe county. The daughter was accidentally burned to death when nine years old. The other son was named William P. The parents were members of the Baptist church.

E. Chandler first saw the light of day in Ashe county, North Carolina, January 11, 1822, and was reared on a farm in that county. He there served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of tanner, and also learned the trades of boot and shoe and harness making. Born and reared in the south and early taught that the institution of slavery was right, it was natural that he should enter the Confederate army when the great civil war broke out. Earnestly and bravely did he fight for a cause he then believed to be a just one and which, after the lapse of three decades, he still thinks was right. His brother Eli also was in the Confederate army. It was in April, 1861, at the very beginning of the war, that our subject enlisted, and as lieutenant in company K, thirty-seventh North Carolina regiment, that he went to the front. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Newbern, Hanover, Seven Pines, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Reems' station, Chancellorsville and Chapin's Farm. At Chancellorsville he was shot by a minie ball which cut off the second finger of his left hand. Later he had the finger ampu-

tated at the knuckle joint. After this he was at Guinea station, Richmond and Petersburg, left the army on a sixty-day furlough in July, 1863, and after an absence of forty days returned to his command. In February, 1864, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home, soon after which he was enrolled in the home guards, where he acted as orderly sergeant under Captain Ross, and took part in the following battles: Green mountain, where he took a black flag from a union soldier with his own hands, and sent it to Governor Vance of North Carolina; Redder's river, and Widow Brown's farm. At the last named place he met the enemy hand to hand. After firing one round, he and his men made a rush for the union soldiers, and, with a large knife he carried, Mr. Chandler killed seven of them! This ended his war record. Two years of his service were in the army under General Lee.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Chandler left North Carolina and came to Missouri and settled in Jackson county, where he has since lived, his farm at that time being all wild land. Here his time and attention have been given exclusively to farming, in which he has been fairly successful.

Mr. Chandler was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Richardson, who was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, in 1826, and who departed this life at her home in Missouri in 1890. She bore him two children, one of whom is living,—Narcissa Elizabeth, wife of T. W. Wallace, of Kansas City. December 13, 1892, he wedded Mrs. Virginia Victoria Moore, a native of West Virginia, born in 1846.

Mr. Chandler is a Baptist in his religious views, while his wife is a Methodist. Politically, he is a staunch democrat.

ALDEN C. MILLARD.—The cities of the central Mississippi valley owe much to the enterprise and progressive spirit of this gentleman. Although not a citizen of each locality, he has been prominently connected with the business interests of these commercial centers of the west, and to-day Kansas City numbers among its valued residents this native son of Massachusetts. The solemn beauty of the Berkshire hills can never be forgotten by one who has walked beneath their shadows. The county of Berkshire in Massachusetts affords a succession of picturesquely beautiful scenes. In the spring of the year the north branch of the Hoosac river, fed by mountain snows, rushes turbulently down to meet the broad and placid stream of the south branch rolling through a wide, rich valley. In summer the gorge cut by the impetuous north branch is nearly dry, showing only a shallow water course. At the junction of these two intensely diverse streams, and at the west end of the Hoosac tunnel, lies the village of North Adams. Here on the 17th of July, 1838, was born Alden C. Millard.

His father, George Millard, was a well-known boot and shoe merchant of North Adams, and descended from a family of long standing in Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Chloe Macomber. In connection with other New England lads, the boyhood days of Mr. Millard were spent at the district schools until he was fitted to attend Drury Academy, where he received a higher grade of instruction, and then spent four years at the Literary Institute of Suffield, Connecticut. To this excellent groundwork he added a course of instruction in bookkeeping at the Commercial College of Worcester, Massachusetts, which fitted him

for the position he assumed in 1856, that of bookkeeper and general assistant for his father, whose business then was of considerable proportions. He continued in that capacity for six years, when a partnership was effected between his father, brother and himself, and so remained for three years more.

At the end of this period, in 1865, Mr. Millard sold out his interest in the business and removed to Chicago, purchasing an interest in a stationery business. One year's experience, however, sufficed to show that under the existing management no money was being made, and that a large loss was sustained. A change in the business was then effected, and Mr. Millard took control. Soon there was a change noticeable in the business. Up to the time of the great fire there was a constant increase in the business of the firm, which was then known as Millard & Decker, but when that fearful visitation overtook the city a test of no ordinary character was presented. A stock valued at over \$50,000 was destroyed, the insurance realized was small, notes were about maturing, and everything called for a courageous grappling with the existing circumstances. The cool, mature judgment of Mr. Millard was equal to the task, for, notwithstanding the fact that the fire was still raging on the 9th of October, the next day a circular was issued from the press of Millard & Decker, printed on broad paper, which was the first work executed by any job firm after the fire, even then, however, the flames were still raging. This circular, however, was eagerly welcomed by the business public as a sign of returning hope.

In the spring of 1872 the firm of Millard & Decker disposed of its stationery printing business and the partners devoted their time

exclusively to their real-estate interests. They made a purchase of a tract of land comprising a part of the present suburb of Lawndale, and Millard avenue was named in honor of our subject. He did much to improve property in that locality and was a prominent factor in the upbuilding of that district of Chicago. He took a very prominent and active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, was a charter member and one of the first directors of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, and for five years satisfactorily filled the office of one of the West Side park commissioners, to which position he was appointed by Governor Beveridge.

In 1878 Mr. Millard removed from Chicago to Saline county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for five years. In 1883 he came to Jackson county, Missouri, taking up his residence in Independence, while he engaged in the farm machinery business in Kansas City. In 1886 he began the publication of the Millard Implement Directories of Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, and in addition now publishes one for Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In January, 1860, Mr. Millard was united in marriage with Miss Elsie A. Tower, a daughter of Peter G. Tower, and they now have two children,—Frederick A. and Maud.

By his ballot Mr. Millard has always supported the men and measures of the republican party, and undoubtedly could have won high honors in the political field had he so desired. In 1874 he positively declined the nomination for state senator, and for twenty years entirely eschewed politics, but in 1894 he was nominated by the republican convention as justice of the peace of Independence, and at length was prevailed upon not to withdraw his name from the ticket.

When the election returns were received it was found that he had the largest vote of all of the seven candidates for the office, and he is now acceptably serving in that capacity. Mr. Millard is one of the prominent Masons of the country, and in 1870, in Cincinnati, Ohio, took the thirty-third degree. He is a man of excellent business ability, as is evidenced by the promptness with which he resumed operations at the time of the Chicago fire.

W D. HORNBUCKLE, are presentative farmer of Jackson county, living on section 33, Westport township, is numbered among the native sons of this state, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, Missouri, May 18, 1842. He belongs to an old Kentucky family, that originally came from North Carolina. His grandfather, Alfred Hornbuckle, was a native of the latter state and a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early day he removed to Kentucky and subsequently to Missouri, taking up his residence in Callaway county, in 1825. In 1841 he removed to Johnson county, and in 1849 became a resident of Jackson county. He had a son who served in the Confederate army, and on this account he was taken prisoner. After his release he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he died in 1863. He was twice married, and was the father of eighteen children. He first wedded Nancy Duvall, by whom he had thirteen children, only one of whom is now living, namely: Eliza, wife of Richard Crump, a resident of Texas. His second wife was Mrs. Nancy Curl, *nee* White, and they had five children, four of whom are now living,

namely: Mrs. Julia Reynolds, of Westport; Noble, of La Fayette county, Missouri; Sterling Price, of Kansas; and Charles, of Carroll county, Missouri.

The father of our subject, W. R. Hornbuckle, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1816, and was therefore only nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to Missouri. In Callaway county, this state, he was united in marriage with Amanda Davis, a native of Hopkins county, Kentucky, born December 18, 1817, and a daughter of Robert and Deborah (Hornbuckle) Davis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. When a young man her father removed to Kentucky, and so wild was the country that the family had to live in stockades. He was a son of James Davis, who was accidentally killed in that state. In 1819 the father of Mrs. Hornbuckle removed to Missouri, locating on a farm in Callaway county, where he died about 1845. His family numbered thirteen children, all of whom reached maturity, while four are now living, namely: James Madison, a resident of Howard county, Missouri; Mrs. Hornbuckle; Mrs. Nancy Smith, who lives in California; and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Monroe county, Missouri.

For three years after their marriage W. R. Hornbuckle and his wife resided in Callaway county, and then removed to Johnson county, Missouri, where they lived until 1851. That year witnessed their arrival in Jackson county, and for five years they lived in Westport. They then made their home upon a farm until 1885, when they returned to Westport, where the father died, June 3, 1890. The mother is still living and now makes her home with our subject. They were parents of seven children, but only two

reached adult age: Minerva, now the widow of Roland Flourney, and the mother of six children; and W. D., of this review. The parents held a membership in the Baptist church in Westport, and Mr. Hornbuckle was a very prominent and active worker therein, serving for some time as deacon.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch acquired his education in Westport and Kansas City, and remained at home until he had attained his majority, giving his father the benefit of his services. He afterward made several trips across the plains, being engaged for four years in freighting for the United States government and visiting New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska.

In 1874 Mr. Hornbuckle was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Canine, a daughter of Cornelius Canine, who removed from Kentucky to Jackson county about 1857, and died in 1868. His son James served throughout the war under General Forrest. After the close of the war he was assistant wagon-master for a freighting team and was killed in 1868 in a battle with the Indians. For nine years our subject and his wife made their home upon a farm on section 4, Westport township, and in 1883 removed to their present farm, whereon he erected a comfortable and commodious residence, and is now giving his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. Their home has been blessed with four children: Roy D., Nannie B., Robert C. and William R.

The parents are widely and favorably known in this community, having a wide circle of warm friends, and are prominent and influential members of the Baptist church in Westport, of which Mr. Hornbuckle is also serving as trustee and deacon. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic

fraternity, holding membership in the blue lodge of Westport, and is now past master. His political support is given the democracy.

A E. BURNHAM, attorney at law, Kansas City, is one of the prominent young lawyers of the Jackson county bar, having attained a place which is commensurate with his notable ability. The "place at the top" spoken of by the immortal Webster was the goal of his youthful ambition, and with an eye ever in that direction he has so ordered his life as to keep in line with that goal of his laudable aspiration.

He is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born July 27, 1867, and is a son of William E. and Lucy A. (Flournoy) Burnham, the former a native of Howard county, Missouri, and the latter of Scott county, Kentucky. Mr. Burnham is yet a resident of Randolph county, where he is widely known as a progressive man, a useful and highly respected citizen. By occupation he is a farmer, in which highly honorable calling he has been eminently successful. The Burnham family is of English origin, the American founder tracing to that unsettled period in English history so fraught with war and bloodshed, when men battled to the death for conscience' sake and personal liberty.

Tradition even does not seem to have handed down the Christian name of the Burnham who first crossed the Atlantic to seek a home in the new world, away from the civic and religious persecutions of his native land, but it is reasonably certain that he came about 1665. The family is now a numerous one in this country, being found in nearly, if not quite all, the States of the

Union, and many have been prominent in the professions and callings with which men have become connected; and during the wars that afflicted the early colonists the men of the name bore a conspicuous part.

William E. and Lucy A. (Flournoy) Burnham were parents of seven children, of whom our subject was second in order of birth. Nothing occurred in his boyhood to particularly distinguish it from the average farmer boy's early life. He attended the public school and made good progress in his studies, early displaying a capacity for learning in advance of his school associates, and quickly mastering the curriculum of the public schools. Subsequently he was privileged to attend the Moberly high school, where he materially added to the scope and thoroughness of his knowledge, and he became a high-school graduate at the age of sixteen years.

His diligence in study up to this time had incurred a slight delicacy in health, and as a rest and change he accepted a position in a dry-goods and clothing house in Moberly, where he remained two years. He then entered Star University at Columbia, Missouri, taking the academic course, which he completed in two years, finishing his literary education. In the fall of 1888 he taught a short term of school, but teaching was not to his tastes. The law, for which he had a natural aptitude, was decided upon for a future career, and the wisdom of this decision has been made abundantly manifest by the successes he has won. Late in the year 1888 he went to Kansas City and applied himself with his old-time vigor and industry to the study of the law, with such good results that in May of the following year he passed a highly creditable examination before Judge Gibson and was admitted to the bar.



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Immediately thereafter he opened an office in the city and began practicing, first alone, and in the fall of 1892 he entered into a copartnership with George N. Elliott, a rising and successful lawyer, under the firm style of Elliott & Burnham, which has remained unchanged to the present, Mr. Elliott having been appointed assistant state's attorney in March, 1895. Mr. Burnham was elected city attorney in April, 1894, for a term of two years. In this election he was highly complimented, his supporters at the polls showing themselves by a majority of 2,200, leading every other name on the republican ticket. His popularity is unmeasured, but it can be defined and accounted for by the masterly manner he handles his large practice, and the results obtained.

He came to Kansas City at the age of twenty-one years, and unlearned in the law. He came a stranger to a strange city, without the prestige of name or influential friends, but despite all this he has risen out of obscurity and in six years has won distinction and honors of which any man might well be proud. His successes are not ephemeral, not the result of a chance or a so-called "lucky hit," but they are the result of an intelligent conception of law and evidence. In the common law he is well versed, and in this alone the lawyer finds a tower of strength as he marshals his hosts for victory. His business, while large and somewhat varied in character, is tending to corporation practice, being now the attorney for several local companies. Socially Mr. Burnham is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Baptist church.

His marriage to Miss Julia, daughter of Hon. J. W. Sebree, of Carrollton, Missouri, was consummated in 1892.

DR. T. H. HUDSON.—Standing as one of the most eminent members of the homeopathic school of medicine in Missouri is this gentleman, now recognized as a most able and skillful physician and surgeon of Kansas City.

He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 13, 1847, and is a son of Musker L. and Rebecca (Green) Hudson, natives of Kentucky. The father was a physician and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced his profession until his death. He located in Gunn City, Cass county, Missouri, about 1870, and his death occurred three years later. His wife survived until 1878. In their family were six children, and of their four surviving sons the Doctor is the youngest.

The Doctor's literary education, begun in the common schools, was completed by a course in the University of Kentucky at Lexington. In the summer he worked on a farm, pursuing his studies through the winter season. At length he determined to take up the study of medicine and make its practice his life work. He began his investigations along this line in 1872, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1877. After the first course of lectures he began practice in connection with his brother, Dr. Lycurgus H. Hudson, of Indiana. He had to do this in order to secure the means necessary to pay his college expenses. Upon his graduation he opened an office in Boston, Indiana, thence came to Camden, Kentucky, and was at Frankfort, Kentucky, from 1881 to 1885.

The Doctor has ever been a progressive physician, and although educated as a member of the regular or allopathic school he

became dissatisfied, and at length continued his investigations and researches until ultimately he became a member of the opposite school, and is now one of the eminent practitioners of homeopathy west of the Mississippi. The account of his abandonment of the one mode of practice and his adoption of the other, he has given to the world in a little volume entitled, "Two Decades in Medicine," which has been widely circulated throughout this country and also translated into the German tongue. He was reared to accept the beliefs and practices of the regular school, and it is no easy matter to put aside the lessons that have been taught us in childhood, especially if they be taught us by those in whom we have implicit confidence. It is hard to realize that they may have been misguided, and taking away the beliefs of our early life there comes a time—before we have accepted another faith—when there seems nothing substantial or to be depended upon.

Dr. Hudson studied in one of the best allopathic colleges in the country and never dreamed that there was a better place, more efficient teaching, or wiser instructors. His professors were men of high ability and he accepted without question their teachings. One of the faculty, addressing his class of 300 students, said, "Gentlemen, when you leave your *alma mater* go not after strange gods; chase no will o' the wisp through the bogs and marshes of homeopathy or eclecticism. All that is worth teaching in medicine we know; all that is worth knowing we teach." Dr. Hudson entered upon practice firm in his belief of what he had been taught and continued to follow the old methods for ten years. Occasionally, however, when results were not what he anticipated after administering the orthodox rem-

edies, questions would arise in his mind and doubts and unbelief stole their way in; but they were hushed up. He had been told by men in whom he had implicit confidence that he was practicing in the right way, and he did not wish to believe otherwise. However a number of cases came before him that resulted in death and forced on him the conviction that he was not administering the right remedies. A humane physician will always feel the responsibility that is placed upon him. It is a grave matter when the question of life and death is placed in the hands of an individual, or the most prized possession, health; much depends on the ignorance or knowledge of a fellow man. Keeping up with the theories and discoveries connected with the science, Dr. Hudson of course knew that homeopathy was attracting great attention throughout this country and the old world, and was winning many followers; but he "considered homeopathic physicians willful humbugs, and their superstitious patrons unwittingly humbugged."

The affairs of a lifetime often hinge upon accidents. In 1880 Dr. Hudson was one day invited to a dinner, where he met a homeopathic physician. Speaking of this he says: "I had prepared some stunning questions to propound to the first homeopathic doctor to whom etiquette, common politeness or circumstance should compel me to talk. I found in my new acquaintance a dignified, intellectual, scholarly man. I propounded my questions. I expected to upset his theories, demolish his sophistries, in short, as Mr. Micawber says, 'floor him,' and march triumphantly over his prostrate form. I had undersized my opponent, undervalued his theory. He answered my interrogatories. He gathered them together and dumped them at my feet; he took them

up and dissected them; plucked them to pieces and scattered them like chaff to the winds. He knew all that I knew of my own school and apparently all that I did not know of his. He led me into a new field; he explained the theory of potency, the law of cure, the division of the superficies of drugs and the dynamic power of remedies. In his presence I sat abashed, confused, confounded." The gentleman—Dr. J. A. Lucy—afterward invited Dr. Hudson to visit him, took him with him to see different patients, loaned him books and aided him in his investigation. It was a long way, however, from allopathy to homeopathy, at which our subject felt that he could not go at a single bound. He hoped for some middle ground, and in September, 1880, entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, at which he was graduated in the spring of 1881. While thus engaged he visited the other medical colleges in the city and made it possible to be present at many of the lectures of the Pulte Homeopathic College.

From 1882 until 1888 Dr. Hudson practiced in Frankfort. All this time he was a close student and continued his researches as one by one his old beliefs slipped away from him and were replaced by a firm and unfaltering faith in the principles of homeopathy. He afterward became a partner of Dr. Lucy, to whom he expresses the deepest gratitude for leading him into the new light. In 1888 he came to Kansas City and has here built up a very large and extensive practice. He has been acting president of the Missouri State Medical Association and held the office of vice-president. He is vice-president of the Missouri Valley Association, also a member of the National Homeopathic Association, and of the State Board of Health. He was elected

to the chair of organon in the Kansas City Homeopathic College, which he is now filling, and is president of the State educational and legislative committee. He does all in his power to disseminate the truth as he believes it. Upon his banner is emblazoned the word *Excelsior*. He will never rest content with the knowledge that he has already gained, but will continually endeavor to reach perfection through earnest and untiring research.

In 1880 Dr. Hudson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Wallace, a native of Kentucky, and they have one son, Howard, born December 25, 1888. They hold a membership in the Christian church, and the Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Although modest in disposition and free from ostentation it is but just to say of him that his life typifies the truth that "nothing so dwarfs man as selfishness, nothing so broadens and elevates man as sympathy." To the latter quality he undoubtedly owes part of his success; and Fame, who bestows her favors charily, has already acknowledged his superior merit and ability.

WH. PITTENGER. —The rich lands of Jackson county, once wild prairie or timbered regions, have been transformed into highly cultivated farms whose productiveness equals that in any other section of this country. The owner of a desirable piece of farming property in Washington township is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, who has 125 acres of land on section 8, the greater part of which is comprised in arable fields which yield to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care he bestows upon them.

Mr. Pittenger was born on the old family homestead in Adams county, Ohio, November 17, 1835. His father, Westley Pittenger, was born there in 1811, and was a son of William Pittenger, a native of Maryland, and one of the pioneers of Adams county, Ohio, where he took up a large tract of land under a patent. The family is of English lineage. The father of our subject was reared on a farm in Adams county, and having attained his majority was there married to Catherine Coppel, who was born in Adams county in 1811, a daughter of John Coppel, a native of Pennsylvania and one of the early settlers of the Buckeye state. The parents of our subject took up their residence upon the old Pittenger tract of land, where they spent their remaining days. Of their seven children five reached adult age and three are now living, namely: W. H.; Wilson; and Lizzie, wife of James A. Gash. Annie was the wife of A. A. Robertson and had ten children. Jane was the wife of R. E. Pittenger, and had one child. These daughters are now deceased. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their two sons were numbered among the "boys in blue" of the civil war.

Our subject acquired his education in North Liberty Academy, in Adams county, and started out in life for himself at the age of seventeen years. For four years he engaged in teaching school in Ohio. In 1861 he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting on the 4th of July. It seemed fitting that he should enter the service in defense of the Union on the day set aside to celebrate the anniversary of the event that gave to the Union an existence. He became a private of company I, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry, was made corporal, afterward

became sergeant and commissary sergeant, then second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and finally was placed in command of his company with the rank of captain. He continued to operate with the regiment in northern Missouri until February 22, 1862, when the troops went to St. Louis to organize for the Island No. 10 campaign. He participated in the battles of Platte City and Lexington, Missouri, New Madrid, and went to Fort Pillow with the fleet, which was ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Our subject afterward took part in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka, and a few days later the second battle of Corinth, after Price and Van Dorn. He was with Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, and was then sent to oppose Forrest, after which he returned to Jackson, Tennessee, and later participated in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads. He aided in guarding Memphis until after the surrender of Vicksburg, then marched to Prospect, Tennessee, and after veteranizing received a thirty-days furlough. When he again joined his regiment it was organized as a part of Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign, and he continued with that command until the surrender of the city, September 19, 1863. He followed General Hood's army as far as the Tennessee river, then returned to Atlanta, and went on the celebrated march to the sea and the Carolina campaign to Raleigh. He was present at the surrender of General Johnston, took part in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, marched to Washington, and participated in the grand review of the victorious army in that city. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out, July 9, 1865, after serving for 1,465 days and marching 17,000 miles. He served on the staff of Generals Fuller



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and Mower, and was never wounded and never off duty except for two weeks. His service was an honorable one, and of his record he may well be proud. The Union owes its preservation to such valiant soldiers, and the record of their heroic deeds will ever be found on the pages of America's history.

After his return to the north Mr. Pittenger remained on the home farm until April, 1866, and then came to Jackson county, Missouri, on the 3d of May, following. He married Miss Maria Louisa Dryden, a native of Adams county, and a daughter of Thomas G. Dryden, who was born in Maryland in 1813, and is now a resident of Lees Summit. The grandfather, William Dryden, was one of the honored pioneers of Adams county. The mother of Mrs. Pittenger bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ellis, was a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Ellis, of Maryland, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, holding the rank of lieutenant. Mrs. Dryden died in 1860. In the family were nine children, five of whom reached maturity, namely: Samuel, a resident of Lees Summit; Isaac N., who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga during the civil war; Mrs. Pittenger; Mrs. Belle Shepherd, who lives in St. Louis, and has one child; and Mrs. Thyrza A. Munns, who lives near Lees Summit, and has two children.

Mrs. Pittenger was born February 28, 1844, and was reared and educated in Adams county, Ohio. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger was blessed with a family of seven children: Effie May, wife of James E. Burton, of Kansas City, Missouri, by whom she has three children—Ralph, Grace and Florence; Thomas, deceased; Arthur, of Kansas City; Nora A., wife of

W. T. Palmer, of Brooklyn township, by whom she has one son, Lloyd; Edward N., deceased; Ira, at home; and Homer, who completes the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger began their domestic life upon the county farm, which they rented for a few months. Subsequently they lived in Prairie township until 1867, since which time they have resided upon their present farm, comprising 125 acres of land, and highly improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences. They are members of the Christian church, and are active and prominent in church and Sunday-school work. Mr. Pittenger is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics is a stalwart republican. He has served as committeeman for seventeen years, and has been a delegate to the State and other party conventions. For some years he was chairman of Washington township. He has never sought or desired public office and has served only as deputy assessor and school director. During his fifteen years' incumbency in the latter position he did effective service in the interest of education.

J P. JACKSON, M. D., whose reputation as a physician is by no means local, but extends throughout the southwest, is now a professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the University Medical College. He has not only kept abreast with the times, but has been a leader in the onward march of improvement which characterizes the profession. Progress might be termed the keynote of his character. His researches and investigations have been long and varied, and time, labor and expense are never taken into con-

sideration when chance for improvement lies ahead. His thorough knowledge and superior skill have won him a place in the front rank among the ablest practitioners of the southwest, and he is probably the best known physician in Kansas City, where he now makes his home.

The Doctor was born in Stafford county, Virginia, on the 16th of April, 1845, and is a son of Dr. Richard L. and Lucinda (Deatley) Jackson, who also were natives of the Old Dominion, and were of English and French extraction. The grandparents on both sides were soldiers in the war of 1812, and both families were farming people. In pioneer days their ancestors settled in Virginia, became owners of extensive tracts of land, and lived and died in that state. The maternal grandfather, James Deatley, lived to the very advanced age of ninety-four years, and seemed to be in perfect health up to the time of his death. Both families were prominent and became well known through that region.

The father of our subject was a graduate of the medical department of the Philadelphia University, and practiced for several years in his native state, but in 1849 emigrated westward, traveling by steamer, and at length located in Franklin county, Missouri, where he purchased a large tract of land, which he proceeded to improve and cultivate with a large number of slaves whom he had brought with him. At the breaking out of the civil war he knew that they would become free. He was offered \$1,000 apiece for them, and said he would sell if they were willing to go. So, calling them to him, he asked them if they wished to leave, and the reply was No. He did not force them to leave, even though he might have made considerable money; so

they remained with him, and by the Emancipation Proclamation gained their freedom. Dr. Richard Jackson continued to practice his profession in Franklin county until his death, which occurred in 1863, and became well known as a skilled and prominent physician. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-five years, an interesting and active old lady who is now living with our subject. Her family numbered six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Thomas B., Mrs. L. C. Armstrong, Richard I. and Dr. James P.

The ranks of the agriculturists have furnished to the professions many of their most gifted and brilliant members. The Doctor was reared on a farm, where the out-door life gave him needed physical training. He began his education in a private college in Franklin county, which he attended until seventeen years of age, when he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, spending two years in the State University there. He then went to St. Louis and took up the study of medicine, graduating at the St. Louis Medical College in 1868.

Dr. Jackson began practice in Holt county, this state, where he remained for five years, doing a good business, but wishing to further perfect himself in his chosen calling he went to New York city in 1872 and was graduated there, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1873. Returning to this state, he then continued practice until 1878, with his brother Dr. John W., who was chief surgeon for the Wabash Railroad for many years, and established the first hospital on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Washington, Missouri. In 1879 Dr. Jackson, whose name begins this sketch, went to Garnet, Kansas, and established a hospital for what was then known as the

St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona Railroad, and the Lexington & Southern Railroad, and was chief surgeon in this hospital until 1881, when he was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City. He therefore removed to this place, where he has since made his home, occupying the chair mentioned for fourteen years. He is also surgeon for the Wabash Railroad, consulting surgeon for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, and medical director of the Bankers' Life Association of Kansas City. The Doctor has built up an extremely large practice. His superior skill as a surgeon has enabled him to successfully perform some of the most difficult operations known to the science.

Dr. Jackson lives with his wife and only child (Edna Earle, now a student in Smith College) at his beautiful home, No. 1506 East Eighth street. Politically he is democrat, and socially is a Knight Templar Mason. Courteous in manner and genial in disposition, his social qualities have won him the high regard of many friends, while his ability has gained recognition throughout the medical fraternity.

BENJAMIN RICE.—This gentleman is a native of the "Tar state," but has for half a century been identified with Missouri, and has long maintained his residence at his present location on section 6, Brooking township, Jackson county.

Mr. Rice's parents, James and Nellie (Cantwell) Rice, were natives of Caswell county, North Carolina, and were reared and married there, the former being a son of Edmund Rice, of Irish descent, and the

latter a daughter of Benjamin Cantwell, who was of German origin. James Rice continued to reside in his native county until 1845, when he was imbued with the spirit of migration and sought a home west of the Mississippi, Jackson county, Missouri, being his objective point. The journey here was made by wagon, and as a place of location he selected section 36 of Brooking township, land that was all covered with brush. There were few white settlers then in this community and the Indians were still here. On this land, which Mr. Rice developed into a farm, he passed his closing years and died, his death occurring in 1853. His first wife had died in 1825, and for his second wife he wedded Nancy Bruce, a native of North Carolina, daughter of William Bruce of that state and of German descent. She died in 1857. The children of the first marriage were two in number, only one of whom, Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, survives. His second wife bore him fourteen children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. Kelly, Kansas City; William, who lives on the old home farm in Jackson county; and Caroline Hot, St. Louis, Missouri. One son, James, was a soldier in Marmaduke's army, Confederate States of America, and died in the service.

From this succinct sketch of his parentage, we turn now to the life history of Benjamin Rice. He is the eldest of his father's family and was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, April 6, 1822. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained a member of the home circle. Then he started out in life on his own responsibility, choosing the occupation of peddler, and as such traveling through the southern part of North Carolina, and into South Carolina and Georgia. In this way he was occupied until

1844. In the spring of the following year he came to Missouri with his father and family, helping them in their removal, as they were then very poor. Arrived here he was variously employed until the next year. Freighting was then a profitable business, and to this he soon turned his attention. In July, 1846, he started from Owings' Landing, near Independence, *en route* for New Mexico and Mexico, having in charge a mule team and freighting wagon, and going with a man by the name of Jim McGuffin. On this trip they met Colonel Doniphan's regiment returning from the Mexican war. It was not until the following year that Mr. Rice accomplished the return trip from Mexico, and soon after reaching home was taken sick. His illness lasted until Christmas of that year, 1847. The following year he married and settled upon his present farm, which he has ever since called his home, although during the war, and when on subsequent freighting expeditions, he was absent from it several years. It comprises 365 acres, and has been brought under cultivation and improvement by him. During the war he not only lost his slaves and much of his personal property, but also, like many of the citizens of this community, his residence was burned to the ground.

Of Mr. Rice's freighting experience, we would speak further. In 1854 he made a trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, as freighter and wagon-master for Mr. Samuel McKinney, the round trip being made with oxen, and at one point in the journey they were corraled by the Indians. In 1856 he made another trip as wagon-master to the same place. In 1858 he went as wagon-master in charge of twenty-six ox wagons, to Salt Lake City, this trip being made for Messrs. Bryant and Long, and on it they were

escorted by soldiers. Mr. Rice was the first man to unload freight at Camp Floyd. In Utah he sold the oxen, and made the return with mules. His next freighting expedition was in 1860, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, this being made for Mr. George Bryant. Again he was corraled by the red men, and again he made good his escape.

Then came the civil war. A man of his varied experience on the frontier and with the Indians, a man loyal to his home and his country, he was not one to remain inactive when the scent of civil war was in the breeze. Mr. Rice's first action was as guard on the roads against the Jayhawkers from Kansas. He and two others organized a squad and had several fights with these Jayhawkers and one with the federal troops. He was a participant in the engagements at Rock Ford and White Oak on the Little Blue, and subsequently joined General Price's army. To give a detailed account of all his war experience would be to write much of the history of the western campaigns, which, however, is not our purpose here. Suffice it to say that he remained in the Confederate ranks and bravely fought for the cause he had been taught from his childhood up to believe was a just one; and when the sanguinary struggle was ended he surrendered, at Fort Worth, Texas. His family in the meantime had gone to Texas, and in 1866 he returned with them to Missouri and to his property. Here he has since resided and is now comfortably situated.

Mr. Rice was married, April 20, 1848, to Miss Jane Cox, a native of Scott county, West Virginia, born September 22, 1827, daughter of William and Jane (Irving) Cox. Her father was a native of South Carolina

and her mother of Scott county, Virginia, and they were married in the latter state, where they resided until 1837, when they moved to Missouri and located in Brooking township, Jackson county. Here they both died. Mr. Cox was a soldier in the war of 1812, when he was only twelve years old. Only two of their family are living,—John Cox and Mrs. Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have had nine children, six of whom survive, namely: James W., who married Miss Ella Campbell, and has three children, and lives in this township; Nathaniel, who wedded Miss Lillie Pendleton, and has a family of four children, and lives on a portion of his father's farm; Henry, who married Miss Julia Hedges, and has four children, and is a resident of this township; Alice Ann; Nellie, wife of William Riggs, of this township, and has three children; and Archibald.

Mr. Rice and all his family are members of the Baptist church, and he officiates as deacon in the same. In politics, while he has always been a democrat, he has of recent years been more independent in his views and does not adhere strictly to party lines.

Thus briefly is outlined the history of one who occupies an honorable and useful position in life and who is held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

NUMA F. HEITMAN, attorney at law, Kansas City, ranks with the ablest practitioners of the Kansas City bar, his career well illustrating the possibilities attainable when one's own resources of mind and body are the only means of rising in the world. Mr. Heitman is a North Carolinian by birth, born in Davidson county, September 11, 1860, be-

ing the son of William A. and Martha (Tussey) Heitman, natives of North Carolina and both of German descent.

The great-grandfather of our subject was born in the fatherland and became the founder of the family in America, settling in North Carolina. His son, Henry N., who is the grandfather of Numa F., became prominent in affairs, having served several terms as county clerk of Davidson county. He was a local minister of notable reputation, and widely known for his intellectual force and impressive eloquence, which he retains in large degree to the present. William A. Heitman is a planter by occupation, still residing in his native state, a highly respected and influential citizen, possessing all the intellectual characteristics of his able progenitors. To him and his estimable wife were born a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this brief review is the eldest.

On his father's plantation, in his native south land, he grew to manhood, and in the common schools he was taught the rudiments of an English education. He was a student by nature in his youth, and, although the common schools of that day were not of a high order of excellence, his diligence in study and aptness to understand and retain more than made up for deficiencies in schools and teachers. At the age of eighteen he was qualified to teach, which he did very successfully for one term. He then attended a preparatory school to fit himself for a regular university course, and he subsequently entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, at which he graduated with honors in 1883, with the degree of A. B. His record as a student is an unusually good one, and creditable in a high degree.

During the first five months in the preparatory school he became very proficient in Latin and Greek, and during the sophomore year he was presented with a gold medal for his thorough mastery of the Greek language; and in his senior year he was given a tutorship in the Greek. His successes as a student seemed to indicate that an educational career would be fitting to his mental capacity, and for a time he seriously contemplated accepting a professorship in the Greek. However, he was restrained from doing this by his predilection for the law, which he had read in a desultory way during his senior year.

At the commencement of this year he received a medal,—the first prize for the best speech made upon that occasion, and was also given another prize, for having attained the highest proficiency in moral philosophy, winning besides the highest average grade of his class for that year. His decision to study law was final, and in 1883 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, completing the course in two years, graduating in 1885, with the degree of B. L.

He had now all the theoretic and technical knowledge that could be obtained from able instructors of the best educational institutions in the country, and now was to come the test of practically applying the knowledge he had striven so hard to procure. The west seemed to offer the best inducements to an ambitious young man, and, deciding upon Kansas as an objective point, he arrived in Kansas City October 2, 1885. Remaining a few days to look around he became enamored of the place and quickly made up his mind to cast his lot in this enterprising, bustling young metropolis of the southwest. To do so required nerve, his

working capital at that time comprising only \$40, and there being no prospects for more. It was "sink or swim," and he chose to do the latter. From the start he made a good living and by incessant, untiring effort he increased his practice, until now he has a large clientage and is regarded among the ablest lawyers of the city.

He is a young man of fundamental equipoise and of genial disposition, and has made hosts of friends since coming to Kansas City. He was united in marriage with Miss Emma P., youngest daughter of J. H. Coleman, formerly of Kentucky but now of Missouri. They have one son, John Hood. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Heitman is also a member of the American Institute of Civics. Politically he is a democrat.

JOHAN W. CALDWELL, who has devoted his entire life to general farming and stock-raising, is numbered among the leading and influential citizens of Prairie township.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Ross county, March 10, 1838, and is a son of Robert Caldwell, who was born in Kentucky. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Deegan, who was born in Maryland, in 1808, but was reared in Ross county, Ohio, whither her parents removed during her early girlhood. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell was celebrated in that county, and they began their domestic life upon a farm there. The former died in 1843, after which Mrs. Caldwell came to Missouri, where her death occurred in 1887. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were par-

ents of seven children, six of whom reached mature years, while five are now living, namely: Joseph, a resident of Prairie township; John W.; Henry Rufus, an agriculturist of this community; Elizabeth, who is living in the same neighborhood; and Mrs. Kate Climer, of Ross county, Ohio. Emily is the deceased wife of Elijah Cutright. Two of the sons were numbered among the "boys in blue" in the civil war, and valiantly upheld the union cause.

In the county of his nativity our subject was reared to manhood, and acquired his education in Mt. Pleasant Academy, in Ross county, also spent one term in the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. When a young man of twenty-three he offered his services to the government, joining company C, thirty-third Ohio infantry, in August, 1861. He was made orderly sergeant. The regiment was organized at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, Ohio, and placed under the command of General Rosseau, first operating in Kentucky. Mr. Caldwell participated in the battles of Perryville, Mill Springs, Stone river and Chickamauga. He was wounded by a musket ball in the left hip and fell on the field. While thus lying desperately hurt he was taken by the enemy and placed in the hospital at Crawfish Springs, where he remained for eleven days. He was then paroled and sent to Chattanooga, where for two weeks he remained in the union hospital, being then transferred to the hospital at Bridgeport, Alabama. He was next sent to Hospital No. 21, in Nashville, Tennessee, and later went home on a furlough. In April, 1864, he joined his regiment near Resaca, and soon after participated in the battle of Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, the siege of Atlanta and the engagement at Jonesboro.

His three years' term having expired he was honorably discharged at Villanow church, Georgia, in October, 1864, and returned home. He was ever a faithful soldier, always found at his post of duty, and his service was indeed an honorable one.

After his return home, Mr. Caldwell was employed in the telegraph repair department of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad for three years. In 1868, he came to Missouri, locating upon his present farm, where he and his brothers now reside. They have placed many improvements upon the property and the farm is now a rich and valuable one, under a high state of cultivation.

On the 10th of October, 1877, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Alice Hoover, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of D. M. and Frances E. (Hall) Hoover, the former a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Butler county, Ohio. Her parents were married in the Buckeye state, where they made their home until 1868, and then came to Jackson county, Missouri, locating in Prairie township. The mother died November 11, 1894, but the father is still living. Of their seven children four survive, namely: Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Jennie Lasley, Charles H., and Mrs. Amanda G. Fogg, all living in Prairie township. One other daughter, Anna A., reached mature years and became the wife of Elim Pyfer, but is now deceased. Mrs. Caldwell was born October 9, 1855, and has been a resident of Jackson county since the age of thirteen years. To our subject and his wife have been born three children,—Mabel Frances, Nellie Lincoln and Maud Ethel.

Mr. Caldwell takes an active part in local political affairs, is a stalwart advocate of republican principles, and has frequently been

a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion, and he has done effective service in its interests while a member of the school board. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army Post of Lees Summit.

DR. PEREGRINE C. JONES, a regular practitioner of medicine, is a somewhat recent addition to the medical fraternity of Kansas City, having settled here in 1892, and in three years he has succeeded in building up a reputation and practice that well bespeaks his ability as a physician.

He is a native of South Wales, England, born June 28, 1834, and is a son of Dr. John H. P. and Sarah (Long) Jones, both natives of Wales. Of their seven children, three are now alive: Ann Eliza, wife of Thomas Whiteside; Catherine Rebecca, wife of John Lloyd, of De Kalb county, Illinois; and Dr. P. C.

The father, a well known physician and surgeon, emigrated to America in 1852 and located in De Kalb county, Illinois, where he practiced for a number of years and subsequently removed to Boone county, Illinois, where he died in 1876, at about the age of seventy-eight years. His wife departed this life in Wales in 1840. Both parents were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and in Wales the Doctor was a magistrate's clerk.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was named William Jones, was also a native of Wales, and a man of considerable prominence in English military life, being an officer, and he was also governor of the prison at Haverford-West, Wales. He died in middle

life, having had three sons and five daughters. The Doctor's maternal grandfather was John Long, also a native of Wales, of large family, and he died at an advanced age.

Our subject accompanied his parents on their voyage to America, being at the time eighteen years old. His youth in the old country was spent upon the farm, where he was also instructed in the rudiments in the common schools and an academy at Narberth, Wales. He began studying medicine in De Kalb county in 1860, under the preceptorship of his father, and during 1867-8 he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he received a diploma of graduation. Finding a suitable location in Brown county, Wisconsin, he opened an office and practiced two years, when, wishing to extend his knowledge of materia medica by giving to it greater scope, he disposed of his practice and went to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures at the American Eclectic University. The course completed he went to Belmont, Iowa, and subsequently to Forest City, same state, in each of which places he remained two years, in the practice of medicine. Then going to Tama county, Iowa, he continued in the practice, and during 1887-8 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Remaining in Tama county until 1892, he then located in Kansas City, as has already been noted. Few men are better informed in the profession than Dr. Jones. He is devoted to the work, and while his practice is general he is particularly interested in the diseases of women and obstetrics.

He was united in marriage with Miss Seraphina A. Rhoades, April 23, 1863. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Lodwick and Lucinda A. Rhoades. The Doctor has four

children,—two sons and two daughters,—Birdie Ella, Millie Blanche, Frank Lodwick and Courtland Clayton. Birdie and Millie are deceased, the former dying at the age of eleven months, the latter when five years of age. Frank L. is married, Miss Alice Bradbrook becoming his wife, and he lives in Plattsburg, Wisconsin. Courtland C. resides in Kansas City.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones are Seventh Day Adventists in religious sentiment, being members of that church body. He is a Master Mason, Odd Fellow and Encampment member, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Iowa Legion of Honor. His political sympathies are with the republican party.

ROBERT L. GREENE, M. D., is one of the prominent rising physicians of Kansas City, whose acknowledged ability commands for him a leading place in professional and social circles.

He is a native of Kentucky, born at Mt. Sterling, September 27, 1863, and is a son of Beal and Corine (Ratliff) Greene, both natives of the Blue Grass state. Mr. Greene dealt largely in stock and was engaged in farming. In 1840 he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, where he is now living and one of the oldest inhabitants of the county. Our subject is the youngest of fourteen children born to his parents, of whom ten are living at the present time. He was reared on a farm, and in the common schools he received instructions in the elementary branches until his sixteenth year. Subsequently he attended high school in Kansas City, and during 1882-3 attended William

Jewell College, at Liberty, this state, which completed his literary education. He then took up the study of medicine, matriculating at the University of Kansas City in 1883, and graduated two years later. Following his graduation he proceeded to New York city, where, during the summer of 1885, he took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic; and during the succeeding years was on the surgical staff at Mt. Sinai Hospital. In the fall of 1886 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received its diploma of graduation in 1887. Immediately thereafter he returned to Kansas City, where he has since been actively engaged in taking care of his large and increasing practice.

In 1888 Dr. Greene was elected a trustee and demonstrator of anatomy of University Medical College and adjunct professor of anatomy in the spring of 1890; and in 1891 he was elected to the professorship of surgical anatomy. In the spring of 1890 he was still further recognized and elected to the chair of orthoepedic surgery, which position he now ably fills. He is also connected with the Western Dental College in the capacity of professor of anatomy. Of all the principal medical societies he is a highly valued member, being connected with the Academy of Medicine, Jackson County Medical, State Medical, and American Anatomical Association, and surgeon for All Saints Hospital and Home for the Aged.

During the summer of 1892 he made a tour of Europe, visiting London and a number of important cities on the continent, in all of which places he carefully examined into the methods and principles in vogue in the management of hospitals, etc. His specialty is orthoepedic surgery, in which particular branch he is without a rival. The preparation for the work he now has in

hand was thoroughly made under the most learned men in this country, and in the application of the knowledge thus gleaned he brings to its aid the knowledge of a practical experience which is wide in scope and varied in character.

Dr. Greene is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Home Palladium and Escalapius, and is examining physician for the Bankers' Life Association, Central Life of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the National Union, of which latter he is a member.

His marriage to Miss Sallie Smith, of Lexington, Kentucky, was consummated in 1889. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He started out in life for himself when twenty years of age and entirely through his own efforts has worked his way upward to a leading position among the agriculturists of Jackson county. Success in any calling is an indication of close application, industry and faithfulness, qualities which are numbered among the leading characteristics of our subject, and the greatest reward of the successful man is his consciousness of having acted well his part. This Mr. Johnson has ever done, and to-day he stands among the highly respected citizens of community.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Pickaway county, December 12, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Ridgeway) Johnson, the former a native of Russell county, Virginia, the latter of Ross county, Ohio. The mother died in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1860, and Mr. Johnson afterward married

Sarah Ater, and removed to Madison county, Ohio, whence he came to Jackson county, Missouri, in March, 1869. For four years he lived in Fort Osage township, and then removed to southern Missouri, where he died in 1876.

William A. Johnson was the third in the family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, born of his father's first marriage. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native state, and 1869 came with the family to Jackson county, where he has since made his home. The following year he started out in life for himself and has always carried on agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1874 he located on his present farm, which he purchased in 1879. He first bought the Buckner Hill farm, just south of Buckner, in 1878, and to-day he is the owner of 800 acres of valuable land. He is now extensively engaged in stock dealing, and through his own efforts has accumulated a handsome fortune. In addition to his other interests he is one of the directors and stockholders in the Bank of Buckner.

Mr. Johnson has taken considerable interest in local political affairs and is a staunch democrat. He belongs to the Methodist church, south, and contributes liberally to its support, while to all enterprises calculated to benefit the community he gives a hearty support.

On the 22d of November, 1877, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in Buckner, to Miss Mina Alderman, who was born in Sibley, Missouri, April 18, 1855, and is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Pryor) Alderman, both deceased. She was educated at Camden Point, Platte county, Missouri, and afterward was employed in teaching school. She is a cultured and educated

lady, and both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are highly esteemed in the community where they reside.

JR. SECHREST has for nearly twenty years had his abiding place on his present farm on section 25, Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, and is classed among the substantial farmers and respected citizens of his community.

Mr. Sechrest's father, John Sechrest, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, December 29, 1811, son of Jacob Sechrest, a Virginian by birth and an early pioneer of Kentucky. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Lydia Vaughn, was born in Kentucky, July 15, 1808, daughter of Mashack Vaughn, a native of Virginia and a Kentucky pioneer. In Kentucky, August 1, 1833, the parents of Mr. Sechrest were united in marriage, and in Fayette county, that state, they established their home. She died there April 23, 1844, leaving three children, J. R., Shadrack and David C. Shadrack married Miss Melinda Rucker and lives in Leavenworth county, Kansas, their children being Robert, Ivan, Estella (deceased), Furman, Loren, and Hubbard. David C. died April 29, 1856, at the age of fourteen years. For his second wife, the father married Miss Catharine Vaughn, a sister of his former companion. She was born March 19, 1824, and died July 11, 1848, leaving three children, a record of whom is as follows: Lydia Gallino, a resident of Colorado; Mary I. Taylor, Leavenworth county, Kansas; and Jacob, Shawnee county, Kansas, is married and has two children. For his third wife the father wedded Mrs. Sarah Vaughn, *nee*

Woolsey, who died without issue. Again he married, this last time Lorena Chapman, who survives him. The children of this union are Fannie and Alonzo. He moved to Missouri in 1854, landing in Jackson county October 26. His first settlement was in Blue township; then he moved to a tract of wild land on section 17 of Blue township, which he improved and on which he resided until 1860, when he went back to Kentucky. In Grant county, Kentucky, the residue of his life was passed and there he died April 7, 1888. His religious creed was that of the Methodist church, south, in which he was for many years an active worker. His political views were in early life those of the whig party, and later he allied himself with the democrats.

Coming now to the life of our immediate subject, J. R. Sechrest, we record that he is the eldest of his father's family and was born and reared in Fayette county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being May 8, 1834. His early education was received in the district schools, and later he was for a time a student in the city schools of Lexington. When a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith and also that of butcher. He came to Missouri with his father in 1854, and remained a member of the home circle until 1857, when he married and settled on land near his father's, in Blue township, and a year later he removed to Washington township. His first settlement here was on section 29, two years later he located on section 30, and finally, in 1876, he moved to his present property on section 25, and here he has since resided. It was partially improved then, and under his good management it has been still further developed. Now he owns one hundred and sixty acres, all improved except twenty-five, which are

covered with timber. Mr. Sechrest gives his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He is one of the few men in Missouri who never has to buy corn in the spring of the year.

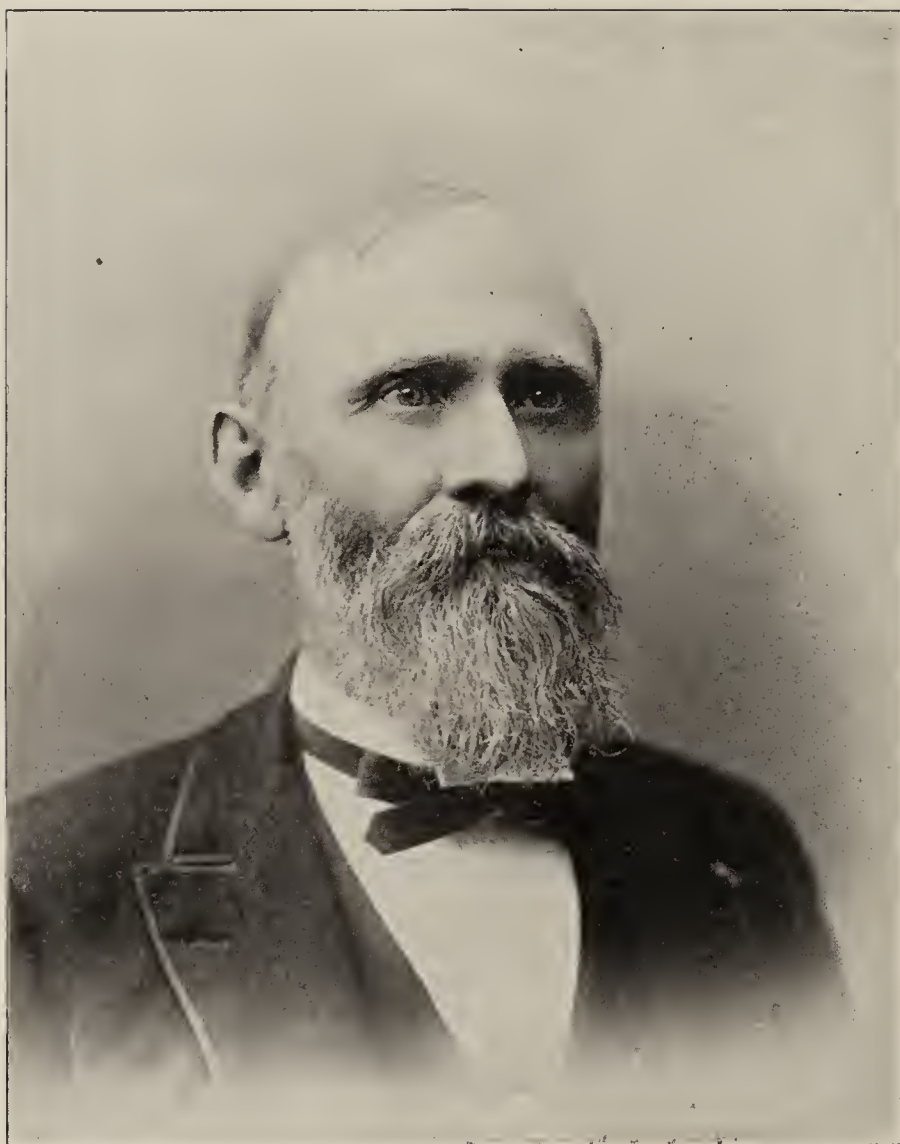
April 23, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Sechrest, a native of Grant county, Kentucky, born January 21, 1842, daughter of Charles and Catharine Sechrest, both deceased. She died February 7, 1876. Of the children born to them, the record is as follows: George W., born January 30, 1859, married Miss Mary Hudson, and lives in Brooking township, this county, their children being Floyd, Leroy and Ola; Catharine, born July 30, 1861, died October 3, 1867; Lee, born April 28, 1863, died December 30, 1869; Lewis W., born January 12, 1865, married Lizzie Grogger, and has one child, Susan, their home being near his father; John R., Jr., born May 29, 1867, married Miss Anna Tuell, and lives in Washington township, section 26; Everett, born September 7, 1870, married Miss Eva Vaughn, and resides on section 30 of this township; and Preston P., born November 24, 1873, lives at home. Mr. Sechrest married Mrs. Martha McQueary, his present companion, June 8, 1876. She was born in Indiana, October 4, 1835, and her maiden name was Pierce, her parents being Colville and Roxana (Tubbs) Pierce, both natives of the Empire State. Her parents settled in Shelby county, Indiana, at an early day and her father figured prominently there for many years, at one time filling the important office of county judge. Both are deceased. By her former marriage Mrs. Sechrest had the following named children: Samantha, deceased wife of Thomas Arnett, left two children; Colville, deceased, was born July 23, 1854, and was the father of

two children; Mary A., wife of Charles H. Talley, was born August 25, 1857, and lives in Washington township; Gilber M., born September 3, 1859, is married and has one child; Martha E., born January 3, 1860, is the wife of John Flannery, this township, and has four children; and Willis L., born May 16, 1861, is married and has two children, and lives in Kansas City. By Mr. Sechrest she has two children: Meade W., born August 28, 1877; and Otta Pearl, born September 18, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Sechrest are members of the Christian church. Politically he has all his life harmonized with the democratic party, and has taken an active interest in affairs, especially those of a local nature. Four years he served as justice of the peace and for twenty-five years he has been a school director. During the war he served as one of the "Tadpole" militia, and was orderly sergeant of his company.

JOHNSON S. PRYOR, postmaster and merchant of Buckner, Missouri, is one of the prominent and influential men of the town. He is a native of this state, born in Crawford county, May 5, 1832. When very young he was taken by his parents to Franklin county, where he was reared to manhood, his youthful days being spent in attendance at the common schools and in farm work. Lindsey W. Pryor, his father, was a native of Virginia, a saddler by trade, and in 1850, being a victim of the California gold "fever," started overland for that state, but he died before reaching his destination.

In 1853 John S. came to Jackson county, locating first at Sibley, where he was variously employed until the fall of 1855. At



F. J. Baird.

that time he secured a clerkship in a store there. He continued clerking at Sibley until the outbreak of the great civil war, and during the war he clerked in Independence. Returning to Sibley in the spring of 1866, he engaged in mercantile business there on his own account, which he conducted until the spring of 1878. In the meantime, in the spring of 1876, he became interested in business in Buckner, and in 1878 removed to this place, where he has since resided and done a successful business. During these years he has frequently been honored with official position, filling one office after another with credit to himself and his constituents. In 1858 he was appointed postmaster of Sibley, under President Buchanan's administration, and filled the office until his removal to Independence. On his return to Sibley he was again appointed its postmaster, this time under President Grant, and served as such until he came to Buckner. Here in 1884 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of postmaster, acceptably filled the place four years, and in 1893 was again appointed, and is still serving as such. Also he has occupied other positions of trust. In Buckner he was four years a notary public, is now a notary public, re-appointed for four years; and he has served a number of years as school director. In all local affairs he has taken an active and commendable interest, voting with the democratic party. He is a member of both the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and has been for forty years, having been initiated into their mysteries in 1855. His church relation is with the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Mr. Pryor was first married at Sibley, Missouri, December 6, 1856, to Miss Matilda McMillin, a native of this county. To them

were born ten children, three of whom died young. Those living are John H., James S., Lindsey W., Wallace, Charles, Abbie, and Mabelle. Abbie is the wife of Mr. Charles Johnson. His first wife having died January 16, 1876, Mr. Pryor was married to his present companion in January, 1882. Mrs. Pryor was formerly Miss Miriam Douglass and is a native of Jackson county. They have one child, Rena.

FRANK J. BAIRD, deceased.—A native of Ohio, a veteran of the late war, a graduate of one of the leading universities of the United States, for thirty years a prominent figure in Kansas City business circles, a career untarnished, a true Christian,—such was the life of Frank J. Baird. A memoir of him is a fitting adornment of the pages of this work.

Frank J. Baird was born in Brown county, Ohio, May 14, 1838, the son of a well-to-do farmer. In 1843 the family removed to Illinois and took up their abode in Putnam county, where he passed his boyhood days. At the age of twenty he returned to his native state and spent one year in school at South Salem. The following year he attended school in Mendota, Illinois, and from there went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the university, taking up the study of law. While he was occupied with college work, like thousands of students in both the north and the south, he dropped his studies and enlisted in the army. It was as a lieutenant in the one hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois volunteers that he entered the union ranks, and a truer, braver soldier never fought for the preservation of

the old flag. At the close of that sanguinary struggle he returned to Michigan and resumed his studies in the university, and graduated in 1865.

That year, having been admitted to the bar, he went to Chicago and entered the office of Cook & Glover, attorneys at law, but finding the climate too severe he came to Kansas City and established himself in the practice of his profession; and to all appearances a brilliant career in this line was open before him. But after two years closely devoted to the law, his health failed him, and on the advice of his physician, who told him to take outdoor exercise and recommended horseback riding, he turned his attention to the real-estate business in connection with the law, in which he had to some extent engaged on first locating here. At first he did business under the firm name of Ransom, Moore & Baird, and later under the style of F. J. Baird & Company. He was a conservative man, deliberate in his speech and actions, was thoroughly honest in all his dealings, and his name was never associated with a shady transaction. Early in his career he became both prominent and popular, worked himself into an immense business, which continued to increase up to the time of his death, and his firm was regarded as the oldest of its kind in the city. From a Kansas City paper, published a day or two after his death, we clip the following, referring to his extensive business operations:

"The construction of the Union Pacific road, the building of the Hannibal bridge, and other movements of the kind, the first named particularly, began to attract the attention of the elder Adams and his associates, and Mr. Baird was created their real-estate agent here. He was holding, that

position at the time of his death, though the elder Adams died some years ago. During the 'boom,' and subsequently, he was very actively engaged in this business, serving both his own interests and those of the Boston syndicate he represented. He negotiated the sales of some of the largest and most valuable properties, among them being Armourdale, Goodrich addition, Broadway park, Hyde park, the old Times building and others. His business sagacity led him to see that the site of Armourdale was to become of great value commercially, and he bought large tracts there in the interest of the Adamses, and also in his own interest. In 1887 he admitted Hal C. Brent, now of Cleveland, Ohio, to the firm, the style becoming F. J. Baird & Company. It was about this time or earlier that he built an addition to the large office building at Sixth and Wyandotte streets which bears his name. In connection with the Boston syndicate, he became a prime mover in the formation of the Armourdale Townsite Company and the Kaw Valley Townsite & Bridge Company. He negotiated the sales of most of the sites of the Armourdale packing-houses, notably those of Swift & Company, Kingan & Company, Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Allcutt Packing Company, and others. He was the agent through whom the switching facilities now owned by the Union Terminal road were acquired, also the Belt Line Railroad. At the time of his death he was engaged in negotiating the sale of more property of the same description to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road."

Mr. Baird's faith in the future of Kansas City never wavered. Both his energies and his means were devoted to the development of its resources without a question as to the

outcome, and the many monuments to his ceaseless efforts to forward the growth of the city are to be seen in its best buildings on both sides of the state line; and in the part he performed in the building of this city there was no ostentation; indeed, his modest nature shrank from anything like display.

June 26, 1895, his life work ended, Mr. Baird quietly passed away at his home on the corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets. For years he had been a sufferer at times, having contracted dysentery while in the Federal army, and his last sickness was of appendicitis and of a week's duration. At his bedside when he died were his wife; his two daughters, Mrs. Seymour, of Chicago, and Miss Myrtle Baird; his brothers, W. G. Baird and A. E. Baird; his sisters, Emma L. Baird and Mrs. M. A. Hastings; and his nephew, Leslie E. Baird. The funeral services at his late residence were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Neel, of the Central Presbyterian church, the church in which Mr. Baird had been a prominent member for many years. At the time of his death he was an elder in the Second Presbyterian church. The pall-bearers were Wiley O. Cox, Milton Welsh, R. H. Hunt, C. W. Whitehead, M. W. St. Clair, Robert Keith, John Doggett and C. C. Treadway. He was an honored member of many of the leading organizations of the city, and members from these bodies were in attendance at the funeral, not, however, as organizations but as individuals. There were members of the Southwestern Alumni Association of Michigan University; comrades of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; the directors of the Kansas City State Bank, members of the Loyal Legion and the Second Presbyterian church, and associates of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange. At special

meetings of these various organizations held previous to the funeral, many tributes were paid to his memory and resolutions were adopted. The following is from the board of directors of the Kansas City State Bank:

"In the death of Mr. Frank J. Baird the Kansas City State Bank has lost a valued and faithful officer, and the directors and his associates a warm and highly-respected friend. Mr. Baird was one of the founders of this banking institution. For a long time prior to his sad demise he had been its vice president. He was always a director, and prompt and faithful in attendance on the meetings and deliberations of the board. A man of large business experience, conservative and just in thought and action, he was wise in counsel and fearless in the discharge of duty, and leaves behind him a memory which will ever be revered by his associates."

The Real Estate and Stock Exchange gave expression in the following eulogy:

"So modest was Mr. Baird that his ability as a scholar and a speaker was little known outside of the circle of his most intimate friends. Possessing one of the finest libraries in the city, and having enjoyed the experience of extended travel, his mind was enriched with an extensive knowledge of art, science and literature. He was a tireless reader and a wonderfully industrious student. Mr. Baird was one of the charter members of the Kansas City Real Estate and Stock Exchange, and his advice and co-operation were of material service to this body."

Before a meeting of the Michigan Alumni President Henry J. Woolman presented a most appropriate eulogy, from which we take the following extract:

"Frank J. Baird was one of the truest

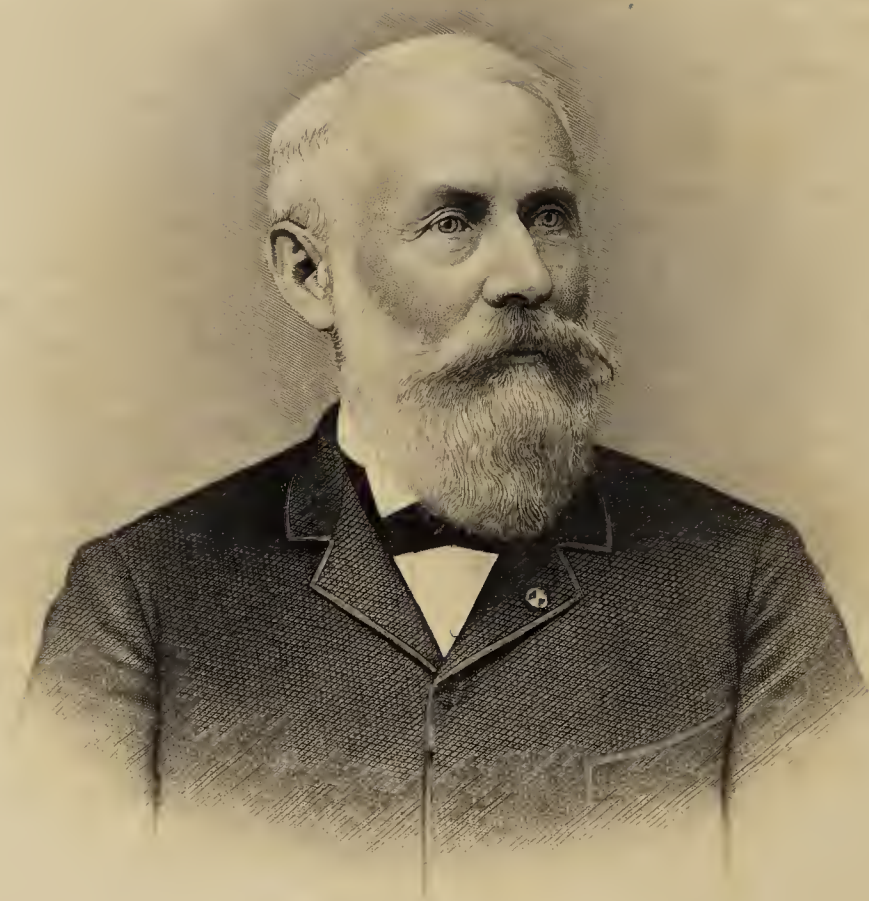
and most loyal of all of Michigan's alumni. His career was the typical and ideal career of a successful American. He began at the foot of the ladder; he climbed, with no one to aid or push him, and when he was cut off he was still ascending. He owed his advancement to his brain and brawn, and not to fortuitous surroundings or environments, except such as he created for himself. He owed his success not to the accident of birth, but what he was and what he accomplished was due to his own efforts and exertions. * * * Frank J. Baird was a religious man. He belonged to a church of a pronounced creed and dogma. He belonged to an orthodox church, and yet he was liberal in the sense that he conceded to every one else the right to believe or not to believe as his own conscience dictated. He was a man without bigotry. He was a man who knew no religious hatred and no religious intolerance. Frank J. Baird was a kind and loving father and a devoted husband. He often spoke to me of his family, and when he did a light from heaven seemed to shed the luster of love upon his eyes. Frank J. Baird was one of the founders of this association, and he was one of its most liberal supporters. He was one of the most faithful and devoted of its members. Whenever it was necessary to raise any money his gifts or contributions were almost prodigal. His subscriptions were always of the very highest amount. He not only gave this association his money, but he gave it his time. He was its ardent and devoted friend, and when I was elected president of this association I considered it my pleasure as well as my duty, knowing what Mr. Baird had done for us, to make him chairman of our executive committee; and there never was any work that belonged

to that committee that he did not do with gratifying promptness and thoroughness."

As above stated, Mr. Baird was a student all his life. Among his latest studies was the Napoleon period. In his library is found everything pertaining to General Grant's history. For forty years he made a collection of Harper's Magazines, collecting two sets, one of which he presented to a friend. Also he was a great lover of art, and doubtless was the most advanced connoisseur of fine arts in Kansas City. While visiting in Italy he secured some famous and valuable masterpieces, both in painting and statuary. Among others the famous painting, the Raphael Transfiguration, and a beautiful and classic marble statuary from the chisel of Randolph Rogers, both selected in Rome, were bequeathed by him to the library for the use and benefit of the children of the town in whom he ever felt the deepest interest. He left a large amount of property.

Much more, indeed, might be said of this man of sterling worth who has so recently passed away and whose departure is so universally felt throughout the city where more than half his life has been spent; but the above succinct review will serve as an index to his character. Long will his memory be revered by the people of Kansas City.

JOHN R. BLACKWELL.—Early in American history there came to this country from England two brothers of the name of Blackwell, one of whom settled in New York, the other in Virginia, and Blackwell's Island is named in honor of the family. It is from the Virginia branch that our subject has descended. The paternal grandfather of our subject,



C. M. Ferree

Armstead Blackwell, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky in its pioneer days. His son, Randolph, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1781, became the father of our subject. He was married in his native state to Miss Frances Jett, and always resided in Madison county. He was a farmer by occupation and also a great trader. His death occurred in Georgia in 1851, and his wife passed away in 1852. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom three sons grew to manhood. Thomas was a soldier under Governor Houston, and took part in the battle of San Jacinto. His death occurred in Texas. Armstead also has passed away. The daughters of the family who reached womanhood were Mrs. Polly McMahan, Mrs. Julia Ann Yeldel, Sallie, Malvera, wife of Dr. Adkins, and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Winn.

Our subject is the only survivor of the family. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 20, 1824, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, while his education was acquired in Richland, Kentucky. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Chetnault, a native of Madison county, and a daughter of Harvey Chetnault, who was born in Kentucky. The grandfather was the Rev. David Chetnault, a Baptist minister, of French Huguenot ancestry.

At the time of his marriage, Mr. Blackwell located upon his father's farm, where he resided until 1869. He then came to Missouri, locating in Prairie township upon a farm which had previously been improved but which had been sacked during the war. Energetically he began its development and made it one of the valuable places in Jackson county. To this he added from time to time until he became the owner of extensive

landed possessions, aggregating 2,700 acres. A portion of this, however, he has since deeded to his sons. The farm has all been planted to blue-grass, and Mr. Blackwell made a specialty of raising cattle, fitting them for the market. In 1890 he removed to Lees Summit, where he has since lived retired, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former labors.

In March, 1884, Mr. Blackwell was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. Two of their five children have also passed away. Those still living are Thomas, who married Sallie Blackwell, and has two children; and John R., who married Miss Kreger. A daughter, Annie, died in San Antonio, Texas, March 11, 1886. Mr. Blackwell now makes his home with his sons, and largely leaves the care of his property interests to them, while he is enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He is a capable business man, energetic and progressive, and his force of character and honorable dealing have won him high standing in business circles. His political support is given the democracy.

CHARLES M. FERREE. — For more than a quarter of a century this gentleman, Colonel Ferree, as he is called, has resided in Kansas City and has been closely and prominently connected with its history. A detailed account of his life, embracing as it does an honorable war record and a long business career attended with signal success in many lines of venture, would of itself fill a volume; even the most succinct review would be too long for a work of this character, where space is limited.

Charles M. Ferree was born in Clermont

county, Ohio, March 26, 1836. His father, Moses Ferree, was an influential farmer who removed to Indiana in 1838 and made permanent settlement in Rush county. As indicated by the name, the family are of French descent. They were Huguenots, and came with that exiled people to America in the year 1688. The family still retain many of the characteristics of this remarkable people, who suffered so much in the old country and accomplished so much in the new. They have the Huguenot self-reliance, tenacity of purpose and opinion, and are peaceful in times of peace, but always in the field in times of war.

The boyhood days of young Ferree were passed on his father's farm and in attending school. He completed his education at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, not, however, becoming a graduate of that institution. The late war came at that period in his life when, like many another ambitious young man, he welcomed eagerly the opportunity it offered for a wider and more active field of operation. He recruited a company in Rush county and with it joined the fifty-second Indiana volunteer regiment at Indianapolis, under Colonel E. H. Wolf, and entered the service in 1861 as a lieutenant. Within ten days after leaving his state, in the memorable battle of Fort Donelson, Lieutenant Ferree led his company over the breastworks in a charge made on the right of the enemy's works, and received many commendations for his gallant conduct. He afterward participated in many of the great battles, and took part in numerous minor engagements. After the battle of Shiloh he was in the sixteenth army corps and under General A. J. Smith. He served three years, fulfilling most of the time the duties of aide-de-camp on the

staff of the division commander of the sixteenth army corps, and assistant inspector general. Just before the close of the war he returned home wounded and broken down in health, but with many honors, and brought with him from Columbus, Kentucky, as mementoes of the war two leaden bullets of the enemy, which passed through his left lung, and he still carries in his body.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Ferree settled in Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business during the years 1865 and 1866, under the firm name of Ferree & Andrews. In the year 1867 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since figured prominently in business circles.

Cool in his calculations and far-seeing, his excellent judgment is much prized and sought after by his business associates. His uniform courtesy and his dignity at once stamp him as a gentleman, he has the happy faculty of ingratiating himself with all with whom he comes in contact, and by his faithfulness he binds to him his many friends. Energetic, enterprising and public-spirited, he has ever stood ready to promote the interests of Kansas city and has exerted a wonderful influence along the line of progress. Few men in the city are more often sought in counsel by young men than he, and his power to inspire them is indeed remarkable. He has been and is still connected with numerous business operations and projects of magnitude, and in all of them his judgment has been deferred to and his influence deeply felt. For years he has been largely interested in real-estate deals, in which he has been marvelously successful. He was for a time secretary of the Kansas City Mutual Loan & Building Association, which was estab-

lished in 1884, and which was recently wound up. At this writing and for some years past he has been secretary of the Mutual Home and Savings Association of Kansas City, with office in the Sheidley building, the authorized capital of this association being \$2,000,000. It is purely a local concern, and to the untiring efforts and good judgment of its secretary is due largely the signal prosperity it has enjoyed. Colonel Ferree has large interests in both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. He laid out Ferree Place in the heart of the latter city, and there, in company with W. N. Bunker, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Simpson & Son, of Kansas City, Kansas, erected the Chamber of Commerce, a magnificent building, 100 feet square, with four stories above and two below ground, the cost being nearly \$100,000. He was the original projector of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, was a director and stockholder in the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, and thus as early as the 60's did his part in turning the tide of traffic to this now favored commercial center.

Still another enterprise with which he is connected, and one of more magnitude, is that of the Harrison International Telephone Company, organized in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and now having plants in no less than one hundred and fifty cities of the United States. Colonel Ferree was elected its first president, was succeeded by Stephen B. Elkins, and has been prominently identified with the corporation ever since, now being its first vice president.

Soon after leaving the army, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage with the accomplished daughter of Judge W. D.

Bowdon, whom he met while stationed at Fort Pillow, during the war; and he often avers that this was the only good fortune the war brought him. Judge Bowdon was a union man, and was a member of the Alabama senate at the time of secession. He bitterly opposed that act and by so doing incurred the ill favor of his associates, who made things so uncomfortable for him there that he was compelled to seek more congenial quarters, and accordingly took up his residence in Tennessee, where he died of consumption before the close of the war. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Ferree have out of the kindness of their hearts given a home and supplied the place of parents to a number of other children. They now have with them three children, relatives of Mrs. Ferree, in the rearing and educating of whom they take both pride and pleasure. Mr. Ferree is their guardian. Mrs. Ferree is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a lady of rare culture and refinement, and is popular with a large circle of friends.

Of Colonel Ferree as a politician, be it recorded that he has ever harmonized with the republican party, has been one of its active and enthusiastic workers, and has figured in nearly all the Missouri state conventions of his party. For himself, however, he has never sought official preferment, nor would he ever allow his name to be used as a candidate, although repeatedly urged to do so.

Personally, he is a man of striking appearance, has white hair and beard and a remarkably young face. Although not classically educated, he is one of the most scholarly and cultured men in the city. For years he has given much time and study to the investigation of scientific questions. His

home, his family and his books are the chief source of his pleasures. He wears the rosette of the military order of the Loyal Legion, an honor he fairly won, and he served as vice commander of Missouri one year.

GEORGE W. PREWITT follows farming two miles south of Blue Springs, in Sniabar township. The family has been connected with the history of Jackson county for more than half a century. The grandfather, Adam Fisher, was the owner of a homestead four miles east of Independence. The father of our subject, Benjamin Wesley Prewitt, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri about 1833, and engaged in merchandising at Liberty, Clay county, for about three years. He was married in 1835 to Miss Mary Ann, the youngest daughter of Adam Fisher. Her father was also a native of Kentucky, and his death occurred in Jackson county. His wife died in St. Charles county, Missouri, after which he came to Jackson county, and was married in Westport to Mrs. Lewis, a widow. He then located four miles east of Independence, where he was extensively engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1860. His son, G. W. Fisher, died in Independence in April, 1895. A daughter, Sarah E., widow of James H. Thomas, is now the only survivor of the family, and makes her home in Kansas City.

Upon his marriage Benjamin M. Prewitt settled a mile east of the present home of our subject, and there continued his residence until going to California. He became the owner of 600 acres of land, much of which he had entered from the government,

and of which 480 acres was located on the prairie. In 1849 he started for California, attracted by the discovery of gold in that state, and died while crossing the plains, leaving his widow with two sons, George W. and Fisher. In 1854 Mrs. Prewitt became the wife of R. S. Duke, of Jackson county, and resided on the old family homestead until 1863, when, on account of war order No. 11, she removed to Clay county, where she made her home until her death, which occurred in 1876. Mr. Duke afterward went to California, where his last days were spent. The brother of our subject went to live with his maternal grandfather, Adam Fisher, with whom he continued until the latter's death. He is now residing in Holden, Johnson county.

After his father's death our subject lived with his uncle, George Fisher, until 1855. He then returned to the old homestead, where P. K. Corder now resides. He had 211 acres of land, and engaged in farming until 1861. In that year he entered the state service for six months, and took part in the battle of Lexington under Colonel Raines. The company disbanded at Osceola in the winter of 1861-62. He then returned to the farm, where he remained until April, 1863, when he went to Colorado, and continued in the west until November, 1865. During the two years he was in Colorado and Mexico, in company with Solomon Young, of Jackson county, engaged in the cattle business. Mr. Young was government contractor, furnishing beef cattle to various forts. In November, 1865, Mr. Prewitt took up his residence in Clay county, Missouri, and in the spring of 1866 again came to Jackson county, where he found his farm in a deplorable condition, the fences having all been torn down, and ruin and



R. A. Steller

desolation on all sides. He was enabled to save some money in his business ventures in Colorado, so at once began the work of improving his place, and in 1871 erected his present residence. The other improvements of a model farm have been added, and he now has a valuable and attractive place. Of this 171 acres is prairie land, whereon he raises the various crops adapted to this climate.

Mr. Prewitt was married on the 20th of April, 1871, to Miss Fannie E. Lobb, the only daughter of Manson Lobb. She died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now nineteen years of age, who is keeping house for her father. She is a young lady of intelligence and culture, and a pupil of Woodland College, of Independence.

In politics Mr. Prewitt is a democrat, and frequently attends the county conventions of his party. Socially he belongs to Blue Springs lodge, No. 163, K. of P. He is very fond of hunting, and has taken a number of hunting trips in southern Missouri and Indian Territory. He is a man of genial, social disposition, and has the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RICHARD O. STEELE, capitalist, now living retired in Kansas City, Missouri, is numbered among the native sons of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Bath county on the 23d of February, 1832. When a child of four years he was brought to Jackson county, Missouri, by his parents, Larkin and Cassandra (Owings) Steele. They located at Independence, where for a year the father followed farming, and then took his family,

in 1837, to the western portion of the county, the old homestead being located on the main road between Independence and Westport. The Ashland school building now stands near that place. There the father spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years. He had cleared 150 acres of land of the timber with which it was originally covered and had transformed it into a valuable farm, rich and well improved. At his death he was one of the oldest pioneers of Jackson county, and a man whom to know was to honor. His wife passed away some years previously. In their family were the following named children: George; Ann, who became the wife of Wallace Smith, and lost her husband about eight years ago, but she still resides on the place adjoining that of our subject. Richard O. is the next younger. Marie is the wife of Isaac Jackson and, is living on a part of the old homestead; while Prudence C. married Thomas Owings, a first cousin, and resides in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri.

Amid the wild scenes of frontier life our subject was reared to manhood, and early became familiar with the duties of transforming wild lands into richly cultivated fields. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which was celebrated December 13, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Thomas L. Johnson, who resided near Sibley, Missouri. He had previously served in the army, having at the time of Price's raid in Missouri enlisted in company B of Colonel Martin's regiment of cavalry, which was raised at Independence, and joined Price at Lexington, Missouri. He served for six months, and took part in the famous Mulligan siege and the battle of Pea Ridge. The troops

then retreated to White river, and after serving for three months he was transferred to a battery. Duty called him east of the Mississippi, and there he participated in the siege and battle of Corinth. He afterward participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where, closely pressed, the men had to abandon their battery, including four rifle guns. They then went up the Yazoo river for new guns and were stationed on the northeast of the Jackson road behind the entrenchments, where they were actively engaged throughout the siege. There the battery, which numbered 125 men, suffered a very heavy loss, being under constant fire from the 16th of May until the 4th of July, when the city surrendered. The troops were paroled and sent to the parole camp in Demopolis, Alabama, and were exchanged in September, following. The battery to which our subject belonged was then consolidated with another, and attached to the army of General Bragg. They afterward did duty at Mobile, Alabama, and at Meridian, Mississippi, and were stationed there at the time of General Lee's surrender.

After four years of hard and faithful service, true to the principles amid which he was reared and in which he believed, Mr. Steele returned to Jackson county, and in 1867 located at his present home. He at one time owned sixty-five acres of land and successfully carried on farming. With the rapid growth of the city and the consequent rise in real-estate values, Mr. Steele has become the possessor of considerable wealth, and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He has sold a portion of his farm and has platted the remaining portion, dividing it into city lots. In 1887 he erected his fine residence, which is one of the beautiful homes of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Steele

have four children: Thomas L., Claude, Richard O. and Myrtle. Mrs. Steele and the children are members of the Prospect church. Few men have longer resided in Jackson county than our subject, who is numbered among the honored pioneers and who in all the years that have passed since his arrival has taken an active and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the public welfare and the upbuilding of his adopted county.

NIMROD P. WOOD, M. D., is one of the skilled physicians of Jackson county. If we would name the salient characteristic which has brought to him his enviable eminence in his profession we would say that it is unfaltering perseverance in the pursuit of a laudable purpose. He is one of Jackson county's favorite as well as native sons, a man whom to know is to respect.

He was born in Jackson county, Missouri, near Lees Summit, January 6, 1857, and is a son of James R. Wood, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1831, at the age of ten years. His father, Jeremiah Wood, brought the family to Jackson county and located on the present site of Blue Springs, one of the first families in the county. There on the old homestead the grandfather spent his remaining days, passing away in 1855, at the age of sixty years.

The Doctor's father was reared on the frontier, experiencing the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life, and having arrived at years of maturity he was joined in wedlock with Mary Chrisman, who survived their marriage only two years. He afterward wedded Nancy Chrisman, a cousin of his first wife, and a daughter of Nimrod

Chrisman, of Lee county, Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1836. She was born in the Old Dominion, and died June 6, 1890, while the Doctor's father, who was born October 8, 1821, passed away February 26, 1892. He always made his home on the farm, two miles northeast of Lees Summit, with the exception of four years during the war. In January, 1862, his family removed to Texas. He, however, remained to serve in the state militia for a time, but afterward joined his family in the Lone Star state, returning with them, however, when peace was restored, his property being situated in the district which was contested for by both armies. His fences had all been destroyed and the hand of devastation seemed to have been laid heavily upon the place. The farm comprised 400 acres of valuable land, which Mr. Wood placed under a very high state of cultivation, making it a very valuable property. He was a slave-owner and stock-raiser, and was one of the leading and influential citizens of the community. His death occurred at the Doctor's home in Blue Springs, but his wife passed away at their home in Lees Summit. In politics he was a stalwart democrat. For half a century he was a faithful and devout member of the Baptist church, is one of the earliest members of the church at Blue Springs, and a charter member of the organization at Lees Summit. He served as deacon for forty years, and was an untiring worker in the interest of the cause, attending the various associations and state meetings and serving on committees. Of his means he made liberal donations and his Christianity was often manifest by charity and substantial assistance to those in need.

By his first marriage, Mr. Wood had one son, Jerry Abram, who now resides at Lees

Summit. The children of the second marriage are Elizabeth, wife of William M. Bisher, of Lees Summit; Nimrod P.; Peace, wife of V. B. Snead, of Independence, Missouri; Luvenia, wife of A. W. Williams, of San Jose, California; and James Daniel, who is living in Oak Grove, Missouri.

The Doctor was reared on the old home farm and acquired his education at Greenwood, in the commercial college at St. Joseph, Missouri, and took a complete business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at which he was graduated. He afterward read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. C. Frick, now of Blue Springs, and attended three courses of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1881. He has since taken a post-graduate course and also several special courses, for he is a progressive physician and desires to perfect himself as far as possible in his chosen calling, that his efforts may be beneficial and successful. He began practice in Blue Springs in 1881, and for five years was in partnership with Dr. Frick, since which time he has been alone in business. He is a general practitioner, and stands high in professional circles. In addition to his practice he also owns a farm of 160 acres, six miles from Blue Springs, which is now rented.

In 1882 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Katie Frick, a daughter of Dr. William Frick, of Oak Grove, and a cousin of C. C. Frick. She died the following March, and their happy married life was thus soon terminated. On the 18th of October, 1887, the Doctor was again married, his union being with Fannie L. Jackson, of Blue Springs, daughter of Rev. J. B. Jackson, a Baptist minister, now retired.

He is a native of North Carolina, and for some years was a professor in Wakefield College, of that state. For over half a century he has devoted his life to ministerial labors, and for twenty-five years was a well known preacher of Missouri. Mrs. Wood was born in North Carolina, August 11, 1864, and is a graduate of Independence Female College. By her marriage she has one son, Noel Vance, born December 16, 1891. Both the Doctor and his wife have been members of the Baptist church since the age of thirteen years, and are prominent in church and social circles. In politics the Doctor is a democrat. He belongs to the Kansas City District and Missouri State Medical Associations, and was president of the former in 1889. He is frequently solicited to write papers for these various medical organizations, also journals, and has contributed some valuable articles to medical literature. In the line of recreation his greatest pleasure is found with his gun, and he is a worthy follower of the old huntsman whose name he bears.

ANDREW J. CHILDS is one of the self-made men of Jackson county, who through his own efforts has worked his way steadily upward from an humble position to one of affluence, and is to-day the owner of one of the highly cultivated farms of Prairie township.

In colonial days his ancestors came to America. His great-grandfather, with two brothers, crossed the Atlantic from England and took up their residence in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Childs, was born in the Keystone state, and removed to what is now Montour

county. The father, Andrew Childs, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and in that state married Margaret Arnweime, a native of New Jersey. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Montour county, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away at the age of seventy-six years, while the mother reached the very advanced age of ninety-four years. They had a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom reached years of maturity, while eight are now living. The youngest son, David R. P., now living in Pennsylvania, served as a soldier in the civil war.

Mr. Childs of this sketch was born on the old family homestead, July 11, 1822, and there remained until twenty-eight years of age, and obtained his education in the district schools. He left home in the spring of 1850 to seek a home and fortune in the West. Making his way to Michigan he there spent one summer, after which he removed to Illinois, locating in Putnam county. He resided in or near Magnolia for sixteen years engaged in various pursuits.

On the 4th of March, 1856, Mr. Childs was united in marriage with Emily Smith, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and a daughter of Job Smith, an early settler of that locality. They began their domestic life in Putnam county, Illinois, but after ten years came to Jackson county, locating on the farm which is now his home. This had once been cultivated, but for some years had been unused and in consequence had gone back to its native state. It was prairie land and he soon transformed the wild tract into richly cultivated fields; an orchard was planted, good improvements made, ornamental trees set out and the work of development and improvement carried forward until this is now one of the best farms in the

township, and the owner is successfully engaged in general farming and fruit-raising.

The cause of education has found in Mr. Childs a warm friend and he has afforded school privileges to a number of children. He and his wife, having no children of their own, have given homes to several and are well known as people of kindly benevolent spirit in whom the poor and needy find a friend. Mrs. Childs is a member of the Christian church. Our subject belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in politics takes quite a deep interest, supporting the democratic party. He has been a member of the town board of Lees Summit, and in public office and in private life has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that has made him a highly respected man.

A I. MEADOR, a progressive farmer of Prairie township, living on section 20, was born in Tennessee, July 13, 1832, and is the sixth in order of birth in the family of John and Parthena (Adkinson) Meador.

His father was born in Virginia, in 1800, and was a son of Joseph Meador of the Old Dominion, born of English parents. The paternal grandfather, Elias Adkinson, was also a native of Virginia, in which state occurred the birth of his daughter, Parthena, about 1805. Both the Meador and Adkinson families removed to Tennessee at an early day and there the parents of our subject were married. After a twelve-years residence in that state they removed to Kentucky, and five years later came to Missouri, settling on Texas Prairie in LaFayette county, in 1838. From the government John Meador entered a tract of wild land, which he transformed into a good farm,

making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1862. His widow then came to Independence to live with her son, where she died the following year. In their family were nine children who reached maturity, namely: Mrs. Lucinda Parent, of California; Goldsbury, of California; Delilah, who became the wife of James Pearson, but both are now deceased; Caroline, deceased wife of Robert A. Shore; Joseph, deceased, who married Miss Dickerson, and after her death wedded Miss Steele, who has also passed away; W. I.; John W., who married Miss Booher, and is living in Oklahoma; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dickerson, of Atchison, Kansas; and Parthena, deceased wife of J. B. Powell. The parents of this family were members of the Methodist church, south. Mr. Meador was an active worker in the church, and as he possessed considerable musical ability, usually led the singing. He also taught singing-school for a number of years. One son of the family, Joseph, served in the state militia during the civil war.

Our subject was a child of six years when brought by his parents to Missouri. He was reared and educated in La Fayette county, and having attained his majority was married, in 1854, to Miss Margaret E. Sanders, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Dennis Sanders. She died in 1868, leaving five children, of whom four are yet living: Eudora Ann is the wife of Eugene Snider, of Cass county, Missouri, and they have two children,—Maggie and Vera; John Dennis married Miss Ida Varner and died February 19, 1895, leaving a son, Samuel; William Isaac married Miss Sadie Barr, and with their three children—William Roy, Berry and Clarence—reside in Cass county, Missouri; Laura is the wife of Joseph

Ingram, of Jackson county, Missouri, and they have six children,—Dora, Alpha, Gracie, Lee, Irene and Dennis; and Henry married Maggie Clements and resides on the homestead farm.

Upon his marriage, Mr. Meador located in Sniabar township, Jackson county, on a tract of raw land which he cultivated until 1862, when he removed to Douglas county, Kansas, there making his home upon a farm until 1879. In that year he took up his residence on a farm north of Independence, where he lived until 1880, when he came to his present residence on section 20, Prairie township. He has 240 acres of land in Jackson county and fifteen acres in the suburbs of Belton, Cass county. His place is supplied with many improvements that add to the value and attractive appearance of the farm, and Mr. Meador is justly numbered among the practical and progressive agriculturists of the community.

On the 25th of July 1868, Mr. Meador wedded Rosanna Sanders, *nee* Powell, who was born in Blue township, Jackson county, March 22, 1831, and is a daughter of John and Esther (Beeler) Powell. The family located in Jackson county about 1830, when few indeed were the settlers who lived in this locality. They made a home in the midst of the forest, five miles east of the city of Independence, and on that farm spent their remaining days. They were both members of the Baptist church and both served as deacons in the same. They had ten children: William, deceased; Mrs. Susan Hatton, deceased; Mrs. Jane Rice, of California; Mrs. Ann Westervelt, deceased; Mrs. Barbara Chrisman, of California; Mrs. Meador; John B., of Perry township; Winnie, deceased; Mrs. Martha Thompson, of California; and Mrs. Mary Irving, deceased.

Rosanna Powell was first married to Charles T. Sanders, who died in 1862, leaving one child,—Charles Thomas Francisco. He married Miss Pennington, who died leaving a daughter, Rosie E. Subsequently he wedded Anna Powell, and they have one child, Lowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Meador are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in which he is now serving as steward and trustee. In politics he is a democrat and has served as a member of the school board, taking a deep interest in the advancement of the cause of education.

PAUL D. FRENCH is the manager of one of the best equipped and completely appointed drug stores of Kansas City, known as the New Ridge Pharmacy, and is a practical druggist and pharmacist who thoroughly understands his business, bringing success to the enterprise by his capable management.

He was born in Bath, New Hampshire, December 7, 1849, and descends from one of the old families of New England. His grandfather, John French, was a native of New Hampshire, and was of English lineage, the family having been founded in America in 1639 by ancestors who settled in the old Bay state, whence their descendants removed to Bath, New Hampshire. John French was a physician of the old school, who practiced for fifty-five years in the Granite state. He was a man of fine physique, six feet in height, and during his last years his curly hair was as white as snow. His was an honored old age, and those who knew him had for him the highest regard. When a young man he was a champion wrestler of two counties. His family num-

bered eight children, and included Ezra Bartlett French, who served as congressman at the time of the Fry-Potter trouble.

John Homer French, father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire and married Ellen B. Goodall, daughter of Ira E. Goodall, whose birth also occurred in the same state. He was a descendant of one of four brothers who came to America in 1648, and took up their residence in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Mr. Goodall was a prominent and able lawyer and one of the state judges. The parents of our subject resided for some years in Boston, Massachusetts, where the father engaged in the wholesale drug business. In 1857 he removed with his family to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in January, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years. His widow is still living in that city. They were both members of the Congregational church, and the father served as provost marshal during the late war. In their family were two children, but the daughter, Ellen L., was married, and died at the birth of her only child.

The son is Paul D. French, the subject of this sketch. When a child of seven years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, and was reared in the Badger state. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he took up the study of pharmacy in C. F. Sims' drug store, and on the 10th of January, 1871, when twenty-two years of age, he came to Kansas City and entered the employ of W. H. Morgan & Co., wholesale druggists, serving as their foreman for three and a half years. He then became connected with the retail trade, and in 1876 purchased an interest in a drug

establishment which was named the Diamond Drug Store. For ten years he was one of its proprietors, when, in January, 1886, he sold his interest to Mr. Evans and went to California. He spent four years on the Pacific slope, but his business efforts were very unfortunate there and he lost \$30,000. In 1890 he returned to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He here purchased another drug store, which he conducted until May, 1895, when he sold out to accept his present position as manager of the New Ridge drug store. He is the oldest druggist in years of continuous business in Kansas City, and without doubt is one of the most competent and thoroughly reliable. He understands his business in every detail, having been connected with the trade since the age of fifteen years. The New Ridge, of which he now has charge, is one of the finest drug stores in all Missouri. The walls are formed of mirrors, and the room, being lighted with incandescent lights, forms a brilliant scene worthy of the treasures of Aladdin. Mr. French has a wide acquaintance in the city, and is deservedly popular.

On the 8th of June, 1880, Mr. French was united in marriage with Miss Etta McGuire, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah McGuire. They have one daughter, Etta Louisa.

In his political views Mr. French is a republican, and in his religious faith a Congregationalist.

LEON ROSENWALD.—There is no city of its size that can boast a greater number of proficient and eminent medical practitioners than Kansas City, and rapidly forging his way to the front in this profession is the gentleman

whose name heads this article. Young in years, he is already abreast of many who started out in life much in advance of him.

He was born in Las Vegas, New Mexico, March 3, 1872, and is a son of Joseph and Bona (Levison) Rosenwald; her father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and his mother of London, England, but when about six years of age was taken to Bavaria, where she acquired her education. The parents were married in New York city, in April, 1871. They then went through to New Mexico by stage and settled in Las Vegas, where the father engaged in merchandising. His death occurred in 1888, and his widow afterward married M. Stern, a commission merchant of Kansas City. By her first marriage she had three sons,—Leon, Max and David.

The Doctor, who was the eldest, was reared in New Mexico until thirteen years of age, and attended the Jesuit College. In 1886 he spent eight months in Europe. In 1887 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and completed his literary education in the high school of that city. Subsequently he entered Marion Sims Medical College, of St. Louis, graduating in 1893, carrying off the highest honors of his class. Afterward he went to New York city and spent seven months in the various hospitals and clinics of the eastern metropolis in order to further qualify himself in his chosen calling.

On the 13th of October, 1893, when twenty-one years of age, Dr. Rosenwald opened an office in Kansas City, and was elected four weeks later as assistant to the chair of histology, pathology and bacteriology in the University Medical College; was made professor of histology and pathology of the same school in 1895, and was also elected to the chair of pathology in the

Veterinary College. In July, 1895, he was appointed city bacteriologist, the first official in that capacity that Kansas City has ever had. He makes microscopy a specialty and is microscopist to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. He is a member of the *Æsculapian Society*, comprising only medical men, and is also a member of the Twin City Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. Rosenwald is perhaps the best known young physician of the city and has built up a very lucrative practice.

AMBROSE MANN.—Ranking with the prosperous farmers and respected citizens of Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, is found the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Ambrose Mann was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, September 14, 1836, son of Jesse P. and Mary (Thorp) Mann. Shortly after his birth, in the fall of 1836, the family removed to the neighboring state of Indiana and made settlement in Hendricks county, where the parents spent the rest of their lives and died, the father's death occurring April 15, 1862; the mother's in 1883. They had nine children—five sons and four daughters—Ambrose being the seventh in order of birth. He grew up on his father's farm in Hendricks county and remained there until he attained his twenty-third year, when he came west to seek his fortune and took up his abode in St. Charles county, Missouri.

Soon after his arrival in Missouri Mr. Mann was married, March 7, 1860, to Miss Mary Ellen Griggs, a native of St. Charles



John W. Moffatt

county, born in August, 1842. After a brief but happy married life, her untimely death occurred June 6, 1864, and husband and three little children were left to mourn. The youngest child, Charles W., was at the age of four years drowned in a barrel of water. The others are Asa T. and Washington D. October 26, 1866, Mr. Mann was again married, in St. Charles county, the lady he wedded being Miss Irene A. Kuster, born in that county August 21, 1846. Mrs. Mann is the daughter of George C. and Violet (Darst) Kuster, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of St. Charles county, Missouri; both are now dead. Mrs. Mann has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, since she was sixteen years of age. To the parents of Mrs. Mann were born three children—two daughters and a son—as follows: Zerelda J., who was the wife of C. Zeley, of St. Charles; she is now deceased; Mrs. Mann was the next born; and George H., a farmer in Blue township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mann are nine in number, named George H., Ara A., Mary A., William F., Rosa A., Hattie M., Ora A., Cecil J., and Irena E. Mary A. is the wife of Robert L. Hamilton.

When Mr. Mann came to Missouri he rented land in St. Charles county, and farmed there in that way until March, 1871, when he removed to Jackson county and settled in the Blue bottoms on a hundred acres of land which he purchased. He conducted his farming operations on this land till November 1878, when he rented his farm and came to Fort Osage township. Here he cultivated rented land until 1883, at which time he bought the 161 acres upon which he has since lived. To agricultural pursuits he has given his undivided atten-

tion, and in this he has been rewarded with a fair degree of success. Besides his farm he has valuable property in Independence and Buckner, and he has an interest in the Buckner Hill creamery.

Formerly Mr. Mann voted with the democratic party, but of late has been identified with the populists. He has never been an office-seeker, nor has he ever held office, his own private affairs claiming the whole of his time and attention. For many years he has been an earnest and efficient member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon.

HON. JOHN W. WOFFORD, judge of the criminal court of Jackson county, Missouri, stands in the front rank among the most able representatives of the bar of this state. He belongs to that class of men who add dignity to and elevate any enterprise with which they are connected. His career has been active, useful and honorable. As a lawyer, he is studious, conscientious and thorough, and as an advocate logical, forcible and convincing; but his career on the bench has made him most conspicuous. His decisions are models of judicial soundness, and his thorough familiarity with authorities, his broad comprehensive mind, his keen perceptive powers, which enable him to grasp readily all the points of an argument, all combine to make him the able and honored judge who to-day is so widely known in this locality. Perseverance, honesty, firmness of purpose and a laudable ambition are all component parts in the nature of a man who rises to eminence through his own efforts, and such a nature is that of Judge Wofford. Above all he is free from osten-

tation, and his ever courteous and pleasant demeanor has won him a host of warm friends.

Judge Wofford is a native of Habersham county, Georgia, born August 14, 1837. He was reared on a farm, and during his childhood and youth attended the common schools of his native county. In 1858 he took up the study of law, which he continued until 1861. The country having become involved in civil war, he entered the service in defense of those principles and institutions among which he had been reared, joining the Confederate army as a private. He was afterward, however, raised to the rank of first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment by appointment of the secretary of war of the Confederate States in April, 1862, holding that position until the struggle was over. He was a fearless soldier, and wounded at the battle of North Anna river, May 23, 1864.

On his return home, Mr. Wofford resumed his law studies and in the fall of 1865 was admitted to the bar at Cartersville, Georgia, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued his legal labors until 1867. He also became prominent in political affairs, and served as a member of the house of representatives of Georgia in 1871, while in 1872 he was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate. His career as a legislator was one which reflected credit upon himself and his party. In 1875 he resigned and the following year was elected on the Tilden ticket as elector for the state at large.

The arrival of Judge Wofford in Kansas City dates from 1877. Here he at once entered upon his professional labors and soon succeeded in building up a large, lucrative clientage, continuing in general

practice until July, 1892, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy as judge of the criminal court of Jackson county. In November of that year he was elected to the office for a full term of six years, and now occupies one of the most responsible positions within the gift of the people of the county. Many cases of importance have come up before him for trial, and his decisions have been rendered with a fairness and impartiality that has gained him the commendation of the general public. He has a mind particularly free from judicial bias, and in his addresses to the jury he is clear and concise, setting forth plainly every point of the case and giving to each argument its just importance. Success has come to him through thorough preparation, indefatigable effort and the exercise of those abilities with which nature has endowed him.

In February, 1860, Judge Wofford was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia E. Trescot, of Charleston, South Carolina, and with his family he occupies a pleasant home in Kansas City.

JOHAN H. BOVARD.—The real benefactors of a city are not those whose gifts of money beautify and adorn the locality in which they live, but those who control the extensive business interests which furnish employment to many men and provide the means of living to many families. While we would not take one degree from the credit which is so justly deserved by the former class, we would acknowledge to the full measure the debt of gratitude which is due the man who has the mind to plan and the will to operate extensive business interests. The welfare of a community depends upon its commercial

activity, and one who aids in the promotion of this is certainly an important factor. Mr. Bovard, at the head of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, is one of the most prominent business men of Kansas City, and it is therefore consistent that a record of his life be inserted in a work of this character.

He was born in Bellevue, Iowa, December 29, 1855, and is a son of John B. and Mary (Ferguson) Bovard, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was also born in the Keystone state, descending from French ancestors who belonged to the Huguenot band. His wife reached the advanced age of more than ninety years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and spent his entire life there, dying at an advanced age. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Mr. Bovard's father owned and operated a sawmill and engaged in the planing-mill business, manufacturing sash and doors at Bellevue, Iowa. He took up his residence there in 1849, but his last days were spent in Kansas City, where he died in 1873, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife passed away in 1876, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and both were highly esteemed people. They had five sons and two daughters, of whom four are now living, namely: Joseph C.; La Fayette; Mary, wife of O. T. Herrington, of Kansas City; and John H. Three of the sons were soldiers of the Union army during the civil war.

Mr. Bovard of this review spent the first fourteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came to Kansas City. His education was acquired in Bellevue, and subsequently he took a commercial course, being thus well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of business life.

On locating in this city, he entered the service of his brother, James A., who was extensively engaged in the coal business, and who died in June, 1894, at which time John H. Bovard became his successor, having previously been merely a stockholder in the company. He is now assistant general sales agent of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, which furnishes employment to five thousand men.

His ability, however, is by no means confined to one line of endeavor, for he is a resourceful man, and has won success along other lines. He is now connected with farming and stock-raising, which is proving a profitable investment, and is the assignee of the Indian Rice Milling Company. In connection with these undertakings he is vice-president of the Prudential Building & Loan Association of Kansas City.

Socially, Mr. Bovard is connected with Heroine Lodge, Kansas City Chapter, Oriental Commandery, and Ararat Shrine of the Masonic fraternity, and is thoroughly in sympathy with the benevolent principle which underlies that order. He was reared in the faith of the republican party and has never seen any reason to sever his connection therewith. He is deeply interested in its growth and success, but has never sought office for himself. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His home is located at No. 906 Penn street, and his office at 907 Main street. He is a thorough business man, and at the same time is a very genial, affable and pleasant gentleman, who has a host of warm friends. As has been said in a homely but forcible way, he began with nothing but "grit, grace and gumption." A clear head and willing hands have guided his business enterprises to success. He has never engaged

in speculation, but through the legitimate channels of trade has won a marvelous and well merited prosperity. He has witnessed much of the development of Kansas City and the surrounding country, and for many years has traveled extensively through Kansas and Missouri, where he has a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS C. PEMBERTON, SR., of Fort Osage township, was born in central Georgia, near Augusta, August 12, 1827, and is a son of Russell and Hulda (Carner) Pemberton. When our subject was about six years of age, his parents removed to Kenton county, Kentucky, where he made his home until he had attained his majority. At the age of seventeen he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the brick-mason's trade, serving a two-years apprenticeship. On the expiration of that period he went south and followed that business and other occupations, mostly in Indiana, through the summer months. In the winter he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi for several years. Subsequently he made his home in Covington and Newport, Kentucky, where he followed his trade for three years, and in 1850 he started from Kentucky to California, accompanied by his wife and one child.

On account of sickness, however, Mr. Pemberton proceeded only as far as Independence, Missouri. He there made a location, but after a short time came to Sibley, in Fort Osage township, and embarked in the manufacture of brick. He carried on that business in Sibley, Lexington, Wellington and other towns in this section of the state until the war broke out, when he went to Arkansas. After a few months, however,

he returned to his home in Fort Osage, but soon went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he followed his trade for two years.

When the war was over, he returned to his home in Fort Osage township, where he has since resided and has carried on business both as a brick-maker and farmer. Since 1877 he has given his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and now owns 300 acres of valuable land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He also raises a good grade of stock, and these two departments of his business yield to him a good income.

Mr. Pemberton was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1848, to Miss Louise St. Liear, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and to them were born two children: Thomas A., who died at the age of three years; and Louise, wife of Robert Hughes; she died in Wyandotte county, Kansas, when about twenty-four years of age, leaving two children, Olivia and Emma. Mrs. Pemberton died in Sibley, in the fall of 1853, and Mr. Pemberton was again married, in Fort Osage township, December 10, 1856, his second union being with Miss Armilda Thompson, a daughter of John K. and Jerusha Thompson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They had a family of six children,—two sons and four daughters,—of whom Mrs. Pemberton is the youngest. She was born in Jackson county, December 10, 1837, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Thomas C.; Anna M., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Cora Belle, and Elwyn S.

Socially Mr. Pemberton is connected with the order of Knights of Pythias. He has never taken an active part in political affairs, content to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he



L. C. Irwin.

has met with signal success. Starting out in life empty-handed, he has steadily and persistently worked his way upward, making the most of his privileges and taking advantage of every opportunity offered. His honorable dealing, his steadfast determination and his perseverance have won him a handsome competence.

LE. IRWIN.—Nature endows her children with talents which would probably lie dormant were it not for the awakening influences of hardships, calling forth the latent energies that exercise develops, that resolute purpose strengthens and undaunted perseverance solidifies. Some of the strongest characters in the union have come from the ranks of the self-made men, and this class has largely been recruited from the rural districts or the small towns. From such communities young men have found their way into cities to become important factors in commercial, official and social circles. Such a man is Mr. Irwin, now the efficient and reliable chief of police of Kansas City. A place of metropolitan proportions is largely dependent upon its police service. The protection of property secured in this way is an impetus to all lines of business, and the man who stands at the head of an efficient police department must possess sound judgment and keen discrimination, and must be both cool and collected in times of danger, intelligent, active, energetic and fearless. All these qualities Chief Irwin possesses in a marked degree.

He is numbered among Missouri's native sons, for his birth occurred in Shelbyville, on the 11th of May, 1844. His parents were Hon. Joseph M. and Harriet (Rust)

Irwin, both natives of Virginia. In 1836 the father took up his residence in Shelby county, where he died in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a gentleman of considerable local prominence and of exalted character, and was one of the unconditional-union members of the Missouri state convention in 1861, and throughout the struggle which followed he stood loyally and steadfastly by his country and its flag. He also represented his district in the state senate from 1857 until 1861.

Mr. Irwin of this review acquired his education in the public schools and at an academy in his native town, but before completing his academical course the civil war broke out, and though a boy in years he was a man in impulse, determination and loyalty. To his country he offered his services at the early age of seventeen, and as a private joined the federal military service which became known as the second regiment of Missouri cavalry. A few months later he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of company M, at which time he was the youngest commissioned officer in the army. His regiment was armed, uniformed and paid by the United States government. It performed a great deal of valuable service in breaking up and clearing the country of Confederate raiders, guerrillas and bushwhacking bands. Lieutenant Irwin participated in the battle of Cape Girardeau and in numerous bush fights and scouting expeditions, and through this irregular but arduous warfare won an honorable record as a brave soldier. In February, 1865, he joined the fourteenth Missouri cavalry volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant. He was first assigned to duty at Benton Barracks, but in the spring of 1865 he was sent with his regiment,

which formed a portion of General Sanborn's expedition, to western Kansas and Colorado to fight Indians.

The regiment was engaged in constant and arduous service on the plains until November, 1865, when it was mustered out. Upon his return home Mr. Irwin joined his father in merchandising in Shelbyville. Subsequently he removed to Clarence, Shelby county, where he established a store and built up a good trade, but he desired a broader field of labor, and in 1881 came to Kansas City, where he entered into partnership with John F. Eaton, under the firm style of Irwin & Eaton, wholesale dealers in crockery and glassware. In 1883 the Irwin-Eaton Crockery Company was formed, and Mr. Irwin was for some time its president.

His connection with the prominent associations and the commercial and other institutions of the city is extensive and conspicuous. He was a member of the directory of the Board of Trade, is president of the Benefit Building and Loan Association, and was the first vice-president and afterward president of the Commercial Club, which was organized largely by his efforts and influence. Mr. Irwin was one of the chief originators of the Priests of Pallas and Parade Association, of which important and successful enterprise he was the first president and chief priest. In November, 1887, Mr. Irwin was selected to conduct the delegation of the Commercial Club of Kansas City to the city of Mexico, the mission of the club being the promotion of the business and commercial relations of the two cities. The incident attracted widespread attention and the excursion was a complete success. The delegates were received as the guests of the government and were treated with distinguished attention and consideration.

Magnificent banquets and costly *fetes* were given in their honor by the Mexican authorities and they received such welcome and entertainment as had never been accorded to any other delegation of similar character. It was conceded that the success of the mission was mainly due to the conduct of the chairman of the delegation, Mr. Irwin, and the club gave him a vote of thanks for the very efficient manner in which he discharged his various duties—labors requiring rare tact, discernment and comprehension.

In 1893 he was made colonel of the third regiment of Missouri national guards, which position he held for two years, when he resigned to accept the position of inspector-general on the staff of Governor Stone, the present governor of Missouri, in which capacity he is now serving. He was made chief the Metropolitan Police Force of Kansas City, May 4, 1895.

He is a man of known reliability and trustworthiness, devoted to the welfare of his nation and his community, and discharging his duties with the same loyalty and fidelity that marked his career when during the civil war he distinguished himself as a defender of the union.

HENRY WOLLMAN.—It is no easy thing to gain fame as a member of the legal profession, yet this gentleman is numbered among the ablest representatives of the bar of the west, which embraces some of the finest minds of the Mississippi valley. In this profession, where success depends entirely upon merit, he has worked his way steadily upward, exercising the abilities with which nature has endowed him and those he has acquired

through earnest, persistent effort. In social life he is alike esteemed, for he is ever honorable, and his genuine worth and courteous, pleasant manner have gained him many friends.

Mr. Wollman was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in August, 1858, and is a son of Jonas and Bettie (Kohn) Wollman, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Austria. They were married in St. Louis. Mr. Jonas Wollman was one of the original free-state men of Leavenworth, Kansas, advocating his policy when it was almost at the risk of one's life to say anything in opposition to slavery. He followed merchandising for a number of years, and won a competence that now enables him to live retired, his home being in Kansas City. The seven children of the family were all born in Leavenworth and are still living. They are: Rosa, wife of A. Hess, president of the wholesale grocery house of Wichita, Kansas; Henry; Morton, a wholesale merchant of Kansas City; William J., a stock and bond broker of Chicago; Mrs. Bienenstock, of St. Louis; B. F., who is a graduate of the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Miss Katie, who is living with her parents in Kansas City.

Henry Wollman spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the city of his birth, attended its public schools and was graduated at the high school at the head of his class, when seventeen years of age. After pursuing a course in Latin and Greek under private tutors, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated with honor in the class of 1878. His graduating thesis on the subject of "The Writer's Property in Letters" attracted considerable attention at that time, and occasioned much favorable comment. Mr.

Wollman at once returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, and although he had not yet attained his majority he served as acting city counselor for nearly a year. In 1881 he came to Kansas City and met with extraordinary success from the beginning of his professional career here.

Mr. Wollman was soon appointed by the United States court to the position of United States commissioner for Missouri, and is still serving in that position, but other professional duties absorb most of his time. During his residence here he has often temporarily served as judge of the circuit court of Kansas City, and upon the bench his course has been marked with a strict fairness and superior merit that has won recognition from the bench and bar throughout this section of the state. In spite of the fact that he has not yet reached his prime, his clientage is one of the most extensive enjoyed by any member of the profession in Kansas City. Although he has won signal success as a general practitioner, he has made a specialty of corporation litigation, and is especially well versed in this branch, being one of the regular lecturers on the subject in Spaulding's Commercial College. He is also special lecturer before the new Kansas City School of Law, and has frequently delivered addresses before the Universities of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska on different subjects, principally, however, on corporation reform. He is a lecturer whose eloquence and oratory are widely recognized and highly appreciated. His thoughts flow freely and easily and his positions follow one another with convincing force. He is a versatile writer, and his ready command of language combined with an earnest purpose makes both his written articles and his addresses carry with them weight and influence.

In a lecture before the Kansas City Bar Association he suggested certain measures for the inspection of banks, which have since been adopted by the state legislature and are now a part of the law of the state of Missouri. He has written a great deal on the subject of corporation laws, and his articles have been copied extensively throughout the country in leading newspapers and periodicals. It was Mr. Wollman that had the law of Missouri confining legal advertisements outside of court notices to one newspaper declared unconstitutional; also had the supreme court hold that the theater was private property, thus enabling its owner or manager to refuse admission to any person or class of persons he saw fit. He filed one of the first bills in chancery to have a preferential deed of trust of an insolvent person declared an assignment. The case was that of *Martin versus Hausman*, and was probably the most cited case ever in Missouri. Mr. Wollman won his case, but the doctrine laid down then has been overruled by the United States supreme court, and has been an important feature in the legislature of the state. He also succeeded in getting the United States court to hold that an insolvent corporation could not give a preference. He won this case also, but in a subsequent case (with which he had nothing to do) the United States supreme court overruled the decision and created quite a sensation among the lawyers and corporation people of the country. His articles in the *North American Review*, on "The Bane of Friendly Receiverships" and "The Danger of Federal Judiciary," attracted great attention. An eastern newspaper spoke of the first article as "epoch-making," and many of his suggestions on the subject have been embodied in a bill

which was pending in congress at the time of the last adjournment.

Mr. Wollman has been for several years president of the Southwestern Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, which numbers among its members many of the leading men of the west. He has never sought office, but has devoted his time and energies strictly to his professional duties and to-day ranks among those at the head of the bar in the state of Missouri. His superior ability is recognized by the fraternity as well as the public; and although he is one of the youngest he is one of the most honored of Missouri's lawyers. Mr. Wollman has traveled extensively through Europe and other foreign countries, visiting its historical scenes and places of note and interest, and has delivered many able lectures on Europe and other subjects. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a college Greek society, and also belongs to the Kansas City Club and the Progress Club. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the social, educational, moral and material welfare of the city, and is a genial, courteous gentleman, easy of approach, of kindly disposition, and throughout the country he has many warm friends and many hearty admirers.

A W. GERMAN, attorney and counselor at law, of the firm of Meservey, Pierce & German, is one of the rising members of the bar in Kansas City. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born at Elora, Ontario, July 10, 1867, a son of John W. and Sarah J. (Purdy) German, also natives of Ontario.

The earlier ancestors of Mr. German in this country were not in sympathy with

those principles which lay at the root of the war of the Revolution, and therefore removed to Canada, settling near Kingston. John W. German is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and still resides in Ontario. His wife died in 1886, the mother of six children: William H., a physician in Morgan Park, Chicago; Emma M., the wife of H. A. Allen, of Tustin, Orange county, California; Edgar R., a resident of Tustin, California; F. G., of Duluth, Minnesota; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; and Mabel.

C. W. German received a thorough education in the common and high schools of the country of his birth. In 1886 he made a trip to California, being absent about one year, and in March, 1887, he went to Dakota, where he resided twelve months. At the end of that time he went to Chicago, and there entered the law department of the Northwestern University, at which he was graduated in 1889. In June of that year he came to Kansas City and entered the office of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, with whom he continued until October 1, 1891. At this time he formed a partnership with the members of the present firm. They are among the most successful and enterprising legal advisers in this city, and bid fair to take their place with the oldest members of the bar.

JOHAN R. MOORE.—Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, has no better representative of the intelligent agriculturist and the generous and progressive citizens than is found in the subject of this article, John R. Moore.

Mr. Moore is from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Wm. Moore, spent seven

of the best years of his life as a soldier under General Washington, fighting for independence, and he was also a participant in the war of 1812. Indeed, he carried a rifle so constantly that one shoulder was from that cause made lower than the other. For many years he was a resident of Kentucky, late in life removed to Missouri, and near Lees Summit in Jackson county made settlement, he being among the earliest pioneers of this place. Here he passed his closing years. His son, John A. Moore, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and was reared and married there, the lady he wedded being Catharine Barlow, likewise a native of that state. They continued to reside there until 1839, when they removed to Missouri, journeying hither by wagon and making settlement at a place two and one-half miles northwest of Lees Summit. The land on which they made permanent settlement was partially improved at that time, these improvements consisting of twenty-five acres under cultivation and a small log house. In this frontier home they lived and prospered. They were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were known far and near for their genial hospitality and their many other estimable qualities. When well advanced in years the father divided his land among his children and made his home with them, the mother's death having preceded his. In their family were eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mrs. Martha Marks, Oregon; Mrs. Frances Porter, who died in Oregon; Mrs. Adaline Yokum, deceased; William, who died in this county; Thomas, who died in this county; John R., whose name graces this review; and Cornelius Alexis, a resident of Greenwood, Missouri. Mrs.

Yokum left a son, Thomas Yokum, who was reared by his grandfather Moore, and who was killed in the battle of Shiloh.

John R. Moore was born in Washington county, Kentucky, February 10, 1830, and in his native county passed the first nine years of his life. Then came their emigration to Missouri. On his father's farm in Jackson county he resided until he was twenty-seven. His education was received in subscription schools held in private houses, and later in log houses built for school purposes. At the time of his marriage, in 1857, he owned a farm in Prairie township, but after that event he settled on the old Whitsett farm in Washington township, where he lived until 1863. That year he moved to Colorado. In Colorado he irrigated a farm and raised two crops upon it. Believing, however, that Missouri was for him a more desirable location, he came again to this state, and to Jackson county in the spring of 1866. He exchanged his land in Prairie township for a part of his present farm, and in the fall of 1867 built his present residence. Now he owns 420 acres in one body, 400 acres of which are under cultivation, and besides his home place he owns the 160-acre farm upon which his son resides, it also being in Washington township. During his long experience as a farmer Mr. Moore has never failed to raise a crop.

Mr. Moore was married December 31, 1857, to Miss Mary Whitsett, daughter of John Rankin Whitsett, deceased. She died September 7, 1877, leaving two children,—Amelia Catharine and Thomas Travis. The former is now Mrs. Hopkins, and has three children,—James Simeon, Thomas Travis and Mary Sue. The son married Miss Betty Watson and has three children,—Maggie, Robert Linn and Roy. He is engaged in

merchandising at Hickman Mills. For his second wife Mr. Moore married Mrs. Susan Catharine Harvey, *nee* Ammerman. She was born in Lewis county, Missouri, is a lady of education and culture, and presides with becoming grace over their delightful home. Her father, Coleman Ammerman, was one of the early settlers of Lewis county and still resides there.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Christian church. He has been a deacon in the church for twenty-five years; for a number of years she has served as Sabbath-school teacher, and both are earnest and efficient in their work for the Master. His political affiliations have always been with the democratic party. For years he has been active in advancing educational interests, has long served as a director in his district, and has helped to build all the school-houses in this township that have been erected since the war. He gave his son and daughter good educational advantages. The former he sent to college at Canton, Missouri, two years.

HON. JAMES. M. ADAMS.—When Jackson county was a frontier settlement, when much of its land was still in its primitive condition, and the Indians were still frequent visitors to the neighborhood, in one of the pioneer homes in this region our subject was born, the date of the event being November 13, 1833. His father, Lynchburg Adams, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, February 22, 1804, and married Elizabeth Drake, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, December 7, 1808. He came to Jackson county, March 20, 1819, and located near Sibley in Fort Osage township, where his

marriage occurred November 1, 1827. He entered land in the Blue Bottoms in Blue township, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred December 6, 1873. His wife died January 24, 1859. They had five children, four sons and a daughter, and James was the fourth in order of birth.

Our subject was reared on the old home farm and gave his father the benefit of his services until after he had attained his majority. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, and later was for two years a student in Chapel Hill College, in Jackson county. He also spent one year in the University of Missouri, and was graduated at Jones' Mercantile College, of St. Louis, thus acquiring a good education to fit him for life's practical duties.

Mr. Adams then returned home and on the 5th of April, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Nottingham, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Fickle) Nottingham, both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Adams was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, but was reared in Fort Osage township, Jackson county. They have become the parents of eleven children: Lynchburg; John W.; Cozzette, now the wife of James A. Hensley; Bessie, wife of Edmund Biggerstaff; Fannie; James M.; Arthur N.; Avonia B., wife of Charles Adams; Emmett M., Otis and Carl.

During the civil war Mr. Adams served as a member of company G, Colonel Reeves' regiment, the company being commanded by Captain Kemper and attached to General Sterling Price's division. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and shortly after was obliged to leave the army on account of ill health. He then returned to Jackson county and soon afterward went to

Clay county, where he was engaged in teaching school for a year. At the close of the war he returned to Jackson county and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also carried on general merchandising for eight years at Pink Hill, and on the expiration of that period located in Fort Osage township, where he has since made his home. He now owns 150 acres of rich land, all under a high state of cultivation, and the farm is one of the valuable properties of the community. For a time he also followed teaching, and for twelve years was numbered among the successful educators of Jackson county.

His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon Mr. Adams to serve in positions of public trust. In 1859 he was elected justice of the peace and acceptably served in that office. He was appointed notary public under Governor B. G. Brown, and has been reappointed by each succeeding governor up to the present time. In November, 1884, he was elected to the state legislature on the democratic ticket and served one term, during which time he was chairman of the internal improvements committee, and a member of the ways and means committee. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed United States storekeeper in charge of the Kansas City distillery, and held that position four years. In the fall of 1894 he was again elected justice of the peace, and is now discharging the duties of that office with a promptness and fidelity that wins him high commendation. In the fall of 1878, John W. Booth was elected constable of Call township, and Judge Adams became one of his bondsmen. After about six months' serving in this office Mr. Booth resigned, and our subject

was appointed by the county clerk to fill his unexpired term, which he did. At the expiration of this term, he was placed in nomination for the same office, but was defeated in the election, with the rest of the democratic party, though he ran ahead of his ticket by many votes. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs and is a stanch champion of democratic principles.

The Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Pink Hill, numbers him among its faithful and active members. To all matters of public improvement and to every enterprise calculated to benefit the community he gives a hearty support, and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is a Royal Arch Mason and has served as worshipful master of Buckner lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M.; and is a charter member of Buckner Hill lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a man of broad mind and general culture and for many years has been a valued correspondent of the *Kansas City Times* and the *Independence Sentinel and Progress*, under the name of Mr. Comet. The reason of his assuming the name was because he was born on the 13th of December, 1833, the night the "stars fell."

G H. M'NEIL, one of the most prominent and energetic young members of the bar of Kansas City, who has gained a reputation that many an older practitioner might well envy, was born in Bates county, Missouri, February 29, 1860, and is a son of James and Jane C. (Wilson) McNeil, the former a native of New Hampshire, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. By occupation James McNeil was a

farmer, and in the latter part of the '50s he emigrated westward to Missouri, taking up his residence in Bates county. Here he engaged for a time in railroad contracting. He built a part of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and while living in Pennsylvania built a portion of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Purchasing land in Bates county, he later turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed. The family numbers eight children, all yet living.

The subject of this review spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the district schools. At the age of sixteen, however, he entered the Keystone Academy, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated at that institution in 1880, carrying off the honors of the class and delivering the valedictory address. He then taught school for one year, and in 1881 entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1885, while the following year he completed the law course, thus finishing six years' study in five years. While in college he acted as editor of the *University Chronicle*, and his social, genial nature made him a favorite with his classmates, while his good scholarship won him "golden opinions" from the professors. About the time he left school he was admitted to the Michigan bar, and in the fall of 1886 was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri. He immediately located in Kansas City, where he has since engaged in the prosecution of his profession and has built up a nice practice. For some time he was in the office of Judge Gibson. He is now alone and has a good clientage, while his business is steadily increasing. There can be no doubt that he has made a wise choice in his profession, for he possesses a

keen, analytical mind, good oratorical powers, is quick to note and make use of the strong points of a case, and as the opponent of some of the experienced and best known members of the bar he has won success. He compiled and revised *The Mine and Quarry, New Bureau Digest of Missouri*, and is the esteemed secretary of the Kansas City Bar Association. One of the most important cases with which he has been associated was that of the state versus Snyder, which was three times tried in the criminal court, once in the circuit court, once in the Kansas City court of appeals and three hearings in the supreme court. It was months before it was brought to a close, but Mr. McNeil nevertheless won his suit.

Socially, Mr. McNeil is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge on three different occasions, and served on several important committees. In politics he is a stalwart democrat and an active worker in the ranks of his party, doing all in his power to promote its interests and insure its success. He is a frequent attendant on county and state conventions and earnestly labors for the political advancement of his friends. In manner, Mr. Neil is a very companionable gentleman, is an enthusiast on the subject of athletic sports and is popular with all classes.* He is broad-minded, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and of a genial disposition, and his friends are many.

D B. SENTER.—In this gentleman is found a worthy representative of the farmers of Jackson county, Missouri, his location being on section 21 of Washington township. To

the Old Dominion Mr. Senter fondly looks back as the place of his birth and the home of his ancestors.

William N. Senter, his father, was a native of Washington county, Virginia, born in 1818, son of Rev. Drury and Polly (McClure) Senter, residents of the same county. Rev. Drury Senter was a Baptist minister and a man who accomplished a large amount of good in his day. Four of his sons followed in his footsteps as ministers of the gospel. The mother of our subject was before her marriage Miss Nancy Dougherty. She was a native of Smith county, Virginia, born in 1820, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dougherty) Dougherty, natives of New York city, who removed from there to Virginia and later to North Carolina. Her father was highly educated and was a man of prominence and influence in his day. It was in North Carolina that William N. Senter and Miss Nancy Dougherty were married. They made their home in Grayson county, Virginia, until 1859, and that year moved to North Carolina, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and where he died in 1883. She survives him and resides there on the old home place with her daughter. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist church, as also was her honored husband. In their family were twelve children, three of whom died under six years of age, and seven are still living, viz.: D. B., the subject of this sketch; Drury E.; Rebecca J. Church; Mary C. Johnson, of Kentucky; Cosby Clementine Dixon, of North Carolina; Eli M., West Virginia; and Mrs. Ada L. Chandler. Three of the sons,—Andrew B., D. B., and Drury E.,—were in the same Confederate regiment during the civil war, and the first named died while in the service.

D. B. Senter was born in Grayson county, Virginia, May 19, 1842, and on a farm in that county spent the first seventeen years of his life. From seventeen to twenty he lived in North Carolina. Then, August 9, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company I, fifty-first Virginia infantry, Confederate States of America, and as such took part in the following named battles: New Market, Piedmont, followed General Hooker's army from Lynchburg to Salem, Monacacy Bridge, Frederick City, Maryland, Maryland Heights and others. In the fall of 1864 he returned home on a furlough and was married, and after an absence of fourteen days rejoined the army. It was on the 18th of October that he reached his command, and on the morning following he went into battle at Cedar Creek, this engagement being followed by numerous skirmishes. March 2, 1865, at the battle of Waynesboro, Virginia, he was captured by Federal troops and taken prisoner to Fort Delaware, where he was held until the close of the war and kept on short rations. June 20, 1865, he was released and ten days later reached home. At the battle of New Market, Sunday, May 15, 1864, Mr. Senter went into the conflict with an ankle that had been stiff for three years. A minie ball struck that instep, followed outside the skin around to the heel and came out through the stocking and shoe. When that bruise got well, for it was only a slight bruise, his ankle was limbered, and has been well ever since! He thus had the remarkable record of a man who entered the army a cripple and came out whole through being wounded!

Mr. Senter was married September 25, 1864, to Matilda Senter, a native of North Carolina, born March 25, 1847, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel N. and Margaret (McMillan)

Senter, he a native of Virginia and she of North Carolina. Her maternal grandparents, Andrew and Jane (Fields) McMillan, were Scotch people who had emigrated to this country and settled in North Carolina. Her parents married in North Carolina and in that state made their home until 1854, when they moved to Virginia. In 1867 they came west to Kansas, and in Johnson county, Kansas, her mother died in 1869. Subsequently her father returned east and married a Mrs. Koonz, a widow, who survives him, his death having occurred in July, 1877. By his second marriage he had no children. The children of his first wife were ten in number, seven of whom attained adult age, and of that number three survive: Eveline Young, of Kansas; Mrs. Senter; and John R., Clearwater, Kansas. One son, Andrew, was a soldier in the Confederate army, under General Shelby, and died while in the service. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Senter are five in number and as follows: Luella, Nannie V., Andrew F., Dora Alice, and Daniel B. Lewella is the wife of J. E. Cordell, Cass county, Missouri, and has a family of five children, their names being Daniel Grover, Mamie, Carrie, James Madison and Jay.

After his return home from the war, Mr. Senter continued his residence in North Carolina until May, 1867, when he came to Missouri and settled in the same locality in which he now lives. Two years later he moved to Kansas and for three years made his home in Johnson county; in 1872 he returned to North Carolina, and in May, 1877, he again came to Missouri and since then has made this state his home, his residence upon his present farm dating from November, 1877. Here he owns 200 acres, all improved land, and gives his attention to

general farming and dairying, in which he has been fairly successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Senter are members of the Missionary Baptist church at Grand View. Politically, he has always been a democrat. In local affairs, however, he does not adhere strictly to party lines, but usually casts his vote for the best man. He has served three terms as president of the school board.

NEWTON VAUGHN, a resident of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, was born and reared in this township, and is a gentleman whose life has been a somewhat eventful one, his history being well worthy of consideration on these pages.

The Vaughns have long been residents of this country, and their genealogy is traced back to the early settlers of the Old Dominion. Robert Toms Vaughn, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and was one of the brave soldiers who fought in the war of 1812. His son Reuben, the father of Newton, was born in Green county, Kentucky, in the year 1804, and in his native state was married to Miss Rebecca Harper, likewise a Kentuckian by birth. Her father, Joshua Harper, had, like the elder Mr. Vaughn, moved from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day, and had become a pioneer of that frontier state. Some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Vaughn went to Illinois, where they lived for two years, and thence they came to Missouri, the date of their removal to this state being either 1832 or 1835. Selecting a location on section 33 of Washington township, Jackson county, Mr. Vaughn entered some land from the government and pur-

chased some adjoining it, and on this place he continued to reside until 1863, when his house was burned down. This occasioned his removal to Illinois, where he remained until 1866, when he returned, and in this county he passed the residue of his life and died. His first wife died in 1846, leaving him with a family of five children, namely: Robert Thomas, a resident of Nebraska; Frances Lindsay, Johnson county, Kansas; Mary Ann Midgett, Carroll county, Missouri; William, Cass county, Missouri; and Newton, whose name we are pleased to place at the head of this sketch. For his second wife the father married Mrs. Annie Lynch, *nec* Reece, who survives him. Of the three children born of their union, only one is living,—John. Reuben Vaughn died June 9, 1876, after an active and useful life, which covered more than threescore and ten years. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Newton Vaughn was born October 29, 1845, and was reared on his father's farm, schooling advantages here at that period being of a meager sort. Altogether he attended school no more than one year; but by travel, contact with the world, and close observation he has picked up a store of useful information, and he keeps himself well posted on the general topics of the day. Before the days of railroads here freighting was both an extensive and profitable business and had its fascinations for many a young man. Young Vaughn was attracted to it, and early in life made a trip across the plains to Fort Union, New Mexico, as a teamster in a freight train, of which one Dick Yeager was master. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Missouri, and in June of the following year joined Colonel Upton Hayes' regiment. After the fight at Lone

Jack, in which he participated, he went south to Arkansas with the regiment, and there left his command and returned home. Preferring freighting to fighting, he soon after crossed the plains again, driving team to Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The following winter he had charge of a band of cattle in New Mexico. In the spring he started East, but joined another outfit which was on its way from western Kansas to Santa Fe, and returned with it to that place. That summer we find him employed in herding cattle for a Mr. Kitchen, then went to Colorado and there worked on a ranch two years. The next two years he farmed near Pueblo. He came home in the fall of 1867. At this time he had an opportunity to make a freighting trip to Montana, and was absent on this trip until the fall of the following year, when we again find him in Missouri. Then he farmed one year in Cass county, and the next year with his uncle, Josiah Vaughn.

His next venture was to lease for five years a tract of timber land in the Big Blue bottoms. At the end of four years he bought the tract and rented it, himself tired of the humdrum life of clearing new ground, and went out to western Nebraska, where he was a cowboy two years. Returning to Missouri, he sold his land. After his marriage, which event took place in 1882, he rented a farm east of Belton, Missouri, on which he made his home one year. The next two summers he spent on a farm three miles north of Belton. After this he bought a place near Martin City, lived there four years and then sold out, and his next and last move was to his present farm on section 21 of Washington township. Here he has resided for seven years. He has 151.58 acres, 100 of which are under culti-

vation, the farm being utilized for both farming and stock-raising. His residence and many of the improvements upon his land have been placed here by the present owner.

Mr. Vaughn was married in 1882 to Miss Caroline Koontz, a sister of Mrs. Henry Knoche and a native of Howard county, Missouri, the date of her birth being November, 1866. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters: Amelia, Eveline, Henry, Minnie, Sylvester, May and Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are members of the Methodist church, south, being identified with the organization at Martin City. Politically he is a democrat and fraternally a Mason, his membership in the F. & A. M. being at Belton. Personally, Mr. Vaughn is a man of many sterling qualities, prominent among which are his strict integrity, his industry and his frank and genial manner. Those who know him best esteem him most.

WILLIAM M. RANDALL, a contractor and brick manufacturer of Independence, Missouri, possesses the qualifications necessary for success, being an enterprising and industrious man. He was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, October 3, 1827, and is a son of George Randall, who was also a native of that state. In 1858 the family came to Jackson county, Missouri, but after a few years the father removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he died about 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Wynkoop, died in Jefferson county, West Virginia. They had five children,—two sons and three daughters.



Clarence D. Usher

Our subject, who is the eldest, was reared in the county of his nativity, and remained there until 1857, when he removed to Independence and has since made his home in this place, with the exception of three years spent in Quincy, Illinois. He followed brickmaking while in West Virginia, and on coming to Missouri engaged in the manufacture of brick, taking contracts to furnish supplies when needed. He manufactured a good quality of brick, conducted his interests on sound business principles, and has the confidence and therefore the patronage of others. He has succeeded in his undertakings, and to-day, in addition to his brick-yard, owns a valuable farm of sixty-eight acres near Independence.

Mr. Randall was married in Frederick county, West Virginia, to Miss Rebecca E., daughter of the late George Randall, who also came to Independence, Missouri, in 1857, and died in this city about 1870. To our subject and his wife were born seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: George W., a brick manufacturer and contractor, of Springfield, Missouri; William R., Joseph J. and Adran J. Those deceased are John, Mollie and Lee. The parents are both members of the southern Methodist church, and in his social affiliations Mr. Randall is a Mason, holding his membership in McDonald lodge, No. 324, F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch chapter, and Palestine commandery, No. 17, K. T. He has twice been a member of the city council, and is a progressive, public-spirited citizen who lends a hearty support to all interests calculated to benefit the community. For almost forty years he has been a resident of Independence, has witnessed most of its growth and has aided materially in its advancement.

LARENCE D. USSHER, M. D., is devoting his life to the two professions which the world acknowledges as of the greatest importance to humanity,—the ministry and the medical profession. His labors for the soul are added to those for the body,—God's holy temple,—and all that can enrich and make better and nobler the lives of his fellow men has his earnest, active commendation and co-operation. Though a young man the influence of his individuality is strongly felt. Recognizing the brotherhood of mankind, his labors are in the interests of those who are in need of human help and sympathy and in many a household his name is gratefully spoken.

Dr. Ussher was born in Aurora, Illinois, September 5, 1870, and is a son of the Right Reverend Brandram Boileau Ussher and Elizabeth Leonora (Thompson) Ussher. In both ancestral lines he has descended from prominent families of Great Britain, connected with the nobility of that empire. His father was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, August 6, 1845, and was the youngest son of Captain Richard Beverly Ussher, who belonged to the Queen's army. The Captain descended from Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, one of whose descendants took the name of the office which he held,—Usher of the Black Rod,—and subsequently removed to Ireland. To distinguish the family name from the office the second letter *s* was added. The great-grandfather of Captain Ussher was the rector of the parish of Clontarf, near Dublin, which was held by the family from father to son for over one hundred and fifty years, the Rev. John Ussher, afterward astronomer royal for Ireland, being the last to hold the incumbency. His second son was

John Ussher, of Woodpark, who had four sons, the youngest being Captain Richard Beverly Ussher. The family name is conspicuous on the pages of English history in connection with the church and educational interests. Among the honored representatives of the family were Archbishop Henry Ussher, one of the founders of Trinity College, Dublin; James Ussher, primate of Ireland; Henry Ussher, D. D., professor of astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. W. Neville Ussher, canon of the cathedral in Edinburg; Robert Ussher, bishop of Kildare; and Brandram B. Ussher, bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church and rector of Christ church in Peoria, Illinois.

Through his paternal grandmother, Dr. Ussher has an equally distinguished ancestry, the Boileau family being one of the few that can trace their genealogy back without a break for a period of over six hundred years to Etienne Boileau, who was born in the thirteenth century and was appointed by Louis IX, in the year 1255, grand provost of Paris, then the highest office in the state. The family was raised to the nobility by Charles V. The tenth baron, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was arrested as a protestant and after an imprisonment of ten and one half years in Montpelier died a martyr to his faith. His son Charles, from whom Mrs. Ussher has descended, renounced his rights and titles to the honors and estates of the family, which thereby fell into the hands of a younger brother and are still in possession of his descendants.

On the maternal side Dr. Ussher has descended from an illustrious and honored family. His grandmother, Elizabeth Margaret D'Arcy, was the eldest daughter of Rev. Joshua D'Arcy and belonged to a

family that was established in Ireland in the fourteenth century. History says: Sir John D'Arcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, married the Countess Johanna de Burgh, daughter of the Red Earl of Ulster, and sister to Ellen, wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. They had a son, William, from whom the present family of D'Arcy is descended. In the affairs of state members of the family have figured prominently, furnishing three governors of Ireland, a vice-treasurer and others who have been prominent factors in the public life of Great Britain. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Ussher was George D'Arcy, who entertained King William, of Orange, the night before the battle of Boyne, and King James the night after. When remonstrated with for having entertained the latter, he showed his ideas of hospitality by words which have since become famous:

“Who will be king, I do not know,
But I'll be D'Arcy of Dunmow.”

The subject of this sketch is one of twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters,—of whom six are now living, namely: Rev. Sydney Neville, Clarence Douglas, M. D., Charles Edward, George Richard, Elizabeth Henrietta and Warwick Wellsley.

Dr. Ussher is one of Kansas City's well-known residents, and the honored name which he bears he wears worthily. When a child of five years he accompanied his parents on their removal from Aurora, Illinois, to Toronto, Canada, where his father entered upon a three-years pastorate, while the son began his education there, which was continued in Montreal until he was graduated at the high school in that place. A short time afterward he went to Philadelphia, where he pursued a four-years course in the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary, of that place. He was ordained deacon by his

father and Bishop Cheney, and presbyter by Bishop Fallows. Since then he has been in Kansas City, and while engaged in the practice of medicine, still devotes a portion of his time to ministerial work. He served as assistant pastor of Christ church of Kansas City, in the years 1893 and 1894, and has served since then as the pastor of the Fourth Congregational church, of Kansas City. From his youth up his was a consecrated life, resting under the benediction of a mother's prayer.

Dr. Ussher studied medicine with the view of practicing as a medical missionary in India, pursuing his investigations in the University Medical College of Kansas City. While a student he conducted a large and successful practice under his preceptor, principally charity work. He is a member of the Æsculapian Society, a secret medical fraternity which originated in the University Medical College, but which has now spread to a number of cities of the west. The Doctor is a young man of strong mentality, of wide general information, of broad sympathy. Honored and respected by all, he has many warm friends, and the poor and needy of Kansas City regard him as their benefactor.

FRANK M. DEARDORFF.—The name of Deardorff has been so intimately and so closely connected with the business interests of Kansas City for the past forty years that the subject of this review needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. That he wears worthily the honored name he bears is a well known fact throughout Jackson county, as is his high standing in

commercial circles. He was born in the city which is still his home, and at the age of eighteen left school to enter upon his business career in his father's office, becoming thus interested in the lumber trade, of which he has since been a representative. He manifested within a short time the qualifications always necessary to a successful business career, being energetic and watchful, while his steady application and determined purpose argued well for future success. On his father's death he took charge of the books and collections, continuing this work for three years under the administrator, who gave little time to the business, the duties thereby devolving upon our subject and the former foreman of the lumberyard.

In 1884, when Mr. Deardorff had attained his majority, he assumed entire charge of the lumber business, which he has since continued. He remained at the old site for a year, and then upon that ground was erected the present Deardorff building, for store and office purposes. It is a four-story structure, with a ninety-six-foot front. On the 17th of January, 1892, however, this was destroyed by fire, but at once was replaced, at a cost of little less than \$100,000. The lumber business was then removed to the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Holmes streets, where it was conducted from 1885 until 1890. In 1886 Mr. Deardorff purchased the present property, which lies between Twentieth and Vine streets, Highland avenue and the Belt Line railway. He afterward improved it, fitting it up for lumber-yard purposes, and on the 1st of January established his yards at this location. He deals exclusively in lumber. He has demonstrated his superior business ability by his capable management of this enter-

prise. He also has full charge of the entire realty interests of the Deardorff estate.

Mr. Deardorff is a man of high principles, a worthy successor to his honored father. He is quick to decide a point and his every action and speech indicates the thoroughgoing, energetic temperament of the progressive business man of the nineteenth century. He is connected with the Kansas City Commercial Club, one of the leading organizations among business men in the west, and in his native city he is a popular gentleman, having a host of warm personal friends.

GEORGE E. PEACE may well be classed with the intelligent, wide-awake and progressive farmers of western Missouri. His location is in Fort Osage township, Jackson county, where his whole life has been spent.

Isaac Peace, the father of this gentleman, was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, October 14, 1803, and about 1840 was married to Miss Caroline Rice, a native of Saline county, Missouri, born in 1822. He had come west early in life, and after his marriage he settled in Fort Osage township, where he and his good wife lived till death. She passed away in January, 1869, and his death occurred October 22, 1878. Their family was composed of eight children, five sons and three daughters, George E. being the fifth in order of birth. It was in Fort Osage township, November 19, 1852, that he first saw the light of day, and on his father's farm he grew to manhood. His education was received in the common schools, the Independence high school, and the William Jewell College. He remained

on the home place while his parents lived, and after their death until 1882.

December 22, 1882, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage to Miss Emma Turley, a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, born March 14, 1852, daughter of Joseph and America Turley, and one of a family of five children, she being the only daughter. Their marriage was consummated in her native county, and shortly afterward they established their home on the farm on which they have since lived in Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri. In company with his brother, the Rev. W. S. Peace, Mr. Peace owns some 400 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which his attention is directed.

Mr. and Mrs. Peace are the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph H., born November 17, 1882; Jennie R., January 30, 1886; Anna C., October 14, 1888; Isaac, August 26, 1891; and Helen L., August 15, 1894.

In all local affairs which he deems for the public good, Mr. Peace takes an active interest and to their promotion gives his support. A believer in temperance and a worker in this movement, he exerts an influence along the lines of reform. His political preferences are with the populist party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, and both he and his estimable wife are earnest and active members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM MULKEY is numbered among Missouri's pioneers. His life has been eventful in its varied experiences. The history of the west in that wild period before law and order had quelled confusion and lawlessness is familiar to him, but with the advancement

of progress and improvement he has ever kept pace, lending his support to all matters that he believes would benefit the community. His life, if written in detail, would furnish many a thrilling chapter, and in its salient points is full of interest.

Mr. Mulkey is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred in Ashe county, September 22, 1824. His father died during the early childhood of our subject and in 1828 his mother with her family of four children emigrated to Missouri, accompanying the family of her uncle, John Johnson, and driving across the country from North Carolina. There was also in the party Bob Mulkey, a brother of Mrs. Mulkey, who was killed four years later by lightning while cutting down a bee tree. Mr. Johnson located where the Bale family now resides, and his brother, Bob Johnson, had a cabin at Westport, where Mrs. Mulkey remained for a time. Soon afterward, however, she entered land where the exposition now stands, adjoining the home of her uncle. His daughter Sallie became the wife of Judge Bales, and upon their marriage Mr. Johnson gave to them a tract of land. Here the families lived in true pioneer style and few other white settlers were in the neighborhood. For miles around stretched the uncut forests and unbroken prairies, inhabited only by the Indians. At this time, 1828, there was not a house on the present site of Kansas City, but the pioneers soon afterward came, and in 1836 Mr. McGee built the first brick house, it being located on the road between Westport and Westport landing. The Kaw Indians occupied all the flats, and our subject has remained with them for days at a time. After coming to the west his mother married William Poe. She afterward sold her lands, and

when the Platte purchase came into the market they removed to Buchanan county. Our subject and the other children remained in Jackson county.

In 1840 his eldest brother, Wesley Mulkey, went to Oregon with a missionary, and became an extensive farmer there. About eight years ago he returned to Kansas City, and while in the union depot, preparatory to taking the train to go to a farm in Wright county, he was killed, at the age of seventy years. His widow, who in her maidenhood was Mary Black, of Kansas City, still survives, at the age of eighty-three years, and is now living with our subject. In 1850 Wesley Mulkey had come to Missouri and taken back to Oregon with him his mother and stepfather. Mr. Poe afterward went to California, and was killed there in an excitement over a claim. Mrs. Poe died in Portland, Oregon, at the age of seventy-eight. In the family were four children. The only sister died in Buchanan county, and the other brother, Henry, went to Oregon with the family, remaining on the Pacific slope until 1868, when he returned to Kansas City, his death occurring two weeks later. There was also a half brother, Judge James Poe, a noted lawyer of western Idaho.

Mr. Mulkey, of this review, remained with his mother until his marriage, and spent his time largely in hunting deer, turkeys and 'coons, being often kept busy in driving these animals away from the planted fields in order to raise any crops. In his twelfth year, at the time of his mother's second marriage, he went to Westport, and there engaged in trading with the Indians on his own account to a considerable extent. He visited nearly all of the Indian camps and tribes, and has traded with the red men

on the present site of Atchison, Kansas. This occupied his time until twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Mulkey then turned his attention to the breeding of horses. In 1849 he returned to North Carolina, but remained only a short period. For forty years he has been engaged in the breeding of race-horses and was the owner of a very fine stock farm south of Kansas City up to the time of the boom, when he sold it for \$1,000 per acre. He still has a forty-acre tract, which is an extension of Troost. For forty-five years he has made his home at his present place of residence, owning a beautiful house on the bluff, while his grounds extend from Twelfth to Seventeenth street. The property had previously belonged to his wife's father.

On the 31st of January, 1852, Mr. Mulkey was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Dripps, daughter of Major Andrew J. Dripps, who for fifty years was a member of the American Fur Company and had charge of the company's western business, spending most of his time in the Rocky mountains, whither he went in 1818. His death occurred in Kansas City just after one of these western trips in the year 1860, and resulted from injuries sustained by a fall from a mule. He was married at the old Larpe trading-post in Nebraska, to an Otoe maiden, and their daughter, Mrs. Mulkey, was born in Pierre's Hole, then in Oregon, among the Black Feet Indians. At the age of seven years she was brought to Kansas City, and soon afterward was placed in a convent in St. Louis, where she was liberally educated. She spent her girlhood in that place and in Kansas City until her marriage to Mr. Mulkey, when they located on the land on the bluff, given her by her father. She had two brothers and a sister, the latter being Mrs.

Burner, who is living on the Otoe reservation near Marysville, Nebraska. The two brothers are now deceased. One died from a tarantula bite, and the other, Captain Charles Dripps, died in Nebraska a few years ago. He was for many years an old Missouri river captain, owned a half interest in a steamboat on the river, and was well known in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Mulkey erected his present home, a substantial brick residence, where he has since resided. He has always engaged in horse dealing, and is a familiar figure at all the races. He has owned some very valuable thoroughbred running horses, making excellent records, and has at the present time from ten to twenty horses. He is the owner of a very fine horse in Jerome Park, New Jersey. In his business he has been very successful, and has sold some of his fine racing stock as high as \$12,000. He has won purses of \$15,000 at races, and his horses have been justly noted for their speed and excellent qualities. Mr. Mulkey now has a fine farm in Ray county, four miles from Richmond, comprising 200 acres of land. This is devoted to the breeding of horses, and is in charge of a capable superintendent. He has there the best stock in the county. He formerly had a track on the home place, but this ground is all now covered with fine residences.

In politics Mr. Mulkey has always been a democrat up to the past year, and has been very zealous as such, but as he is not in sympathy with some of the practices of the party he now gives his support to the man whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He heard the Hon. Thomas H. Benton over sixty years ago, who, in speaking in a log ware-

house at the river landing, said: "I am standing within three miles of the center of the United States. Some day the boys who are listening to me will see railroads coming in here from every direction, the river bridged, and a big city will be here." Mr. Mulkey has lived to witness the fulfillment of this prediction, and but few men in Jackson county have been longer identified with its interests.

Mr. Mulkey is now the oldest living resident in Kansas City. He is now seventy-one years of age, and is hale and hearty, and full of vigor. He was brought to this city when four years of age, and has since made this his home, thus witnessing the entire growth and development of this now prosperous city. He is the first man from the west who took horses to New York and Baltimore and won races. He has never taken any active part in politics, but paid strict attention to his own affairs, and has accumulated a vast amount of wealth, and is now living in comfort, from the fruits of his industry.

JOHN W. TYER.—This gentleman figures as one of the foremost farmers of Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, and as such is entitled to personal mention in a work the object of which is to portray the lives of the representative men and women of his county.

Mr. Tyer is a native of Linn county, this state, born January 16, 1839. His father, Lewis Tyer, was born in North Carolina, March 10, 1814, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Howard county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and where he married, July 1, 1838,

Mrs. Mary White Wilson. The latter was a native of Virginia, born July 14, 1816. Soon after their marriage they removed to Linn county, being among the first settlers of that county, and remaining there until 1850, when they took up their abode in Jackson county, six miles south of Kansas City. About the close of the late war they came to Fort Osage township, settled in its northern part, and here they passed the residue of their lives and died. Nine children, five sons and four daughters, composed their family, namely: John W., whose name heads this sketch; Frisco Columbus; Congrave J., deceased; Mary V., who became the wife of James L. H. Franklin and is now deceased; Howard F., a farmer of Carroll county, Missouri; Sarah H., the wife of W. W. Twyman, of Cockrell, Jackson county, Missouri; Amanda F., wife of Daniel Pardue, of Lees Summit; Congrave J. (2), a farmer of Jackson county; and Missouri Bell, a teacher.

John W. Tyer came with his parents to Jackson county in 1850, and continued to make his home with them until his marriage, with the exception, however, of some time spent in Johnson county, Kansas, during the early settlement of that state. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, upon which he resides, and the value of which he has greatly enhanced by the improvements he has placed thereon. Also he is a stockholder in the Bank of Buckner.

Mr. Tyer was first married February 27, 1868, to Miss Amanda George, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and a daughter of David C. George. To them were born four children, viz.: Francis N., who died at the age of one year; Mary E., wife of W. W. Ewing; one that died in infancy; and Luther W. The mother of these children died at

her home in this township, March 16, 1879. November 13, 1879, Mr. Tyler married Miss Mary E. Tucker, better known as Bettie Tucker, daughter of Garrett and Jane Tucker. She is a native of Tennessee, the date of her birth being January 28, 1839.

While Mr. Tyler has never been an aspirant for office, he has ever taken an active interest in all political affairs, and is a staunch democrat. Both he and his wife are members of and active workers in the Methodist church, south, she having been identified with the church since her tenth year.

JAMES R. BOWLIN, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Sniabar township, Jackson county, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, July 10, 1820, and is a son of George and Nancy (Kirby) Bowlin. During his early childhood his parents removed to Simpson county, Kentucky, where he was reared until 1832, when the family came to Missouri, driving across the country with a company consisting of six or eight families. The father located on the banks of Blue creek, in Jackson county. Eight children were born after the removal of the parents to this state and four previously. Of the total number of children eight are yet living. In 1833 the father took up his residence in Sniabar township, and in 1834 removed to the Campbell farm, where he pre-empted four tracts of eighty acres each, making his home thereon until the time of the war. He died during the war, in Ray county, Missouri. In connection with farming he engaged extensively in stock dealing, and though he accumulated a handsome property, he lost the greater part of it through going security for friends.

At his parental home the subject of this review was reared. In 1846 he was mustered into the United States service for the Mexican war, and became a member of company A, in Colonel Doniphan's regiment. The company was organized at Independence, Missouri, under Captain David Waldon, and numbered one hundred and twelve men, only two of whom are now living, one of these being the subject of this review. Each soldier furnished his own outfit, including his horse, for there were no particular uniforms in use. Mr. Bowlin went with his regiment to the front, and after continuing in the service for more than a year returned to his home in July, 1847.

In 1852 Mr. Bowlin went overland to California with a large wagon train and began work in the mines, but did not continue that pursuit long. He remained on the Pacific coast until the fall of 1853, and then returned with the intention of taking his family to California, but his father preferred to go to Kansas instead, and removed to Linn county, where he took up a claim. The border troubles forced him to leave the territory, however, in 1856. He left his stock behind him, but our subject went to the Sunflower state and not only took possession of the old place but also located another, which was improved by his brother in 1861. He was in that region all through the memorable troubles brought on by the slavery question, but he discreetly kept out of public discussion and was unmolested. In 1861, after having made the required improvements upon his land in Kansas, he went west to Colorado, where he remained until the following year and then soon after went to Kentucky, where he remained during the war. His sympathies were with the people of the south, among whom he had



John O'Grady.

been reared and with whose interests he was identified, yet he did not approve of the policy of that section of the country and did not enter the army.

In 1873 Mr. Bowlin came to his present farm, where he has resided continuously since. He has sixty acres of land in Snia-bar township, which is under a high state of cultivation, greatly enhanced in value by the erection of good buildings.

His has been quite an eventful career. He traveled over the frontier of the southwest during his service in the Mexican war, became familiar with the experiences in the early mining days of California and with the troubles of settlement in Kansas.

In February, 1871, Mr. Bowlin was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Princkard, daughter of Robert Princkard, of Virginia, and a pioneer of Missouri, who came to Jackson county in an early day. Their children are James William, who married Mollie Harrison and lives on an adjoining farm; and Claude Alexander, who wedded Maud Johnson, and also lives on a farm near by.

JOHN O'GRADY, of the law firm of Harkless, O'Grady & Crysler, is one of the most successful and widely known lawyers in Kansas City. He is a native of county Wexford, Ireland, born October 14, 1850, a son of Thomas O'Grady, who was born in the Emerald Isle, and was an agriculturist by occupation. Of his six children our subject is the eldest. He was educated in the city of Wexford, where he subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he emigrated to this country, landing in New York, where he spent a short time.

The west seemingly offered greater inducements to the ambitious, and hither he came, locating at Osage Mission, Kansas. Soon after his arrival he entered into a co-partnership with C. F. Hutchins for the practice of law, which was agreeably and successfully maintained till 1874. Soon after his arrival at Osage Mission he was elected the first mayor of the town, being then only twenty years of age! Thus early recognition of his ability was a compliment to be proud of, and plainly showed the young barrister the possibilities of life in a land where perfect freedom reigned. From Osage Mission he went to St. Louis, where could be had a practice of greater scope and more commensurate with his abilities. Here he became associated in practice with Joseph Robinson, a prominent lawyer who is now operating a railroad in old Mexico, and subsequently with Rudolph Hirzel, now circuit judge of St. Louis. Here Mr. O'Grady built up a good practice and remained till January, 1888. Among his clients was John I. Blair, whom he represented as counsel eight years.

Upon his arrival in Kansas City he became associated with R. B. Robinson and James H. Harkless, under firm name of Robinson, O'Grady & Harkless. Since residing in Kansas City he has been connected with many famous cases, having conducted the suit against the Atchison & Topeka Railroad and Falks, Gould vs. Blair, and numerous other important cases, in all of which he secured verdicts for his clients. Endowed by nature with what has been termed "a legal mind," his mentality is such that the law alone seems to afford it the fullest intellectual scope. A diligent student from the beginning of his career, he has acquired an unusually profound knowl-

edge of the law, which a well disciplined memory places absolutely at his command. In the practice of law he is noted for the great care given to the preparation of his cases, the ability with which they are argued and the ingenuity with which they are tried.

From his first appearance at the Kansas City bar down to the present time he has maintained the reputation of being the equal of the best of his colleagues in the mastery of the law, and is regarded as a most formidable adversary in the practice of his profession. There is an ease and method in his pleadings which give them wonderful effectiveness and has stamped him as an able and forcible advocate. It is this ready application of knowledge by his resourceful mind that makes him the virile factor he has proved to be.

There is a lesson in Mr. O'Grady's career for every American boy, be he native or foreign born. Follow the young Irishman from his landing, an emigrant at twenty years of age, to the little border town of Osage Mission, to his present position of affluence and influence, and you have an object lesson, plain and practical. It is not luck, nor influence or inherited wealth that make such men, but work, persistence and pluck. He has never sought office of any description, his aim in life having been to succeed in his chosen profession.

DR. WALTER T. MEFFORD, a regular practitioner of medicine at Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 14, 1844. His parents, David F. and Martha (Samuels) Mefford, were both natives of Kentucky. His father was born

January 20, 1801, in the same county as himself, and his mother is a native of Mercer county, that state. Before the war his father was the owner of 4,000 acres of land and a distillery, both of which were carried on by his slaves. When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate service and was captured at Shiloh and sent to Camp Chase. There he contracted the disease from which he died in 1863. Through the efforts of our subject, he was liberated and taken to his home in Kentucky. Nine children survived him, of whom seven are still living, namely: Mrs. Nancy Smith; Mrs. Martha Mefford and Mrs. Cordelia Munson, of Shelby county, Indiana; John T. Mefford, of Georgetown, Ohio; Leonidas Mefford, a capitalist of Chicago, Illinois; Rev. James D. Mefford, a Baptist minister at Newport, Kentucky; and our subject, Dr. Walter T. Mefford.

Dr. Mefford's great-grandmother was born in Heidelberg, Germany, and came to America in 1761, locating at Jamestown, Virginia. He held the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's grandfather, Thomas Mefford, was born in Virginia but removed to Kentucky in an early day. He was a salt manufacturer and also figured in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1801. Mrs. Thomas Mefford, whose maiden name was Taylor, was a cousin of General Zachary Taylor. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Samuels, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1725. After landing in America he settled at Culpeper Court House, in Virginia. He held the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary war. His son, John Samuels, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, in 1751, followed the trade of ship carpenter and died in 1851, at the advanced

age of 100 years. His wife was a near relative of General Wm. H. Harrison.

Our subject was raised at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he was educated, at the Baptist College in that city. He read medicine with Doctors Joseph E. Emerson and John Brassell, of Scott county, Kentucky. He subsequently attended lectures at Charleston University, located at Charleston, Illinois, and in 1859 was graduated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1861 he enlisted in company F, twentieth Kentucky regiment, and was the only one of the family that fought in the union army. He was wounded at Shiloh, but served three years and was mustered out in 1864.

With the close of the war, Dr. Mefford removed to Rushville, Indiana, where he practiced medicine until 1872. Feeling the need of more knowledge in his professional work he took a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital. In 1871 he was graduated at the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1888 received the degree of M. D. from the Kentucky Medical College, and the degree of Ph. G. from the Louisville School of Pharmacy. He is also a graduate of the Kansas City College of Dental Surgery, receiving his diploma in 1894. In 1884 he attended a course of lectures at Heidelberg University. Rich in knowledge and experience, skilled in medicine and surgery, gentle, refined and affable, it is no wonder that his services are in great demand or that he should be considered one of the best known and most popular physicians in Kansas City.

Dr. Mefford was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Brockman, of Scott county, Kentucky, by whom he had three children: Martha, U. S. Grant and Sigourney B.

Mefford. Eighteen years after the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1871, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Eleanor Kaneer, of Kansas City, Missouri. The Doctor and Mrs. Mefford occupy a handsome residence in Kansas City, where a host of friends gather to enjoy their hospitality and charming companionship.

JOHN H. HARRIS, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Van Buren township, was born in Blue township, Jackson county, July 21, 1832. He has therefore been connected with the history of this locality since its early pioneer days, has been a witness of its growth and upbuilding, and has done much for its advancement.

He was reared on the farm and received only about three months' schooling. At the age of twenty he started out in life for himself, having previously given his father the benefit of his services. He worked as a farm hand for seven dollars per month until he had saved fifty dollars, which he then invested in forty acres of unimproved land. This he fenced, broke and farmed, continuing its cultivation until 1863. In the meantime he had extended the boundaries of his place by the purchase of an additional forty acres of land from his mother. He made enough off his eighty acres to enter 240 acres under the graduation act at twenty-five cents per acre. Thus slowly but steadily he was pressing forward to the goal of prosperity, overcoming all obstacles by his resolute purpose.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Harris left for Colorado with a wagon train and secured a stage stand at Eagle Nest Station, on the Platte river, eighty miles below Denver, to

take care of the stage horses for Ben Holliday. He also put up a stable for himself in order to care for travelers' horses, and in addition he hunted extensively and made considerable money in this way. He hired a good hand to take care of his establishment, and with a common mowing scythe harvested and put up two hundred tons of hay. He also cut one hundred cords of wood, and in order to do this he had to wade across the Platte river everyday until it became so cold that he could cross on the ice. He began cutting his hay in July and finished stacking it at Christmas. For this he received sixteen dollars per ton, and for his wood six dollars per cord. He usually cut about three cords of wood per day. His wife—for he had been married some years previously—also added to the income, by washing clothes for the stage and cattle men, receiving about five dollars per week for this service. She also did their mending and baked bread and roasted coffee for travelers, thus earning about thirty dollars per month.

In the fall of 1864, when the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians made their celebrated raid through that western district, Mr. Harris went to Camp Sanborn, where the settlers organized into a company, of which he was elected captain. They remained in camp for eleven days and the Indians came within twelve miles of them, but were met by Boveigh and his troops, who succeeded in defeating them. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Harris returned to Missouri. He reached Atchison, Kansas, March 24, 1865, with \$3,600. He found his farm in Jackson county in a despoiled condition, and therefore he soon sold it and purchased his present farm.

In 1853 Mr. Harris was united in mar-

riage with Louisa Bridges, a native of Jackson county and a daughter of James and Annie (Powell) Bridges, early settlers of this locality. She died in April, 1859. Of her four children, three are now living, namely: Bettie, wife of Manley Hutchings, of Independence, by whom she has one child; James F., of Prairie township, who married Lizzie Hackler and has three children; and Rhoda Effie, wife of Duncan D. Shawhan, of Lees Summit, by whom she has six children. Mr. Harris was again married October 18, 1860, his second union being with Louisa J. Powell, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Rice) Powell, both natives of Tennessee, whence they came to Missouri in an early day and spent their remaining years in Blue township, Jackson county. Their family numbered nine children, seven of whom are living,—Alvis, Mrs. Rebecca Wood, Mrs. Hannah Tyson, Mrs. Rachel Belcher, Hiram R., Mrs. Martha A. Tucker and Mrs. Harris. The last named was born in Blue township, May 6, 1842, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, six now living. Mattie is the wife of Walter McCloud, of New Mexico. Edna is the wife of J. F. Kennedy, of Van Buren township, and has three children. Mary Alpha is the wife of J. R. Thomas, of New Mexico, and has two children. John Frederick married Mattie Kennedy and lives in Van Buren township. May and Roza are at home.

Mr. Harris located upon his present farm in June, 1865. It was then but partially improved and the house was a cabin of only one room. He has now lived on this place for thirty years and has five hundred and twenty acres in the home farm and one hundred acres in Prairie township, all now improved. He also owns a business block

at Lees Summit, which was erected at a cost of \$5,500. He paid \$7,000 for a cattle ranch in New Mexico, which he has operated for seven years, and there has 1,280 acres under fence. In 1879 he went to Kentucky and invested \$1,800 in shorthorn cattle, which he began to breed on his farm in Jackson county. After continuing this business for seven years he sold out. He has for some years past been engaged in breeding mules. He raised Monarch, 190, who drew first premium in his ring and was the third in sweepstakes at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. He has taken premiums from every fair or exposition at which he has exhibited his stock, and now owns fourteen jacks and thirty jennies.

Mr. Harris is a self-made man who entered upon his business career without capital save a resolute purpose and indefatigable industry. He has therefore worked his way steadily upward, and the success which crowns earnest and persistent labor has come to him. He is a member of the Protective Association, of which he has served as president. He has also been school director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. In politics he is a democrat. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM F. WILKINS, M. D., is a physician and scientist, a gentleman of scholarly attainments and eminent ability in his chosen calling.

He was born in Branch county, Michigan, in 1848, and is a son of Dr. John M. and Mary (Simmons) Wilkins, also natives of the same state. His paternal grand-

father, John Wilkins, was born in Massachusetts, and was of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to Sir Charles Wilkins, of Devonshire, England. John Wilkins was a Seventh Day Baptist minister, and became a pioneer settler of Branch county, Michigan, where he reared a large family of boys. His death occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. The maternal grandfather of our subject, J. H. Simmons, was a native of Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Dr. John McEntire Wilkins was reared on the wild frontier of the Wolverine state, and engaged in the practice of medicine there for many years. Finally, in 1856, he removed to Fairmont, Illinois, where he followed his chosen calling until 1873, at which time he removed to Ottawa, Kansas, where he practiced for twelve years, being in partnership with his son a part of the time. In 1885 he removed to Fontana, Kansas, where he is still engaged in active business. His wife died when William, their only child, was three years of age. She was a member of the Baptist church, of which the Doctor has been a life-long member, having served for many years as deacon.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the state of his nativity until seven years old, when he went to Illinois with his father and acquired his education in the district schools of that state, working on a farm in summer and attending school in the winter. Having fitted himself for advanced educational work he attended the high school in Danville, Illinois, and subsequently attended one year as a freshman in Kalamazoo College, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He completed his literary education in Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1869. Not long

afterward he took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of the firm of Harper & Gregory, of Williamsport, Indiana, also attended one term at the Chicago School of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He entered in practice at that place for two years, and then went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he took charge of the Memphis Female College, as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, there spending one year, when he was elected principal in the public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas. From that state he holds the highest certificate, valid for life. On the expiration of the following year he became president of the Hallville Masonic Institute at Hallville, Texas, and a year later removed to Ottawa, Kansas, where he continued for twelve years in the practice of medicine.

During the civil war both he and his father were members of the one hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois infantry, and served for three years and four months. His father was surgeon of his regiment, and the son became assistant to the brigade surgeon. Dr. William F. Wilkins entered the service as a private, and was several times wounded. At the battle of Chickamauga he received a wound in the thigh, and at Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, in the head. He was then taken to the hospital, and upon his recovery was made assistant to the brigade surgeon, and continued to act in that capacity until the close of the war.

On removing to Ottawa, Kansas, Dr. Wilkins, of this sketch, joined his father in practice, and the partnership continued until he again went south to take charge of the high school at Tunnel Hill, Georgia. In 1885 he returned to Kansas, and in 1887 removed to Missouri, locating in Kansas City, where he has since made his home.

In 1887-8 he was graduated at the medical department of the Kansas City University, now the University Medical College, of this place. He had practiced in Kansas twelve years under license from the state board of health before entering the University Medical College. Since 1887 he has been numbered among the most progressive of the profession in Kansas City. He is now professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Kansas City, Kansas, having with nine others founded that college in 1894-5; is professor of physiology and histology in the Kansas City College of Dental Surgery, and acting president of the same; and is a charter member of the Kansas City Society of Physicians and Surgeons. The degrees of B. A., B. S., A. M., M. S. and M. D. have been conferred upon him. In 1887 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, of which R. W. McFarland, A. M., LL. D., is president; and in June, 1894, he received notice that the faculty of Miami University had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science, in recognition of the merit of the thesis presented in an article on "The Effects of Alcohol on Man," which was published by the New York Medical Journal in September, 1894.

On the 25th of September, 1878, Dr. Wilkins was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Wilhite, daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth Wilhite, of Ottawa, Kansas. They have two children, Mary E. and Edith. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and medical examiner in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is also surgeon in the Grand Army of the Republic, an officer in the Sons

of Veterans, court physician of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and medical examiner in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a supporter of democratic principles.

JA. CLEMENTS.—For nearly thirty years the subject of this review has had his abiding place on his present farm in Jackson county, Missouri, and has occupied a prominent position among the leading citizens of the community. Thus he is too well known to need introduction here, and without further preface we pass on to a sketch of his life, which, including as it does a war record and many years on the frontier, is both interesting and instructive. First, however, we would glance briefly at his ancestry.

The Clements family originated in Ireland. John Clements, the great-grandfather of this gentleman, belonged to the nobility of the Emerald Isle. While attending college in his native land he became involved in trouble with a fellow student. A duel followed, in which he thought he had fatally wounded his opponent, and in order to avoid prosecution he at once set out for America. Here he met and married a Miss Thompson, who was of Scotch origin. They had a son, Roger Clements, born in North Carolina, January 1, 1762, who in early life was a participant in the Revolutionary war, also in contests with the Indians during the troubles with them in the early settlements of Kentucky by the white people. This Roger Clements and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the seventh, Zachariah Clements, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, January 19, 1796, was the father of J. A. Clements. The

mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Virilinda Bramlett, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born about the year 1798, daughter of Henry Bramlett, one of the first settlers of Bryant's Station, Kentucky, where he was for many years a prominent man. Mr. Bramlett was of Welsh descent and was the father of eight children,—three sons and six daughters. It was in Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 21, 1819, that Zachariah Clements and Miss Virilinda Bramlett were married. They settled in Montgomery county, that state, where they lived until 1824, when they moved to Henry county, same state. In the latter county they passed the remainder of their lives and died. Her death occurred in the fall of 1872, and his on the 14th of April, 1880. Both were members of the Baptist church, in which he was prominent and active. Also he was active in politics, affiliating with the old-line democrats. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary Ann, deceased wife of John Cook: by her former husband, Elder Riggs, she had three children; Henry B., a resident of Jackson county, Missouri; Hannah, wife of Thomas Clements, died in 1859, leaving three children; Dr. Preston Clements, of Kentucky; J. A., whose name forms the heading for this article; Jane, wife of James Criswell, Grayson county, Kentucky, has ten children; Martin L. and his wife have three children, their home being on the old farm in Kentucky; and Francis Roland, Independence, Missouri.

J. A. Clements was born in Henry county, Kentucky, January 16, 1829, and was reared to manhood there. March 6, 1855, he married Miss Hannah A. Scrivner, a sister of David M. Scrivner, prominent mention of whom is made elsewhere in this vol-

ume. She was born December 26, 1838, and died January 29, 1887. Their union resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows: John B., born April 27, 1857, is a resident of Bates county, Missouri; George B., born November 22, 1858; Jefferson D., born April 29, 1861, married Miss Mattie Shelton, daughter of John and Lina Shelton; Joseph A., born December 9, 1866, married Miss Leota Bannister, and has one child, Frank; Bettie, born April 28, 1868; Mary C., born June 3, 1869; Virilinda, born December 4, 1870; Maggie J., born June 8, 1872, is the wife of Henry Meador, and has one child, John William; Jesse D., born September 5, 1873; and Emma Frances Rose, born March 20, 1875.

After his marriage Mr. Clements settled in Clay county, Missouri, the date of his location there being in April, 1855. In November of the same year he removed to Osawatomie, Kansas, but the following April returned to Clay county, remaining there until fall. Then he came to Jackson county. His first location here was on section 18, township 47, range 32 (Washington township), and since the spring of 1867 he has owned his present property on section 18. When the civil war came on he was at first neutral. Soon, however, he found it would be impossible to remain so. He had been born and reared in the south, his friends were here and his home and family were here, and, like General Lee, he chose the side upon which his family and his friends were arrayed. Accordingly, in the fall of 1861 we find him in line with the Confederates, where he fought as a true, brave soldier until the close of that sanguinary struggle. At first he entered the ranks as a teamster, driving a mess wagon for General Stiene. He joined General

Price's army in camp on Sac river, and remained in the capacity of teamster until January, 1862, when he enrolled in the regular Confederate service, under Captain McKinney and Colonel Rosser. Later he was transferred to Captain William Lucas' battery, field artillery, which he joined at Cross Hollow, Arkansas. He took part in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka, second Corinth, and the skirmishes on the retreat to Jackson, Mississippi. The company was reorganized at Tupelo, Mississippi, before the battle of Corinth. He was at Champion hills and Black river, was all through the siege of Vicksburg, was paroled and placed in camp at Demopolis, Alabama, after which he was exchanged, and marched to Missionary Ridge. On this last march, however, the company to which he belonged was unequipped for service in battle and took no part in the fight. He was on garrison duty at Mobile, Alabama, from January, 1864, until the close of the conflict, except when on an expedition to Jackson, Mississippi, and northeastern Louisiana. He surrendered his company at Meridian, Mississippi, in April, 1865, after a service of three years and five months. In all this active and arduous service he had the good fortune to receive no wounds. In speaking of his army life and comrades, Mr. Clements states that one of his messmates was James A. Reavis, the celebrated forger in the New Mexico and Arizona land deal.

At the close of the war Mr. Clements joined his family in Henry county, Kentucky, they having sojourned there during his absence, and in Kentucky they all remained until the spring of 1867, when they returned to their former home in Jackson county, Missouri, and here he has since re-



Hunter M. Merivether

sided. His farm comprises 200 acres of improved land, and he is comfortably situated to enjoy life in this naturally favored spot.

October 31, 1889, Mr. Clements married Rebecca J. Smith, *née* Neville, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, born January 27, 1847, daughter of James and Virginia (Bailey) Neville, both natives of the county of Barren. Her grandfather, James Neville, was a son of James Neville, the progenitor of the family in Kentucky. The second James Neville was a participant in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Clements' father was one of a family of eight, only three of whom are now living: Mrs. Sallie Pointer, of Kentucky; William Neville, also of Kentucky; and Dr. George W. Neville, Wyandotte county, Kansas. Mrs. Clements was six years old when she came with her parents to Missouri, their first location being in Cooper county. Six months later they removed to Johnson county. April 15, 1863, while in La Fayette county buying hogs, her father was called to the door of the house in which he was stopping and was met by robbers who demanded of him his money. He told them \$2.50 was all he had, and was instantly shot dead! His remains were taken to his home in Johnson county and interred in Basin Knob cemetery. Mrs. Clements' first husband was Samuel Smith, of Cooper county, this state. He was a Confederate soldier, and he died leaving her without children.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, his membership in the church dating from 1860, and hers from 1868; and for a number of years he has been a deacon. His political views are those advocated by the democratic party. He is a man who keeps him-

self well posted on the topics of the day, takes an active interest in public issues, and is progressive, prominent and popular. At one time he served as director of his school district. He has taken both a pride and pleasure in affording his children good educational advantages and in fitting them to occupy useful and honored positions in life.

HUNTER M. MERIWETHER, whose identification with the bar of Kansas City covers a period of twelve years, has during that time won recognition as the leading real-estate and taxation lawyer of Jackson county. He is yet a young man but has already gained a marked prestige in that profession where only merit and capability win success. His thorough knowledge of his special department of the law has made him an authority on such matters among his fellow practitioners, and he is to-day in command of a liberal clientage, which is a consequent attendant upon pronounced ability in any field of endeavor.

Mr. Meriwether was born in Crittenden county, Arkansas, July 21, 1861, and was the ninth in a family of ten children, whose parents were James H. and Lucy E. (McClure) Meriwether. The father was born in Kentucky in 1812 and was by profession a physician and surgeon. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical college in the United States, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Kentucky until a few years prior to the outbreak of the civil war, when, on account of the agitation of the slavery question of that time, and the an-

ticipation of serious trouble between the two sections of the country, he removed his family to Crittenden county, Arkansas, although he maintained his old homestead in Kentucky, spending only a short time thereon, however, owing to the troubles attending the war. His wife was a native of Clarksville, Tennessee. Of their ten children two died in infancy.

In the early years of his life Mr. Meriwether of this review returned to Kentucky with his parents and began his education in the common country schools near his home, where he continued his studies until twelve years of age. He then spent two years in a private boarding school kept by Professor Henry Tutwiler, in Green Springs, Alabama, after which he was a student in a private academy in Guthrie, Kentucky, pursuing his studies there for two years. He was sixteen years of age when he matriculated in Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee, pursuing the classical course, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. With the intention of making the legal profession his life work, he became a student in the law department of the same institution and was graduated with the class of 1885. For two terms while attending the academy he was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars in gold as the leader of his class, and when he completed the law course he received the "Founder's Medal," which was given through a provision made by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., the founder of the university.

After his graduation Mr. Meriwether came to Kansas City, arriving in July, 1885. He immediately entered the law office of Johnson & Lucas, that his law theories might be supplemented by practical experience, and in the fall of the same year

was admitted to the bar. He remained in this office one year and then formed a partnership with Thomas E. Matthews, under the firm name of Matthews & Meriwether, which connection was continued for three years, during which time the firm built up a large practice, making a specialty of real-estate law. On the expiration of three years Mr. Matthews' health failed and he was obliged to retire from the firm, since which time Mr. Meriwether has carried on business alone. His specialty is real-estate and taxation cases, and in this line he does a larger business than any other lawyer in the city. He has ever been a close student of his profession, and his devotion to his clients' interests and his strict observance of the ethics of business has gained him a success and given him a prestige among his professional brethren which is indeed enviable. For five years he has represented the state and county as attorney for the collector of tax revenue. He is president of the West Missouri Land Company, is also president of the West Kansas City Land Company, a director of the Standard Investment Company, a director of the Missouri River Land Company, president of the Co-operative Mining and Milling Company, and a director of several other incorporations of minor importance. In the business circles of the city Mr. Meriwether is a conspicuous figure. He is farsighted in his dealings, exercising a care and a judgment that almost invariably brings the desired success.

Mr. Meriwether married Miss Lucy Underwood Western, daughter of William Western, of Bowling Green. Her mother bore the maiden name of Juliette Underwood, and was a daughter of Warner L. Underwood, who was sent as minister to

Scotland by President Lincoln, and while filling that office had the unpleasant duty of imprisoning his son-in-law, Captain William Western, who was then serving as a captain in the Confederate army and was commissioned to go to England to negotiate for the purchase of arms for the southern troops. To Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether have been born two children,—a son and a daughter. The parents hold membership in the Christian church, in which Mr. Meriwether is serving as deacon, while his wife is an active worker in the various societies connected with the church. Mr. Meriwether is a man of scholarly attainment, of strong character and pleasing personality. That genuine worth, which everywhere commands respect, has won him the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Meriwether is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Virginia. The family homestead was "Clover Fields," Albemarle county, Virginia. One may judge of the social rank of his ancestor, Thomas Meriwether, by his intimate friends, the executors of his will. They were Peter Jefferson, father of President Thomas Jefferson; Dr. Thomas Walker, minister to France; and Colonel John Thornton, his brother-in-law. Colonel Nicholas Meriwether, great-grandfather of Hunter M. Meriwether, was a son of Thomas Meriwether. He was one of the four aides who bore General Braddock from the field of battle when he was mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. Meriwether Lewis, the noted explorer, leader of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, and first governor of the territory which now embraces Missouri and several adjacent states, was a grandson of Thomas Meriwether, and therefore nearly related to the subject of this sketch.

DM. SCRIVNER.—Among the agriculturists of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, is found the subject of this *resume*, D. M. Scrivner, whose fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres is located on section 18.

Mr. Scrivner's parents, Martin D. and Pamela (Clements) Scrivner, were natives of Kentucky, the former born in Madison county in the year 1806 or 1807, and the latter in Montgomery county in May, 1804. Grandfather Scrivner was a full-blooded Englishman, his name being Joseph, and his father was an early settler in the Carolinas and helped the colonies in their war for independence by going out as a soldier. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Roger Clements. He was probably a native of New Jersey. About 1781 or '82 he removed to Kentucky and took up his abode at Stroud's Station, where he remained until after the Indian wars under Daniel Boone, in some of which engagements Mr. Clements participated. He died at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. His father, John Clements, came from Ireland to America just prior to the French and Indian war and located in New Jersey, whence he subsequently removed to North Carolina. On the voyage over to this country the passengers on board the vessel were stricken with the cold plague, and John Clements was one of the victims of the disease. So many died and so rapidly that it was with difficulty the dying and the dead were cared for. The ship's inspector had the probably fatal cases for each day carried up on deck. Mr. Clements was aware of this, and, when approached one day by the officer, answered the official's query promptly and curtly and in a manner which caused him to be passed by for that day, although he was thought to

be in a dying condition. That night a fearful storm swept over the ship and washed the helpless sick ones on deck into the sea! Thus narrowly did Mr. Clements escape. It is supposed that he took part in the French and Indian war, and it is known that he was a participant in the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Scrivner, as already stated, were born in Kentucky. In that state they grew up and were married and settled down on a farm. There the father died in 1843. In 1855 the mother and her family came to Missouri, stopped for a brief time in Clay county, and then went on to Kansas. The following year, 1856, they came back into Missouri as refugees from Kansas and took up their abode in an old schoolhouse in Washington township, Jackson county, and subsequently they purchased the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. This land was then in its primitive state, a portion of it prairie and the rest timber. Here the mother died March 3, 1872. Of her six children we make record as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Milton Clements, this township, has no children; Anderson, unmarried, died while in the Confederate service, under General Price; Joseph, a member of Shelby's brigade in the Confederate army, died at Van Buren, Arkansas, in December, 1862; Hannah, deceased wife of J. A. Clements, left ten children; Mary, wife of G. W. Waskom, Prairie township, Jackson county, has three children; and D. M., whose name heads this article.

D. M. Scrivner was born November 2, 1842, in Estill county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with his mother, as above recorded. In Jackson county he was reared and educated, and, while his school advantages were limited, he was naturally of a

studious disposition and his education was acquired largely through his own efforts. Grammar, algebra and geometry and other higher studies he mastered at home. At the time the war broke out he was on the verge of young manhood, and August 13, 1862, before he was twenty, he joined the Confederate army near Oak Grove, becoming a member of Captain S. James' company and Colonel Upton Hayes' regiment; two months later was transferred to Captain John Jarrett's company. His army service, which covered a period of two years and ten months, and included participation in many of the prominent engagements of the west, was ended by his surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana. A detailed account of his varied experiences and the engagements in which he took part would of itself fill a volume of no small proportions. In this connection suffice it to say that Mr. Scrivner was true to his convictions, fought for what he believed to be a just cause, ever acted the part of a brave and loyal soldier, and when the conflict was over accepted its result most graciously.

Returning home at the close of the war he remained on the farm with his mother until 1869, when he was married to Miss Catherine Dawley, a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he moved to his father-in-law's farm in Gallatin county, Kentucky, where he lived for some years. There his wife died April 1, 1877, leaving him two children, Frankie and Martin D. The latter is now a student in a commercial college. October 3, 1878, Mr. Scrivner wedded Mrs. Mary Hill, *nee* McNeely, a native of Boone county, Kentucky, by whom he has one child, Katie Louisa, who is attending school at Warrensburg. In January, 1880, Mr. Scrivner returned to Missouri and has since

resided at his present location. Here he has 160 acres of choice land, all under cultivation except twenty-five acres; and he devotes his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Scrivner's parents were members of the Baptist church, and to this faith he was reared and still adheres, he and his wife both being identified with the church. In his political views he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than any party, and always taking a commendable interest in public affairs. Especially is he interested in having good schools and affording to his children and those of the community the best advantages in this way. He has served as school director in his district.

SAMUEL V. YOUNG, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, was born in Booneville, Missouri, March 13, 1855, and is a son of William Y. and Elizabeth (Sartain) Young, both natives of Kentucky. Their family numbered seven sons and five daughters, of whom nine are now living, namely: William; Benton; Charles; Richard; Samuel V.; Melissa, wife of M. Cruse, of Rocheport, Missouri; Almira, wife of Newton Jordan, also of Rocheport; Mina, wife of Robert Rusk, of Eldon, Missouri; and Sallie, wife of Nelson Sartain, of Clarksburg, same state. The father of our subject was a merchant, and when a young man came to Missouri, taking up his residence in Booneville, where he died in 1868, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed away about 1865. They were both members of the Methodist church and were most highly esteemed people.

Dr. Young was left an orphan at the early age of three years by the death of his father, his mother having departed this life in the year of his birth. He was reared by relatives who resided in Booneville, Missouri, and attended the public schools of that place. At the age of fourteen he learned telegraphy and afterward at various times had charge of different offices; but wishing to enter the broader field of medical practice he began the study of medicine in 1886, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Jackson, and was graduated at the University Medical College of Kansas City in 1888. He then established an office in this place, where he continued practice for two years. In 1890 Dr. Young went to New Mexico, locating at Bernalillo, where he engaged in practice until 1892. He then returned to Kansas City, and has since been a member of the medical profession here. He is now enjoying a good business, which is steadily increasing.

On the 18th of November, 1889, Dr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Rose Dilley, daughter of Mrs. Ella Dilley. They have one child, a daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and in politics is a democrat.

WILLIAM G. CHILES, who is the owner of one of the finest farms of Jackson county, and who for many years has been prominently identified with the interests of this locality, was born on the 22d of June, 1836, the fourth son in the family of Joel F. and Azubah (Skinner) Chiles. His father, a native of

Kentucky, followed farming through the early years of his manhood. He married Miss Skinner, and with his wife and two children removed to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1831. He entered land in Fort Osage township, which he continued to cultivate until his death, in February, 1855. He was also connected with mercantile pursuits in Sibley for several years, owning an interest in the store of J. F. & F. Chiles, which firm was succeeded by Lightner & Chiles, and that by Chiles & Garrison. Mrs. Chiles, mother of our subject, died August 5, 1873. In their family were nine sons and three daughters.

Our subject was reared on the old Chiles homestead, on section 11, township 50, range 31, and remained at home, attending the district schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Frank Chiles, his cousin, a merchant of Sibley, with whom he remained until the death of that gentleman in the summer of 1852. He had just made a business trip to St. Louis by steamer, and on his return was stricken with the cholera and died. William G. then joined his brother, C. C. Chiles, who was managing their father's interest in the store of Lightner & Chiles, and afterward was with the firm of Chiles & Garrison until 1853, when he entered the Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri. On his father's death in 1855 he returned home to assist his mother in the management of the farm. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the Missouri state militia, under call of Governor Jackson. Not wishing to remain in Missouri, he went to Texas, in September, 1861, joining a company which included C. C., his brother, and Elijah Chiles, his cousin, and others, who had gathered what transportable prop-

erty they could obtain and started for the Lone Star state, their destination being Grayson county.

William G. Chiles remained with the train until it reached the Creek nation, when he started on in advance with David Miller, of Clay county, Missouri, to secure a favorable location for his brother, C. C. Chiles, and his family. On arriving at Sherman he called on Mr. Hendricks, a lawyer, by whom he was introduced to John Bacon, who lived on the Choctaw, eight miles east of Sherman, and who assisted our subject in getting a farm of two hundred acres, two miles west of old Warren. Mr. Chiles then returned to meet the train, which he found in the Chickasaw nation. Soon afterward an agent from the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army came to them, wishing to purchase such teams and wagons as were suitable for transporting army supplies, and made arrangements to take all of the wagons and teams that were suitable, which were to be delivered at a camp west of Sherman, when they had unloaded their goods at their farms. This was done, and in payment they received certified checks from the Confederate government, payable at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mr. Chiles and his brother purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, well improved, four miles from Sherman, for three thousand dollars in Confederate money, after which our subject hastened to return to Missouri, hoping that he might be allowed to remain. He traveled part of the way with James Baxter and William Quantrell, the famous bushwacker (little suspecting that the latter would become so notorious), finding him a very pleasant traveling companion.

He reached his mother's home late in

November, but found that he could not remain in Missouri, so determined to return to Texas. He had his wagon equipped and arrangements made to start from where he now resides, when some Kansas jayhawkers came to his farm and took all movable articles. With some friends he then secured another outfit, which was moved to a church in Greenton valley, in La Fayette county. The mules and horses were shod in Wellington, and in January they started. A heavy sleet lay upon the ground but the newly-shod teams were able to make good progress. Arrived in Texas, without delay, Mr. Chiles resolved to join the Confederate army and went to Fort Smith, with James Fletcher and Jesse Neff, expecting to go east of the Mississippi to enlist, but found that Colonel James Clarkson was there recruiting a regiment, and he insisted on Mr. Chiles taking charge of his ordnance department. The latter consented and joined Captain Minehart's company. He was immediately appointed ordnance master, and on the 3d of July, 1862, was captured by a scout belonging to General Blount's command on Cabin creek, in the Cherokee nation. He was taken to the camp, and on the 7th of July, with one hundred and fifteen prisoners of war, including Colonel Clarkson, was sent in wagons, ten prisoners to a wagon, to Fort Leavenworth. These wagons were closely covered with heavy sheeting and guarded by soldiers, and eight days later they reached Fort Leavenworth, where the Confederates were inspected and paraded and then placed in a prison camp in the midst of a grove south of the fort.

Friends petitioning the authorities to release Mr. Chiles on parole, he was given his freedom on the 4th of August and came to Jackson county, but was required

to report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth on the first day of each month. On the first of December he was transferred to Platte county, Colonel Pennick refusing to allow him to remain in Jackson county. On the 1st of September, 1863, he was ordered to report to General Schofield, at Kansas City, of whom he asked to be released from his parole or exchanged. The General demanded that Mr. Chiles take the oath of allegiance or join the militia, or he would be banished from the United States, having choice, however, of the place to which he should be sent. He was placed under bond of three thousand dollars and on honor agreed to go to Canada, being allowed ten days for preparation and given a pass for himself and baggage. Remaining in Toronto and Oakville until the following December, he requested the provost marshal of this district, Abraham Comingo, to allow him to spend the winter in Clark county, Kentucky, and on Christmas day received a pass, sent him by order of General Schofield, permitting him to go to Kentucky, where he remained until the following March. He then obtained permission of General Rosecrans, the successor of Schofield, to go from Canada to Idaho, and remain there until the close of the war. From Canada he went to Platte county, Missouri, where with P. P. Skinner and T. G. Calmes, he secured an outfit to cross the plains. He reached Boise City in August and remained there engaged in freighting from the Boise valley to Owyhee, Minnesota, and Umatilla landing, on the Columbia river, also to Idaho City. On his first trip to Umatilla he became snowbound, and, as he could not recross the Blue mountains, took a steamer at Umatilla and went thence by Columbia river to Portland, Ore-

gon, thence by steamer to San Francisco, by way of Victoria, British Columbia, reaching the Golden Gate the day after the assassination of President Lincoln.

By steamer Mr. Chiles went to Sacramento and by stage to Dawesville, near where his brother, I. C. Chiles, lived on a fine farm. He visited him and also an uncle, J. B. Chiles, who lived in the Chiles valley, and was a resident of California long before the discovery of gold. Returning to Umatilla, he joined his cousin T. G. Calmes, about the 1st of May and took a load of freight to Central City, Idaho, a mining camp, west of Idaho City, receiving fourteen cents per pound for freighting. In the late fall he went across the Rocky mountains from Idaho to Virginia City, Montana, where he joined Henry and Cyrus Calmes, who had ox teams loaded with freight from Salt Lake City. After unloading freight at Virginia City he took cattle and mules to Crow creek, near the junction of the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin rivers and went into winter camp there. During the winter he hunted, prospected and mined on Indian creek, and in September, 1866, sold his interest in the mines and ranch on Crow creek, preparatory to returning to Missouri.

After a few days spent in Helena, Montana, Mr. Chiles went by express to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, and engaged passage on a flatboat, owned by Parkison & Price, paying forty dollars for passage to St. Joseph, Missouri. The boat was propelled by oars, and the first day the rowers gave out. A two-hour relief was then formed and rowing day and night they arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, the last of October, where Mr. Chiles boarded a steamer for St. Joseph, arriving home by rail, November 2, 1866. He re-

mained in Jackson county until June, 1867, then went to Grayson county, Texas, on horseback. After visiting Hunt and Fannin counties, Texas, he returned to Grayson county, where he took charge of his farm, which he operated until 1868. In 1869 he rented the farm to Joseph Hall and returned to this state. He again went to Texas in July, traveling with mule team, and selling his farm for ten dollars per acre in gold. He then purchased cattle, which he placed in charge of John Belcher, who was driving cattle from Texas to Baxter Springs, Kansas. Late in September, in company with Jeff Belcher, he started on horseback to overtake the cattle, which he did a few miles before reaching Baxter Springs. It was just after a severe snowstorm, and the cattle had stampeded and were widely scattered. Mr. Chiles assisted in "rounding up," and in a few days sold his cattle to Kansas dealers and started for Jackson county with a party. At Fort Scott the party took train for Kansas City, leaving Mr. Chiles with the horses and wagons to drive through to Lees Summit. He arrived home in November, and in the summer of 1870 purchased of his brother, P. S. Chiles, an interest in the farm which he now owns.

On the 28th of September of that year was celebrated the marriage of William G. Chiles and Mary E. Murfee, who was born in Jackson county, April 23, 1849, and was the only child of Joseph and Emily (Rice) Murfee, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. Her father died in Indiana during the war and her mother passed away in this county, in June, 1849. Our subject and his wife have seven children, one of whom died in infancy, and Phinehas S. at the age of two years. Five are still living, as follows: Isaac C.,

Grahame M., Mary E., William G. and Caroline.

In 1884 Mr. Chiles was elected associate judge of the Jackson county court from the eastern district, on the democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1886, serving for four years. He was a member of the court when the new office building at Independence was erected, and when the contract was let for the building of the county court-house at Kansas City. His fidelity to duty was above question, and in all the relations of life he has been true to his honest convictions.

Since 1861 he has been connected with the Christian church, and is now acting as deacon and trustee of Buckner church. He owns and manages a farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 16 and 17, Fort Osage township.

There has been much in his life of an exciting nature through his experience on the western frontier, but to-day he is quietly performing the duties of an agriculturist and enjoying the prosperity that his own labor has brought to him. He has the respect and confidence of all who know him and his friends are many.

S B. HARRIS.—In early colonial days the Harris family of which our subject is a representative was established on American soil, and for some years was connected with the history of Virginia. The grandfather, Reuben Harris, was born in the Old Dominion, and the father, William Harris, was born in Patrick county, that state, in 1795. He married Rhoda Burnet, who was born in the same county in 1800, and was a daughter of Jerry Burnet, a Virginian, and one of the

heroes of the Revolution. The parents were married in their native county, where they made their home until 1831, and then came to Missouri, spending one winter three miles southeast of Independence. In 1832 they removed to Blue Strings, being the first settlers at that point. In the county there were few inhabitants, the greater part of the land was still as nature had left it, and the region seemed on the very border of civilization, for to the westward stretched miles and miles of prairie, over which white men had never traveled and which was largely thought to be unfit for cultivation. Mr. Harris secured a tract of land, partly prairie and partly timber, and at once began the development of a farm, continuing its cultivation until his death, which occurred about 1847. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1877. They were members of the Baptist church. The father was an industrious, energetic man, fitted for pioneer life, and was fond of hunting. In his later years he engaged in preaching to some extent.

The family numbered fifteen children, fourteen of whom reached years of maturity, while six are now living: William, of this county, who married Martha McPherson and has eight sons; S. B.; John, of Van Buren township; Doctor, of California; Ephaniah, wife of Robert McPherson, of California, has fourteen children; and J. Marshall, also of the Golden state: he married Alice Hunter and has five children. One son, Lee, served in the civil war. Those who are deceased were: Jesse, who married Elisabeth Gibson and had seven children; Nancy, who became the wife of William Burrus and had ten children; Fleming, who married Mary Slaughter and had eleven children; Isom married Margaret

Johnson, and had three children; Reuben married Jane Meutry, and had three children; Judah Ann married Frank Ingram, and had three children; Lee married Phebe Wright and had four children, two of whom were swept away by a cyclone, and the other two escaped serious injury.

Mr. Harris of this review was born in Virginia, May 12, 1831, and was only six months old when the family came to Missouri. He was educated in the district schools of Blue Springs and reared on the home farm. His father died when he was eighteen years of age, after which he and his mother made a trip to Virginia, and brought back with them to their Missouri home the grandfather Burnet, who continued to live with them until ninety-nine years of age, when his life's labors were ended. In 1852 Mr. Harris made a trip across the plains to California with ox teams, reaching Napa valley after four months of travel. There he remained for one year, after which he crossed the Sacramento river to the San Ramon valley, where he continued for six years engaged in farming. In the fall of 1859 he returned home and continued on his mother's farm for two years, after which he settled on the farm where the town of Blue Springs now stands. He continued there until 1863, when he was burned out by the soldiers and left the county under order No. 11, going to Logan county, Illinois, where he remained two years. He then returned to his desolated farm, erected new buildings and made his home thereon for three years, when he sold out preparatory to removing to Bates county. For thirteen years he was a resident of that locality. On the expiration of that period he returned to Jackson county, settling in Brooklyn township, where he bought land.

He afterward owned a farm at Blue Springs, but both of these properties he sold, and since 1887 has resided upon his present farm, where he owns 200 acres of improved land, all under a high state of cultivation. He gives his attention exclusively to general farming, and the rich lands of Jackson county have been made doubly fertile and productive through the progressive efforts of such men as our subject.

Mr. Harris was married in August, 1860, to Parlee Webb, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and a daughter of John Webb, one of the pioneer settlers here. They have seven children: Lucy M., wife of Michael Heiser, of Kansas, by whom she has three children; James T., who married Miss Rice, and with his wife and one child lives in Prairie township; Emma, wife of James Andrews, of Blue Springs, by whom she has two children; Oscar, a farmer of Prairie township, who married Helen Hicklin, and has one child; John, of Prairie township, who wedded Maud Sample; Charles and Albert. The mother of this family died in 1877. On the 1st of November, following, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Cornelia McClintock, a native of Hancock county, Illinois, and a daughter of Glasgow and Nancy (Imen) McClintock, both natives of Illinois. The grandfathers were James McClintock and Henry Imen. The parents of Mrs. Harris were married in Illinois and made their home in Hancock county until 1867, when they became residents of Johnson county, Missouri. They are now living in Jasper county, this state. They had nine children, namely: Cornelia, Jane, Mrs. Susan Keefer, John, William, Harvey, deceased, Ada, Nellie and one who died in childhood. The parents are members of the Dunkard church, and he is a preacher of that faith.

Mrs. Harris was born January 10, 1855, acquired her education in Bates county, Missouri, and prior to her marriage successfully engaged in teaching. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, as follows: Effie Prudence, Alvin Birks, Carrie Ann and Glasgow C. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the Christian church and are highly esteemed people of the community. At one time he was the candidate of the democratic party for the office of judge of the county court, and was defeated by only two votes. He has frequently been a delegate to the conventions of his party, and is an active worker in its interests. He is now serving as a member of the school board, and does all in his power to promote the interests of education and to aid all enterprises calculated to benefit the community.

Mr. Harris has spent much of his time in the sports of the chase, hunting deer, bear, turkey, etc., in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains and in Indian Territory. He has been greatly successful with the rifle.

WILLIAM G. PRICE, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of dental surgery in Kansas City, was born at Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky, and is a son of Morton M. and Fannie (Crosthwait) Price, natives of Harrison county, Kentucky. Both parents have now passed away and of their family of seven children one also has departed this life. Those who still survive are Mrs. Emma Overlin, of Evansville, Indiana; Taylor, who is living in Glen Mary, Tennessee; Edwin B. and Joseph C., both of Evansville, Indiana; Mrs. John W. Chris-

tian, of Chilesburg, Kentucky; and the Doctor.

Dr. Price spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Irvine, Kentucky, and the public schools of his neighborhood afforded him his literary privileges. In 1874 he removed to Evansville, Indiana, and six years later took up the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Isaiah Haas, of that place. He afterward attended the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated at that institution with the class of 1881. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Evansville, and practiced there until 1885, when he came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. In 1890, when the Western Dental College of Kansas City was organized, he became a member of its faculty and at present holds the position of demonstrator of operative dentistry and president of the board of directors of that college. He is also a member of the executive committee.

The Doctor is a thirty-second-degree Mason and also a prominent "Shriner." He belongs to the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias; the Royal Arcanum and the Home Palladium, and holds his religious membership in the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas City.

JOHN H. LEWIS, one of the best known and most successful small-fruit growers of Jackson county, Missouri, was born June 1, 1825, in Wayne county, Indiana. His early life was spent on a farm, where he assisted his father in the clearing of a large tract of land. In the winter he attended the local schools, and, despite the brief months allowed him

for instruction, succeeded in obtaining a good practical knowledge of the principal branches. He was married in Randolph county, Indiana, December 25, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth E. Kelso, who was a native of Sullivan county, Indiana. She was educated at Terre Haute and Crawfordsville Academies. After his marriage they resided on a farm in Randolph county, Indiana, until 1883, when coming to Missouri they located near Blue Springs and commenced growing small fruit, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and plums.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, where his advice is eagerly sought. His knowledge of soils and the fruits best adapted to the various localities is most complete. He is constantly experimenting, and has made some valuable discoveries in the combination of varieties. He also keeps in touch with other growers, and profits by their skill.

His family consists of three children: Charles L. Lewis, residing at Englewood, near Independence, Missouri; Oliver M. Lewis, a fruit-grower near Blue Springs; and a daughter, Nana Lewis.

The religious belief of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis is in Spiritualism, and he is a republican in politics.

JOHN THOMAS RENICK is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Jackson county and has been prominently connected with experiences that form the history of early development in the West. Freighting over the plains, the danger of encounter with the Indians and traveling over miles and miles of territory without seeing the habitation of white man,—these are some of the experiences

with which he was familiar in early life, as well as with the work of developing a home in a frontier settlement.

Mr. Renick is a native of Jackson county, his birth having occurred on the 1st of April, 1834, in the first hotel in Independence, now the old Twyman House. His parents were Leonard H. and Jane L. (Porter) Renick, the former a native of Barren county, Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. The father came to Missouri in 1819 with his father, Colonel Henry Renick, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he won his title. They located in La Fayette county, Missouri, and the grandfather was afterward a member of the Missouri militia. The Porter family came to this state in 1821, settling in Clay county. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Porter, who died in early life. The parents of our subject were married in Clay county and came to Independence in 1831. There the father conducted a hotel until 1837, when he returned to La Fayette county, settling fifteen miles south of Lexington, where he lived until 1854. His later years were passed in Butler, Bates county, Missouri, in the home of his son, Dr. Renick, and he died in Dodge City, Kansas, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wright, March 2, 1887, at the age of eighty-three years, his birth having occurred on the 6th of December, 1803. He retained his mental and physical faculties unimpaired up to the very last. His wife died June 22, 1879, and her birth occurred May 1, 1804. In their family were nine children, seven of whom are yet living. One brother, William, resides in Jackson county; another, Henry P., in Golden, Missouri, while Dr. O. F. Renick is living in Butler.

Our subject remained at home until twen-

ty-eight years of age, but after passing his twentieth birthday engaged in the freighting business as a wagonmaster for the firm of Russell, Major & Waddell, government contractors, hauling from Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City. He remained with that firm for five years, making trips to Fort Union, Santa Fe, Fort Kearny, Salt Lake City and elsewhere. The wagon trains were made up of about twenty-seven wagons, each hauled by six yoke of oxen, carrying from three and a half to four tons to each load. There were also four or five men in addition to the drivers to aid in case of Indian attacks. They had, however, very little trouble with the Indians, although they had to endure various hardships in connection with such a life.

After five years spent with the first company, Mr. Renick entered the employ of John J. Carr, soon formed a partnership with him, and for two years they were engaged in hauling merchandise, making trips largely into Montana and Salt Lake. He also engaged in hauling goods for the Mormon church one year, that religious organization having a train of twenty-seven wagons which had been made in St. Louis. Mr. Renick also freighted to Virginia City and Helena, Montana, reaching the latter city in the autumn after its establishment in the spring. He then visited nearly all of the mining camps in that locality. When the Pony Express was established he assisted in this enterprise and was connected therewith until July, 1866—a period of nine years. He received at first one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds for each hundred miles. On one trip he received \$2,280 for each wagon-load taken to Salt Lake City! In 1864 he hauled the first organ for the tabernacle for the Mormons at Salt Lake. It was

imported from London, and was fourteen feet long and six feet wide.

In 1866 Mr. Renick came to his present farm, and with the capital he had acquired through his own exertions purchased 200 acres of land on section 16, Sniabar township. This he has greatly improved, transforming it into a valuable tract, and in addition to the raising of grains he has engaged extensively in dealing in stock. His success has been achieved through his own energy and good management and ranks him among the substantial citizens of the community.

On the 20th of March, 1862, Mr. Renick was united in marriage with Miss Ruth J., daughter of William Renick, of Jackson county, a distant relative. She died in December, 1873. On the 2d of March, 1875, Mr. Renick wedded Miss Mary Pallette, daughter of Armstrong and Sarah (Moore) Pallette, natives of Tennessee, who came to Jackson county about 1830 and settled on the western line of La Fayette county. Three years later they located in Sniabar township, four and a half miles northwest of Oak Grove, where the father died March 12, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. For forty years he was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Pleasant Prairie, and was one of nature's noblemen. His wife, a most estimable lady, passed away March 15, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. In their family were five children, four of whom are yet living. The youngest daughter, Dora, now the wife of William H. Renick, lives on the old family homestead, which is owned by herself and sister Lizzie. The Pallette family was originally of French descent. Mr. Renick has two children by his first marriage—Charles V., a merchant of Oak Grove; and William L., a practicing physi-

cian of Independence. The children of the second marriage are Dora, Ira, Laddie, Benton, Bessie and Thomas.

Mr. Renick is a stalwart democrat and and free-silver man, and for about fifteen years has continuously been a delegate to the conventions of his party, but has never sought office. He and his family belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Pleasant Prairie, of which he was a deacon for a long period, and is now elder. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge since 1858, and served as its master for about six years.

CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, deceased, late president of the Kansas City Collège of Pharmacy, was one of the most brilliant and honored young men of the west, and though his death seemed so untimely he had accomplished in the short span of his life a work far greater and more beneficial to humanity than many who complete the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. His life was sacrificed to science in the interest of his fellow-men, and what he accomplished in the chemical world, together with his honorable career, will make his name known and honored through a long period.

Dr. Hamilton was a native of Atchison, Kansas, born April 17, 1866, and is a son of Dr. Henry B. and Lizzie H. (Craig) Hamilton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ray county, Missouri. The father is a physician of prominence, and a graduate of the medical department of the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. When a child of eleven years he came to Missouri, and for some time made his home at Crab Orchard. In 1882 he re-

moved from that place to Lathrop, and is still practicing there. About the close of the war he resided for a few months in Atchison, Kansas. He occupies an eminent place in the ranks of his profession, and is a leading Mason in the state. In the family were two sons, the brother of our subject being Dr. Charles L., a graduate of the Missouri Medical College and now a practitioner of Canandaigua, New York.

Dr. Claude C. Hamilton was reared in Missouri and his early education was obtained in the public schools. By private tutors he was instructed in geometry and trigonometry and under the direction of his father took up the study of medicine. Early in his boyhood days he manifested a decided predilection for the study of chemistry and its kindred sciences, and all during his brief life it was his absorbing passion. Having graduated with honor at Richmond College, of Richmond, Missouri, he afterward clerked in a drug store in Lathrop, and in 1885 came to Kansas City, where for a time he was employed in a drug store on James street, owned by W. M. Barry. Here he continued his studies and investigations, and in 1887 entered both the University Medical College and the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated in 1889, being the first one to complete the course in the latter institution. After leaving college he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and the Western Dental College, and in 1895 he was elected to the same position in the Kansas City Veterinary College, in which capacities he served until his death. In 1894 he was elected to the presidency of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, and re-elected in 1895, his duties including those often allotted to a dean in other educational

institutions. Although a young man, Dr. Hamilton occupied one of the most prominent and responsible positions in his profession. He devoted his time largely to analytical work and was the author of the American edition of Muter's Analytical Chemistry, the world-wide recognized authority in that branch of science. He contributed various articles of interest and value to many pharmaceutical journals, and these papers showed a broad and comprehensive grasp of the subject, which drew the attention of many of the profound thinkers of the age. His work as chairman of the committee on drug adulterations of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association was careful, intelligent and most satisfactory, and displayed an excellent mastery of the subject.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hamilton and Miss Alva McKimm, of Lathrop, Missouri, an estimable and accomplished lady, who in the loss of her husband has the sincere sympathy of many warm friends, for all who knew him had for him the highest regard. Dr. Hamilton was a member of the Presbyterian church and showed the spirit of his Christian belief in the many acts of kindness and charity which formed a part of his professional life. Socially he was connected with the Knights of Pythias. His connection with scientific organizations was most honorable to him,—an evidence of his high standing in the profession. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association. In the fall of 1894, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry, of London, England,—an honor won by his high merit.

In 1890 he was selected as one of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopœia, the standard for America.

We cannot better close this review of one who had attained a degree of eminence in his profession seldom reached by few of his age than by incorporating an article called "The Martyrs of Science," which was published in one of the Kansas City papers at the time of the death of Dr. Hamilton, which occurred March 10, 1896. The notice read as follows:

"The death of Dr. Claude C. Hamilton of this city adds another to the roll of martyrs of science, a list which no man can number. Dr. Hamilton came of a long line of vigorous ancestors, particularly free from any predisposition to lung diseases, and in early youth seemed to possess the inherited health and strength of his race. He early adopted the profession of medicine and took his degree at the University Medical College. His attention was especially directed to chemistry and its relation to the healing art, and after much and varied service he held the chair of chemistry in four medical colleges in this city. He made a specialty of researches into the nature of tuberculosis, and a part of his work was the chemical analysis of the sputa and stomachs of consumptives. He was early warned of the dangerous nature of his employment, yet he persevered. Two years ago he was attacked with premonitory symptoms of the disease, the cure of which he sought; but, rallying for a time, resumed his labors. Last November his voice failed and he was obliged to give up his lectures. It was the beginning of the end, and on Tuesday night he died, at the age of thirty years, as truly the victim of his sense of duty to his profession as if he had fallen on the field of battle in

the shadow of the colors in duty to his country.

"This is a brief story of patient heroism, such as may be told every day in the year, and will be told through all the years. Men of science, men of profession, seekers after the truths of nature, investigators, who would fain find out something to lessen the burden of human suffering, go every day open-eyed to their death; walk defenselessly amid the pestilence, taking the king of terrors by the hand and looking him in the face, yet supported the while by no plaudit and expectant of no earthly reward, as soldiers who close up their ranks and move on silently to the assault without roll of drum or note of bugle. These save others: themselves they do not save. Through what they do and suffer and learn the world is helped; the great weight of human misery is lifted; the path on which humanity moves is made smoother, the dying lips breathe in the listening ear the message of hope, and so it is borne on forever."

ZACH G. COOPER.—One of the best known citizens of Jackson county is "Uncle Zach Cooper," as he is usually called, who since pioneer days has resided in this locality, identified with its interests, devoted to its welfare and watchful of its progress and upbuilding. He well deserves representation in this volume, which indeed would be incomplete without the record of his life. He was born September 8, 1815, on the old family homestead in Nelson county, Kentucky. His father was John Cooper, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and his grandfather, Benjamin Cooper, was a native of England. The mother of our subject,

who bore the maiden name of Mary Duncan, was born in Loudoun county, and was a daughter of Harry Duncan, of Virginia. Both families removed to Kentucky when nothing but a fort marked the site of the city of Louisville. They settled in Nelson county, where the father of our subject was married and cleared a farm, spending his remaining days thereon. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of whom three are now living: Mrs. Miranda Dugan, of Nelson county, Kentucky, whose son Thomas now owns the old family homestead there; Zach G.; and Benjamin, a very wealthy planter living in Louisiana, who served as quartermaster in the Confederate army during the civil war. The parents of this family were both members of the Baptist church.

At his parental home our subject spent the days of his childhood, and when about sixteen years of age began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he carried on in Bloomfield, Kentucky, until 1848. In that year he came to Missouri, traveled over the state in search of a location, and purchased the land on which he now resides. Few indeed were the residents of the locality at that time. All was wild and unimproved and gave little promise of rapid advancement.

Mr. Cooper soon returned to Kentucky, and the same fall was united in marriage with Miss Olivia Dawson, a native of Nelson county, and a daughter of Thomas Dawson, who was born in Virginia, but became one of the pioneers of Kentucky. In the spring of 1849 our subject brought his bride to the new home and they began their domestic life in a log cabin, the wife caring for the little home, while the husband devoted his attention to clearing and cultivating the



M. A. Bogie.

land. For forty-six years he has lived upon the place, and now has a valuable farm of 260 acres. During the war his buildings were all destroyed, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt and has made excellent improvements upon his property.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were born seven children: Rosella; Thomas A., deceased; Ann, deceased wife of William Hulse, whose six children now make their home with the grandfather; Benjamin, of Washington, D. C., who married Miss Barrett, by whom he had three children, and after her death married again, having one child by the second union; Mary, widow of Albert Henry Green; William B.; Adelaide, wife of William Shaw, by whom she has three children; and Bettie H.

When the war broke out Mr. Cooper joined the company commanded by Captain Duncan, forming a part of the sixth Missouri Confederate regiment. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the siege of Lexington, the battles of Elkhorn and Corinth, the engagements from Springfield, Missouri, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, the battle of Fort Gibson and the siege of Vicksburg.

When the war was over he went to Arkansas and worked in a blacksmith shop. In the summer of 1863 he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and afterward to his brother's home in Alexandria, Louisiana, then took thirty of his brother's slaves to Texas in order to prevent them being captured by the Federalists. He then joined his family in Kentucky, whither they had fled for safety during the war. As soon as peace was established they all returned to Jackson county to find a desolated farm, and, heavily in debt, Mr. Cooper had to begin business life all over again; but he was

equal to the emergency, and by his unconquerable determination, steadfast purpose and energy he has again reached a position of affluence. In this he has been ably assisted and seconded by his wife, who has indeed been to her husband a helpmeet on life's journey. He has served as a member of the school board, but would never consent to accept other office. In politics he was first a whig, but for many years has been connected with the democracy. He has always been a temperate man, outspoken in defense of his honest convictions, and one of the best known characters of Jackson county's history is Uncle Zach Cooper.

MARCUS A. BOGIE, M. D., is one of the best known physicians of Kansas City, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for the past twenty-four years. A review of his life will show forth the salient points of a character which has enabled him to work his way upward to the high position which he now occupies, and will undoubtedly prove of great interest to his many friends.

The Doctor is a native of the state of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Madison county, December 20, 1841. His parents, Daniel H. and Emeline L. (Taylor) Bogie, were also natives of the same state. Of their family of seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—five are now living, viz.: Belle, wife of M. G. Lackey; George W., Marcus A., Daniel K., and Irene, widow of Caleb West. Mr. Daniel H. Bogie was a farmer and trader in Kentucky, passing his entire life in that state, dying at the age of sixty-six years, in

1874. His wife died October 6, 1850, aged thirty-six years. Both were members of the Christian church.

Tracing the Doctor's ancestry, it is found that his grandfather, James Bogie, was born in Kentucky, and was of Scotch descent. He brought up a large number of children. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was a man of enterprising, energetic spirit, becoming well-to-do. His death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. The Doctor's maternal great-grandfather, Peter Taylor, was a Virginian, who served in the third and eighth Virginia regiments in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors were from Scotland. David C. Taylor, the Doctor's maternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky, a first cousin of President Zachary Taylor, and was a farmer by occupation.

Dr. Bogie was reared in his native state, was provided with a good education, graduating at length in the scientific department of the Kentucky University, with the degree of Ph. D. Previous to his graduation he had spent some time in the study of medicine, and afterward entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he attended one course of lectures; then he went to Brooklyn, New York, and in 1864 graduated at the Long Island Hospital College.

On his return to his old home at Kirkville, Kentucky, he entered at once upon the practice of medicine, but shortly afterward went to Mexico, locating at Minatitlan, where he practiced surgery, principally, for five and a half years, returning then to the United States. After visiting his relatives and the scenes of his boyhood, he returned to New York and spent the succeeding year and a half in medical schools and hospitals, taking degrees at Bellevue Hospital Medical

College in New York city, and in the medical department of New York University.

In the autumn of 1871 he came to Kansas City, opened an office and soon established himself in a good practice, which has largely increased, and which he has maintained to the present time. Since the date mentioned he has made his home here with the exception of six months, in 1883, when he was visiting the prominent medical schools and hospitals in Europe, where he went as a delegate from the American Medical Association. Besides his membership in that body, he is also a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Association, the Kansas District Medical Society, the Jackson County (Missouri) Medical Society and of the Kansas City Medical Club. In his social relations he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, in politics is a democrat, and in religion a member of the Christian church.

He was married November 19, 1872, to Miss Candace E. Park, daughter of Joshua D. and Mary A. (Taylor) Park. Their happy wedded life, however, was of brief duration, ending with her death March 16, 1876. She was an accomplished and most amiable woman and a devoted member of the Christian church.

JAMES P. HEDGES owns one of the best cultivated farms in Jackson county, and its rich fields of waving grain and good bearing orchards tell of his industry and careful supervision.

Early in colonial days the family became connected with American history, and the ancestry is traced back to Sir Charles Hedges, of the Doctors' Commons, a cele-

brated statesman and tory politician in his time. He was born at Wanborough, Wiltshire, in January, 1649, and graduated at Oxford at both Magdalen Hall and College, where he received the degree of M.A., May 21, 1673, and LL.D., June 26, 1675. Engaging in the profession of civil law he soon acquired great eminence. Upon the resignation of Sir William Trumbull, who was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman court, Sir Charles was, in 1686, by a patent, appointed for life to the position of chancellor and vicar general of Rochester. This promotion was soon followed by his acquisition of the mastership of the faculties and the dignity of judge of the high court of admiralty, of which Sir Richard Raines was dispossessed, and on whose demise some years afterward he also became judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1687 he became advocate and legal counselor to King James II. in his controversy with the Oxford College authorities. His progress in political life was equally successful, for he received the honor of knighthood and served in parliament many years,—for Oxford in Suffolk in 1698, for Malmsbury in Wilts in 1701 and 1702, for Calne in 1702, and for two Cornish boroughs from 1705 to 1713. It was he who drew up and presented in parliament, in 1701, the famous Abjuration Act, which forever set at rest the claims of the Pretender and established the succession in the Protestant line to the British throne. He was appointed secretary of state by King William III., November 5, 1700. In 1701 he was replaced by the Earl of Manchester. In 1702 Queen Anne ascended the throne and Sir Charles Hedges was again, May 2, 1702, appointed secretary of state, for which place he was pressed by the Earl of Nottingham, who

declined to serve in the cabinet unless Sir Charles was reappointed, giving as a reason why he should be restored, that he lost his place by reason of a conscientious vote in the house of commons. In 1706 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of England to settle the terms of the union of the English and Scottish kingdoms. He remained secretary of state until 1707, when, owing to the power of the Duke of Marlborough and the influence and intrigue of the Duchess, together with the threat of their son-in-law, Godolphin, lord treasurer, to resign, and pressure brought to bear by prominent whigs, then getting into power, the queen was impelled to provide a place for another son-in-law of Marlborough, the Duke of Sunderland, and with the utmost reluctance she appointed him secretary of state in place of Sir Charles, with the proviso, however, that Sir Charles should be judge of the prerogative court on the death of Sir Richard Raines, which, as has been already said, he lived to enjoy, although for a short time only. He died at Richmond, near London, June 10, 1714, and was buried at Wanborough.

From this gentleman descended Isaac Hedges, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Maryland. In Frederick county, that state, was the birthplace of John A. Hedges, father of our subject, who on arriving at years of maturity wedded Mary Ann Whitmore, a native of Frederick county, and a daughter of Nicholas Whitmore, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was of German descent. He was a man of remarkable personal appearance, his height being six feet four inches, and he was proportioned accordingly. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in Frederick county, Maryland, where the

father died in March, 1895. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom reached years of maturity and are now living, namely: Mrs. Louisa Van Meter, Charles, Isaac, James P., John, Gideon, Annie and Mrs. Ella Buxton.

Mr. Hedges, of this sketch, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 14, 1844, and spent the first sixteen years of his life on the family homestead. He then left his parental home and learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed for seven years. In 1870 he came to Missouri and was employed on the farm of Abraham Amos, near Lone Jack. He then engaged in farming for one summer in the neighborhood of his present home, after which he rented his farm, and in 1882 became its owner by purchase. He now has one hundred and eighty acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, and the well-tilled fields indicate his capable management. He has an orchard of eight hundred seven-year-old apple trees and fifteen hundred budded peach trees from eight to fourteen years old. His wheat-fields are the marvel and envy of the community, and he justly takes pride in watching the maturing of this vast yield as it turns from the delicate green of spring into the golden grain ready for the harvest. He has made a specialty of wheat and fruit farming, and no place in the county can show the equal of his wheat-fields and orchards. In 1872 he purchased a span of mules, which were then six years old and which he long used upon the farm. These, however, being now too old for further work, are put out upon the pasture.

Mr. Hedges was married in January, 1872, in Martinsburg, Virginia, to Sarah R. Hedges, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, and a daughter of Josiah and Susan

(Robinson) Hedges, all descended from the same original American ancestors. Mrs. Hedges was born in 1834, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, but only one is now living, namely: Minnie Missouri, wife of Sidney Allen. They have one child, Grover, and reside on the family homestead.

Our subject has led a very busy, industrious and useful life. He had no capital with which to begin business and was dependent entirely upon his own resources. In the early days he worked from dawn until late at night, giving all of his time to the farm, and his energy, enterprise and perseverance have brought to him a well merited success. He may truly be called a self-made man, as his prosperity is the reward of his own labors. In politics he is an ardent democrat, but he has never sought or desired political preferment. His unwavering honesty and business dealings is demonstrated by the fact that he has never been sued in all his life. He is well known in the community where he makes his home, and certainly deserves mention among the leading agriculturists.

EDWARD G. BLAIR, M. D., is a young physician who has achieved success in the profession of medicine and surgery. He was born in Atchison, Kansas, July 17, 1866, and is the third child of five children born to Edward K. and Barbara Allen Blair, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Missouri. His maternal great-grandfather fought in the war of 1812. His father is one of the oldest settlers in Kansas, going there in 1856, in the very heat of

the border disturbances. He first followed steamboating on the Missouri river, a life that was filled with incident, and afterward engaged in overland freighting between the river and the Black Hills, a career that was attended with hazardous adventures. Subsequently he became interested in milling, and is now the president of the Blair Milling Company at Atchison, of which city he has been several times mayor.

Edward G. Blair received his early education in the public schools, graduating at the city high school in 1883. The following fall he entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence, and graduated in 1887. He at once commenced the study of medicine, entering the Columbia Medical College in New York, at which institution he was graduated in 1889. The succeeding year he devoted to post-graduate studies, and in the spring of 1890 took a competitive examination and received appointment to membership on the house surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital in New York, remaining two years. Upon leaving Roosevelt he was urgently requested to accept the position of house surgeon in both Minneapolis and Atlanta Hospitals, but anticipating a removal to New York he located temporarily in Atchison, where he remained eighteen months, building up a large and lucrative practice. Recognizing Kansas City as the coming metropolis of the southwest, and a medical center, he decided to locate here, which he did in August, 1894. Dr. Blair has attained to an eminence in the science of materia medica and surgery that is reached by few, even in riper years.

In October of the same year he married Esther Ingalls, the eldest daughter of ex-Senator John James Ingalls. This marriage, uniting as it did, two of the oldest families

in the state, was one of the most notable weddings in the annals of Kansas.

Since coming to Kansas City, Dr. Blair has built up an extensive practice, making a specialty of general surgery. He was made demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College in May, 1895; also occupies the chair of practical anatomy and clinical surgery in the Woman's Medical College, of Kansas City, and lecturer on intestinal surgery in the University Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elks and Modern Woodmen of America, and alternate examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. In the spring of 1895 he was elected president of the Kansas State University Alumni Association, and at the same time was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity; and he is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta.

GEORGE HARRIS ALCH, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, was born at Weksnah, state of Kovno, Russia, on the 24th of August, 1867, and is a son of Rabbi Mark and Rosa (Mueller) Alch. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Alch, was a farmer by occupation, and was born in the same province of Russia, there spending his entire life. His maternal grandfather, Rabbi Elchanan Mueller, was born in the city of Luknik, state of Kovno, Russia, in 1798, there spent his boyhood days, and was educated for the public ministry in the theological school of his native town. At the early age of fourteen he was ordained as a rabbi and given charge of a synagogue in Luknik. According to the custom of his people he was married at an early age, being

hardly more than fourteen years, and became the father of eight children, seven of whom are now living.

He remained in charge of his first congregation for a period of fourteen years, and at the age of twenty-eight was transferred to Kelm, Russia, where he took charge of a synagogue. He is still living, at the very advanced age of ninety-five years; and his eldest child, a daughter, has reached the age of eighty years. Recently he witnessed the marriage of one of his great-great-granddaughters, after driving a distance equal to about seventy-five English miles.

The father of Dr. Alch was born in the state of Kovno, Russia, in 1846, acquired his education in the city of Kovno, and entered the ministry at the age of twenty-two years. He was married at the age of eighteen, and reared a family of six children. Of these, two younger daughters are still living with their parents in Russia. The youngest son, Abraham, is a merchant in Johannesburg, Transvaal, Africa, and the remaining members of the family emigrated to America, Joseph M. being now a student of medicine, attending lectures at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis; while Miss Rachel is a member of the family of our subject in Kansas City.

Dr. Alch comes from a family noted for keen intelligence and superior mental powers. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native town, and afterward studied theology in Wolozin, in the state of Vilna, Russia, where he acquired six languages. He is a very highly educated man, possessing broad general information and ripe scholarship.

In 1888 the Doctor bade adieu to friends and native land and sought a home in the new world. He landed at Philadelphia,

and by traveling over this country for a few years gained a good knowledge of his adopted land. He determined to enter the medical profession. For some time he pursued his studies privately, and then entered the John A. Creighton Medical College, of Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued his studies for a time. Subsequently he was graduated at the Kansas City Medical College and opened an office for the practice of medicine in the Deardorff building. He has never for a moment laid aside his studies, but continued his investigations and researches into the science of medicine, doing all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen calling. Kansas City already had many physicians long established in business and enjoying a good practice, and Dr. Alch was comparatively unknown; but he entered upon his work here, and his skill and ability were soon demonstrated by the successes which attended his efforts. He has secured a large and lucrative patronage, which is certainly well merited, and to-day he is one of the leading representatives of the medical fraternity in the state of Missouri.

The Doctor was united in marriage, at the age of twenty years, to Miss Celia Perl, of Luknik, Russia, and immediately afterward started with his bride to the new world. They now have one daughter and one son.

JOHAN R. JONES, who is found pleasantly located on a farm on section 10, Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, is a gentleman whose life has been characterized by sterling integrity and honest and earnest toil, and who has spent half a century in this state.

Mr. Jones is a descendant from Welsh and Irish ancestors. His people, however, have for several generations been residents of the southern portion of the United States. Levi Jones, his father, was a native of Ashe county, North Carolina, while his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Dickey, was born in Virginia. They were married in the former state, settled there, and there reared their family, passed their lives and died. He was born June 15, 1800, and died February 3, 1892, and her birth occurred September 9, 1797, and her death June 29, 1879. Both were members of the Baptist church. Their family was composed of three children, John R., William D. and Wiley J. W. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Jones. He was of Welsh descent. The Dickeys were of Irish origin, and Grandfather Dickey's first name was Matthew.

John R. Jones, the immediate subject of this review, and the eldest in his father's family, was born in what was then Ashe, now Alleghany, county, North Carolina, October 5, 1823, and was reared to farm life there. In 1845, after having attained his majority, he came west and took up his abode in Missouri, where for some time he worked by the day and month at the carpenter's trade. He began life without any capital whatever except his strong arm and his willingness to work. At times he has labored hard all day for the small sum of thirty-seven cents. After his marriage, which important event occurred in the year 1856, he settled on the old Yerger farm in Jackson county, and two years later moved to the place he has since owned and occupied, and to the improvement and cultivation of which his attention has been given all these years.

May 8, 1856, was consummated Mr. Jones' marriage to Miss Mary A. Williams, a native of this county, born June 10, 1841, daughter of Henry J. and Jane (Wyatt) Williams. Her mother died many years ago, and her father is still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, seven in number, are as follows: William D., who married Miss Lillie Connelly, lives in Montana and has two children; Nannie J.; Mary S., wife of M. Harrison, Grand View, Missouri, has three children; Margaret Emma, wife of U. R. Holmes, has four children; Mattie E., wife of D. B. Reed, is a resident of Montana; Victoria, wife of H. C. Anderson, Kansas City, has one child; and Benjamin Levi.

Politically, Mr. Jones has ever harmonized with the democratic party and given it his support. During the war he went out, in December, 1861, as a private in Frank McKinney's company, under Colonel Rosser, and was in the service six months. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and was in Arkansas and Missouri all of the time, at the close of the six months returning to his home, where he and his family were subjected to losses and trials incident to life along the border in those troublous days. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, given his children good schooling, and served for years as a member of the school board in his district. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church at Grand View.

RACHEL S. TENNEY, M. D., is a representative of the medical profession in Kansas City, belonging to the homeopathic school. She was born in Fayette, Kennebec county,

Maine, December, 2, 1831, and is a daughter of Caleb C. and Rachel (Shaw) Knowles. Her father was born in 1798, and died in 1876, while her mother, who was born in 1800, passed away in 1893. Her father was a farmer by occupation and was a man of extensive education. He was a close student of the Bible and was a devout member of the Baptist church. Five children of the family survived the mother's death, namely: Mrs. Martha E. Drouillard, of Kansas City; Louis M., now superintendent of public instruction in Marion county, Kansas; John, a farmer, near Sun City, Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Pugh, of Independence, Kansas, and Rachel S. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Tenney was John Knowles, the first settler of Fayette, Kennebec county, Maine. He was of English descent, was a very wealthy man, and served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Her maternal grandfather was John Shaw, a farmer, and also a native of the Pine Tree state.

Dr. Tenney, although born in Maine, was reared and educated in Illinois, where her parents removed when she was only eleven years of age. She was married in 1849 to Dr. Abijah D. Tenney; and as she had also prepared herself for the medical profession they engaged in practice together, locating in Lawrence, Kansas. After the death of her husband, which occurred in that place, she removed to Independence, Kansas, where her mother lived, and there made her home until after her mother's death, when she came to Kansas City and opened her present office. By her marriage were born four children, of whom two are living: Amos, now a civil engineer of Oregon; and Mrs. Alice T. Sampson, of Kansas City.

Dr. Tenney of this review, is thoroughly educated in medicine, having taken a degree from both an allopathic and homeopathic college. She first attended the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary, and afterward the Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Chicago, Illinois. In her practice, however, she follows the homeopathic system, and is meeting with good success, receiving a liberal patronage. Besides her medical training she possesses a fine general education, and is widely known throughout Kansas as a public speaker and an advanced thinker, having been a co-laborer with Anna Dickinson and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She was chosen president of the woman's suffrage organization on its establishment at Lawrence, Kansas, and delivered her maiden speech on that occasion. She was for eight years the secretary of the Montgomery County Medical Society of Kansas, and is now associated with the leading medical organizations of Kansas City.

JAMES A. MOORE, who carries on general farming on section 12, Snobar township, is the owner of a valuable tract of land of 165 acres, which is now under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with agricultural pursuits.

He was born on a farm in La Fayette county, Missouri, five miles east of his present home, on the 5th of August, 1836, and is a son of Robert R. Moore, a native of Tennessee, who located in La Fayette county in 1835, and became the owner of 240 acres of land. He had followed the carpenter's trade in his early life, but afterward turned his attention to agricultural



Wm. H. Wood, N.

Yours Truly
S. E. Ward

pursuits, which he carried on in Missouri until his death, which occurred in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. His family numbered four children,—two sons and two daughters.

The subject of this review was reared on the old family homestead, and obtained his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. During the civil war he joined the state troops, and served under Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Colonel Hayes. His company participated in the battle of Lexington, and subsequently crossed the Mississippi river. He also took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and continued at the front until July, 1862. During the remainder of the war he was located in Illinois, and for two years was in the employ of Mr. Alexander, a prominent cattle dealer. In 1865 he returned to Missouri, and during the summer drove a freighting outfit in company with some of his neighbors, hauling general merchandise from Nebraska City to Salt Lake. In December, of that year, he returned to his father's farm, which he aided in cultivating for several months.

On the 27th of January, 1867, was celebrated the marriage which secured to Mr. Moore as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Leah Grubb, a native of Virginia. They have two children: Lizzie, a graduate of Odessa College; and William Rutledge, who is now a student in Marshall College. Mr. and Mrs. Moore began their domestic life upon the farm which is still their home. Only a small portion of it was under cultivation at that time, but the greater part is now transformed into rich fields, and Mr. Moore has made most of the improvements upon the place himself. For ten years he has engaged in the raising of shorthorn cattle, and has found it a profita-

ble business. In politics he is a democrat, and has frequently been a delegate to the conventions of his party, but has never accepted office. He and his daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Pleasant Prairie, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

SETH E. WARD, whose long identification with the history of Jackson county well entitles him to representation in this volume, is descended from one of the old and prominent families of Virginia; and back of that history tells of one of the remote ancestors of the Ward who bore the name of Seth and was bishop in the Church of England. The name Seth was handed down to the eldest son for five generations. The great-grandparents of our subject were Seth and Mary (Goode) Ward, and the next in line of direct descent was the grandfather, Seth, who was born in Sheffield, Chesterfield county, Virginia, April 10, 1772, and died in Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1859. He married Martha Norvell, daughter of Hon. William Norvell, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Their son Seth was born in Lynchburg, July 9, 1798, and in the Old Dominion married Ann Hendrick, a native of that state. About 1830 he emigrated westward and died about 1832. The mother died of yellow fever in Mississippi, in 1878. In their family were four children: Seth E., of this sketch; Martha N., wife of Thomas L. Austin, of Nebraska, by whom she has nine children; Mary, widow of Judge J. Nelson, of Mississippi; and Georgiana, who became the wife of John C. Clark, and died leaving two children.

Seth Ward, whose name introduces this

article, is one of the native sons of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Campbell county, March 4, 1820. There he remained until fourteen years of age, receiving but limited school privileges, for his father had died, leaving the family in rather straitened circumstances. In 1834 he became a resident of Indiana, being in the charge of Jacob Haas, of La Porte, that state. After two years, however, he returned to Virginia, walking all the way, leaving the Hoosier state in December, and reached his destination the following May.

After a short visit with his mother in Greencastle, Virginia, he again started westward, his cash capital consisting of twenty-five dollars, which she had given him. Taking up his residence in Louisville, Kentucky, he remained there until the fall of 1836, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, securing employment in a tobacco factory for a year. Spending some time in various places in Illinois, he subsequently returned to St. Louis, where he spent the winter of 1837-8, and in June of the latter year he started up the Missouri river. He remained in Lexington for a short period and then went to Independence, but within three weeks joined the company of Captain L. P. Lupton, a fur trader, having trading posts on the South Platte river, where they arrived in September, 1838. This vast region west of the Mississippi was then an almost unbroken wilderness, its prairies unimproved, its forests uncut,—untouched as yet by the civilizing hand of man.

With a company of fur traders employed by Thompson & Craig, he crossed the Rocky mountains to Green river,—one of the earliest ventures in this direction. A member of this band was Kit Carson, the noted explorer and pioneer, from whom Mr.

Ward received his first horse. Mr. Carson had entered into a wager with Mr. Thompson, who said that no "greenhorn" could drop a buffalo at the first trial. Our subject made the attempt and brought down the buffalo, but was himself thrown. He was picked up insensible, carried into the camp, and when he recovered Kit Carson gave him the horse that he had won in the wager. On that trip they also had a skirmish with the Indians. In 1839 Mr. Ward accompanied a party of trappers to the territory occupied by the Navajo and Digger Indians, where they were fired upon by the red men and one of their number killed. Constant danger attended these excursions through the west, and the experiences of the fur traders in those early days equal in exciting incident some of the most remarkable tales of fiction. Mr. Ward spent seven years among the Indian tribes of the southwest and became quite familiar with their habits, customs and modes of life. For some years he was in the employ of Bent & St. Vrain, traders, with whom he remained until 1845, during which time he was an associate of Francis P. Blair, afterward United States senator from Missouri.

Mr. Ward's experiences as a fur trader ended in 1845, he returning from the remote west with a capital of one thousand dollars which he had saved from his earnings. While on his journey eastward he camped in Kansas within sight of his present home.

His next venture was in the line of merchandising. In the summer of 1845 he purchased two yoke of oxen, a small wagon and a varied assortment of goods and again went out in company with his old employers. The same year he traded his goods for horses and mules, and in 1846 lived in the neighborhood of Bent's fort on the Arkansas river,

after which he sold his stock and came to Missouri, in 1847. Having purchased a large wagon and five yoke of oxen, he once more entered the service of Bent & St. Vrain for the winter. With the advent of spring he sold his outfit, and returning secured four wagon-loads of goods, which he sold in his own interest. This line of merchandising in the west, supplying the districts which were without railroad communication, proved a very profitable one, and he kept enlarging his stock from time to time as the demand increased until he had twenty-five wagons upon the road, while his trade extended to the waters of the Missouri river.

In 1856, by Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, Mr. Ward was appointed sutler at Fort Laramie, a United States fort, and bought out the stock of his predecessor. He held the position of sutler until 1861. In 1860 he was married, and he took his bride to that far western fort, and remained until 1861, when they established a home in Westport, Missouri. Mr. Ward's business at the fort increased rapidly and proved a profitable source of income. He also did a large freighting business during the war, and at its close had made a fortune and was numbered among the wealthy men of the west. In 1863 he removed to Nebraska City, where he made his home until 1872, when he came to his present residence. He here invested largely in real estate and now owns a great deal of very valuable realty in Kansas City and Jackson county, which yields him a large income. His farm, one mile south of Westport, is one of the largest and finest this side of the Mississippi. He was instrumental in introducing Durham cattle into this part of Missouri, and has taken a very active part in

promoting the interests of agriculturists in this part of the state. From 1870 until 1878 he was president of the Mastin Bank of Kansas City,—the largest financial institution of the kind in the place at that time.

Mr. Ward was married on the 9th of February, 1860, to Mrs. Mary F. McCarty, *nee* Harris, a daughter of John Harris, deceased, of Westport. Her family is one of the oldest in the county, having been established here in 1832. Mrs. Ward was born in Kentucky, in December, 1825, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, namely: John Edmund, who was born June 21, 1861, wedded Mary O. Jones, and has two children,—Seth E. and Helen; Hugh Campbell, who was born March 10, 1864, and is an attorney; and Mary F., who was born June 9, 1869, and died September 23, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the Baptist church of Westport, and the lady takes an active part in church work. Socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he has always been a democrat.

Mr. Ward has witnessed almost the entire development of the west through more than half a century and the history of its development, its upbuilding and development has been to him an interesting panorama. There are few who are more familiar with that epoch in which all communication with the region east of the Mississippi was carried on by means of teams. He was even connected with the earlier period, when the greater part of the settlers had come to the west merely for the purpose of hunting and trapping. The era of railroads followed and in their path came all the advantages and improvements known to civilization. Then Mr. Ward retired from the

frontier to link himself with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of western Missouri, and has since been a prominent farmer of Jackson county, while at the present he is living a happy retired life on his fine estate, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries that wealth can secure.

HON. HUGH C. WARD, attorney at law, Kansas City, is one of the deservedly popular and successful young barristers of the Jackson county bar who has by the sheer force of his professional and business ability accomplished results in a few years that would be creditable if attained in half a life-time.

He is a son of Seth E. and Mary (Harris) Ward, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. His father was a successful business man, for many years president of the Mastin Bank, of Kansas City. He is one of the well known men of the city, now living in comfortable retirement, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Ward, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, March 10, 1864, was reared on his father's farm until thirteen years of age, attending private school at Westport, and later William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, to prepare for taking a thorough collegiate course, and in 1884 entered classic Harvard, where he made a splendid record as a student, graduating in 1886 with the degree of A. B. Having a predilection for the law, he chose to make it the business of his life, and to that end entered a law school at St. Louis to secure the necessary theoretic and technical equipment, and graduated

in June, 1888, passing a creditable examination. The following year he was admitted to the bar. Selecting Kansas City as a field for future operations, he opened an office, in 1889, and launched into practice. From the start he secured business, which has gradually been assuming greater proportions until now he has a clientage that is not excelled by any lawyer of his age and experience in the city.

In November, 1892, he was elected to a seat in the state legislature and served in the thirty-seventh general assembly; was on important committees, being vice chairman of the judiciary committee, a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, and vice chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. As a legislator he displayed tact and capacity for dealing with abstruse political questions and in every issue in which he took part the influence of his logic and eloquence was felt.

In July, 1892, his business capacity received a handsome recognition at the hand of the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri by being appointed receiver of the business of John J. Mastin & Company, a partnership. The suit was brought for dissolution of partnership and the appointment of a receiver to administer its affairs until dissolution thereof by a final decree of court. The partnership had been extensively engaged in real estate and had acquired over three million dollars' worth of property in Kansas City and throughout the west. Mr. Ward is still in charge of this vast estate, and his success in administering the trust is commendable in the highest degree. In addition to the business supervision of this stupendous affair he also does the legal work growing out of the receivership of the Mastin estate. He



Hugh C. Bond

is also attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company.

His general practice is large, which, together with his present special business to look after, makes him one of the busiest practitioners of the Jackson county bar. Few lawyers of his age have acquired his prominence or achieved the success that crown his career. He is only thirty-one years of age, and, judging his future by what he has already accomplished, it becomes evident that still greater honors await him. With the members of the profession he is exceedingly popular, his urbanity of manner and courteous speech winning all men to him.

He became a member of the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars in 1895, being seventh in descent from John Goode (1630-1709) in the Virginia colonial forces (1675-6). He is president of the Kansas City Country Club, and also a member of the Kansas City Club, the Commercial Club, Harvard Club of the Southwest, Jackson County Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the largest bank in Kansas City.

THOMAS P. FLAHIVE.—In the official department which controls the interests of a city, one of the most important offices is that of chief of detectives, and that position in Kansas City is occupied by the gentleman whose name initiates this record. An element of lawlessness is always found in every large gathering of people, hazarding in a certain degree the lives and property of the citizens, who must depend for safety upon a well organized detective and police department

to hold in subjection those whose lives are given over to crime. Therefore upon this department depends in a large measure the welfare and prosperity of the community, and it is, in consequence, especially urgent that at the head of this branch of city government shall stand a man who is courageous enough to perform his duty at all times, thus causing terror to the evil-doers and bringing a feeling of safety to the law-abiding citizen. In the administration of the affairs connected with his office Mr. Flahive has won the commendation of all concerned, for duty is with him always the first consideration, and his record is untarnished by even a suspicion of remissness.

Mr. Flahive is one of the worthy sons that the Emerald Isle has furnished to America. His parents, John and Nora (Carroll) Flahive, were natives of Kerry county, Ireland, and Thomas P. was born near the beautiful lakes of Killarney, famed in story and in song, December 16, 1861. He attended the parish schools near his home, acquiring a fair education, and in 1878 sailed for America, coming directly to Kansas City, where an elder brother was already located. This is Patrick Flahive, who is now in the employ of the Pacific Express Company of Kansas City. Our subject first worked as a laborer in the Hannibal & St. Joseph freight department, and after six months was given the position of night clerk under Edward Collins, serving in that capacity until July 12, 1882, when he was appointed patrolman and assigned to police headquarters. After three years he was detailed for duty with the mountain squad, with which he was connected for two years. In October, 1888, he was promoted to the position of sergeant, and in May, 1890, was promoted to the rank of captain and given charge of station

No. 2. He was at its head for three years and then was transferred to police headquarters. On the 19th of March, 1896, he was made chief of the detective service of Kansas City, and is now the incumbent. His rapid promotion has been well merited, for there has never been an officer attached to the police force of Kansas City who has acquitted himself more creditably in the discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon him. He has been president of the police relief association for the past four years, and was selected as one of their delegates to visit Jefferson City on behalf of the police pension fund.

Mr. Flahive married Miss Elizabeth Burns, daughter of James Burns, and they have a son now seven years of age. Mr. Flahive possesses that pleasant, easy, genial manner so characteristic of his countrymen and at the same time has an innate dignity that well fits him for the responsible office he now fills. He is popular among all classes,—save the law-breakers,—and his friends in the community are many.

HENRY L. McCUNE.—“Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth,” said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been exemplified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. The subject to whose life history we are now permitted to direct attention has by persistent effort and the exercise of those abilities with which nature endowed him and those he has acquired gained a foremost place at the Kansas City bar, and is recognized as one of the distinctly representative men of the community. He is to-day president of the Kansas City Bar

Association,—the youngest incumbent ever in the office; yet while he is thus honored he in turn is an honor to the position.

Mr. McCune is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred June 28, 1862, in Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois, where for many years lived his parents, Joseph L. and Martha E. (Quillin) McCune. His father was a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother a native of West Virginia and of English ancestry. Among his maternal ancestors were numbered heroes of the Revolution. Hon. Joseph L. McCune, our subject's father, was for many years a merchant and banker of Ipava, where his death occurred in December, 1893. He served as a member of the Illinois legislature and was a prominent citizen of his section of the state. His wife is still a resident of Ipava.

Mr. McCune, the eldest in their family of seven children, was reared in his native town, acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools of Ipava and later enjoying the advantages of higher education in Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he pursued his studies for two years,—1877-9. He was graduated at the University of Illinois, at Champaign, with the class of 1883, and with the intention of entering the legal profession he began his preparatory work as a student in the law office of Morrison & Whitlock, of Jacksonville, Illinois. He subsequently entered the Columbia College Law School in New York city, where he was graduated in 1886.

Believing the west to be the best field of labor for a young man entering upon a business career, he located in Oswego, Kansas, where he followed his chosen calling until 1890, becoming a member of the law firm

of Perkins, Morrison & McCune, the senior member afterward serving as United States senator from that state. Mr. McCune was during that period city attorney of Oswego, holding the office for two terms. On the expiration of his second term he came to Kansas City, where he has since maintained his residence, and his connection with the bar of this city has been honorable and commendatory. In January, 1891, he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles L. Dobson, now on the circuit bench, and Herbert L. Doggett, the firm name being Dodson, McCune & Doggett. This connection was continued until February, 1894, when the senior partner was appointed to the office of circuit judge. Since his arrival in this city Mr. McCune has succeeded in building up a very satisfactory practice, and as his ability is demonstrated by his able handling of cases his clientage is constantly increasing. He has won not only the support of the public, but also, what is far dearer to every legal practitioner, the approval and esteem of his fellow members of the bar. His election to the presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association was a tribute to his worth from his fellow practitioners, and he entered upon his duties with their confidence and sincere esteem. His high principle and aims when he took upon himself the duties of the office are shown in his address in assuming this position, when he said: "The objects of this association, as declared by its constitution, are to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and for the promotion of legal science and of the administration of justice. Every loyal member of the profession naturally desires to further these objects. The honor and dignity of our profes-

sion are dear to us all, and we are deeply concerned in whatever tends to elevate or debase them. Perhaps the chief value of this association is to be found in its power to stimulate the individual member to resolutions of high integrity and fidelity to duty; for, after all, these are the foundation stones upon which every lasting professional reputation must be builded, and on which the honor and dignity of the profession stand."

Mr. McCune is a member of the Commercial Club, one of the popular organizations of the city. His political views are those advocated by the republican party, and while he has never been an active worker in political fields he has always been heartily in accord with the doctrines of his party. Mr. McCune is a member of the Congregational church. On the 6th day of September, 1888, he was married to Miss Helen A. McCrary, daughter of the Hon. George W. McCrary, formerly United States circuit judge for the eighth circuit. Mr. and Mrs. McCune have one son, Joseph M.

JOHN M. MUSE to-day ranks among the esteemed and progressive farmers of Jackson county. The predominant traits of his character have ever been noted as fidelity to principle, faithful discharge of duties and loyalty to every trust committed to his care. In business he has prospered and is now the possessor of one of the rich and valuable farms of Prairie township, all owing to his own well-directed efforts.

He descended from Revolutionary ancestry and one of the old families of Virginia. His grandfather, Richard Muse, was born in that state during colonial days, and when the colonies attempted to throw off

the yoke of British tyranny he patriotically joined the army. The father of our subject, Thomas Muse, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and married Elizabeth Day, a native of the Old Dominion, belonging to one of the prominent families of that locality. The father was Frank Day, and at an early period in Kentucky history he removed to Rock Castle county; Day's Hill was named in his honor. The Muse family also went to Kentucky about the same period, and the parents of our subject were married in that state. They located in Lincoln county, near Stanford, and subsequently went to Pulaski county, where Mr. Muse died, in 1849. His wife is still living, at an advanced age, and is a faithful member of the Methodist church. In the family were eleven children, nine of whom reached years of maturity, while seven are yet living.

Our subject was born in Pulaski county, in September, 1841, and was reared on the old homestead there, while his education was acquired in the common schools. In 1855 he came to Independence, Missouri, and remained in that place and in Blue Springs until after the breaking out of the civil war. True to the principles in which he believed and to the institutions amid which he was reared, he at once manifested his loyalty to his belief by joining Captain Wood's company of Colonel Rosser's regiment of the Confederate service. He participated in the engagements at Rock Creek, Pea Ridge and the siege of Lexington, Missouri, and then went with General Price east of the Mississippi, where he took part in the battles of Corinth, Mississippi, and Selma, Alabama. He then purchased a lot of mules for use by the army of General Joseph E. Johnston. After the fall of Vicksburg he was transferred to Morgan's

command, which he joined at Decatur, Georgia, going thence to Virginia, where he participated in the battles of Wytheville and Saltville. Afterward he went to Kentucky, where he met the enemy in battle at Mt. Sterling, Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthiana. At the last named he was captured with Colonel John Boll's battalion of three hundred men and sent to the prison at Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained for ten months, when he was transferred to the parole camp at Abingdon, Virginia. On the way he stopped at Lynchburg, and was there at the time General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Mr. Muse then went to Kentucky, where he remained for eighteen months, after which he returned to Jackson county. While in Morgan's command he served with the rank of captain. He received a slight flesh wound in the right leg at Wytheville, but otherwise escaped uninjured and went through all the experiences and hardships incident to warfare. Never, however, did he falter in the faithful service of a loyal soldier who stands manfully by the cause in which he believes as long as there is a hope of success. He was ever a brave soldier.

Upon his return to Jackson county, Mr. Muse rented a forty-acre farm in Prairie township, and afterward rented the Stone-street farm for seven years; also rented the Reid farm for two years. He then leased three hundred and twenty acres owned by Mr. Daniels, of Paris, Kentucky, fenced and broke the land, and raised a crop. He next purchased two hundred and forty acres of Thomas Mercer, and after a time sold that property, and in 1879 purchased his present farm, then comprising one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land. Its boundaries he has since extended until it



Charles C. Goss

now comprises three hundred acres, all under a high state of cultivation; and the green fields of early spring are replaced by the golden harvests of autumn, and his labors are therefore recompensed by a good income. He has completely remodeled his home, built a good barn and added many other substantial improvements, and in addition to general farming has also carried on stock-raising.

In 1874 Mr. Muse was united in marriage with Anna Brownfield, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and a daughter of William Brownfield, deceased. She had two brothers, who served in the union army. Mr. and Mrs. Muse are the parents of two children,—Franklin J. and Carrie May,—and they have a hospitable home. They are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Muse is connected with the Masonic fraternity at Lees Summit. In politics he takes quite an active interest, supporting the democratic party, and has frequently been a delegate to its conventions. He has served as a member of the school board, but has never sought or desired political office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests.

CHARLES C. YOST, city assessor of Kansas City and one of the leading and influential residents of Jackson county, is a native of Rochester, Indiana, born December 29, 1860, descending from German ancestry.

His great-grandfather, John H. Yost, was a Hessian who served under General Washington in the war which brought to America her independence. After that war he took up his residence on a farm that is

now the site of Fairmount Park in the western part of Philadelphia. On that site the grandfather (Yost) of our subject was born, and lived for several years. In 1816 the family emigrated to the wilds of Indiana, locating on the Ohio river at Madison, Jefferson county, a small town where at the time were built all the ferry and merchant steamboats that plied on the Ohio river. When twenty-five years of age Mr. Yost married Miss Sarah Staton, a member of the noted Staton family of Kentucky. They had six children, three of whom died in infancy. Three sons grew to manhood, the eldest being J. H. T., the father of our subject. Charles, another son, while tearing down the old historic depot at Madison, under contract, was killed by the falling of a portion of the structure. His wife had died previously. At that time (1891) he was about fifty-five years of age. He was the father of five children,—two sons and three daughters,—William, Harry, Stella, Mamie and Anna, whom he left orphans. The youngest son, Dr. Joseph T. W. Yost, died at the age of fifty-six years, in 1895; his wife had died previously. They had one son, Harry Eugene, now a prominent physician at Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. J. T. W. Yost was a very highly esteemed gentleman and a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-third degree. He was also one of the most popular railroad surgeons in the United States. He served as pension examiner during both the administrations of President Cleveland, being the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. He was the only democrat that was ever known in the Yost family; was the candidate of his party for congress, but was defeated, although he gained a large popular vote.

In 1848 the grandfather Yost began to have a desire to try his fortune in California, attracted by the discovery of gold there, and in 1849 started for the Pacific slope, with his family, making the journey in a covered wagon drawn by an old ox team, and being six months on the journey. They passed within a few miles of Kansas City. They experienced many hardships and trials on the trip and were in constant danger of being attacked by the hostile Indian tribes infesting the plains. At length they arrived at Hantown, now Placerville, and immediately began the search for wealth. For four years the father and sons worked hard, and at last fortune favored them at Drytown, where they found a good supply of gold. At length the father's health failed and he returned with his family to Madison, Indiana, purchasing a farm at Bryantsburg, about ten miles east of Madison, where he spent his remaining days.

John H. T. Yost, the father of our subject, was born at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, and accompanied his parents on their emigration to California. He was married in Bryantsburg, Indiana, in 1858, to Miss Roxana Selleck, daughter of John M. and Mary G. Selleck. Her father was of Scotch and English descent, and in 1830 located at Bryantsburg, where he was engaged in business in connection with the post-office department until his death, which occurred May 27, 1894, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety years. His wife is still living. They had three sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. On the day upon which they entered life they (John H. T. Yost and wife) they also started out in Christian life together, being baptized into the Baptist church, the immersion taking place in a small creek near

Bryantsburg called Indian Kentuck. For a year after their marriage they lived in Brandon, Mississippi, then returned to Madison, Indiana, and two years later removed to Rochester, same state, but within another year returned to Bryantsburg.

At the first call for troops Mr. Yost bade adieu to his family and entered the sixth Indiana regiment and served for three years. In July, 1865, Minnie, the eldest daughter, was born, and the parents removed immediately afterward to Indianapolis, where they resided for several years, the father becoming a prominent contractor there and laying the foundation for the great water-works plant which is still in use. Afterward he was called to construct similar works in other large cities, including Des Moines, Iowa.

Being pleased with the west, he removed with his family to Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1871, and in December, 1872, took up his abode in Kansas City, where he and his wife are still living. He is ranked among the foremost contractors here. On all sides are seen evidences of his handiwork in the great stone walls of many buildings. He is a gentleman of sterling worth and strictest integrity, whose honor in business transactions is above question. He has now reached the age of sixty-two years, while his estimable wife is fifty-six years of age. They had twelve children, but ten died in infancy. The daughter Minnie married M. D. De Vasher in 1885, and they have one bright little daughter, Ethel D. The two children living—Mrs. De Vasher and the subject of this sketch—have never lived apart, and at this time live within a few blocks of each other.

James Selleck, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Yost, was of English and

Scotch descent, was a merchant on the high seas during the French war with America, and all his vessels were destroyed by the French. During the present century the claims to two of these vessels have been proven to the satisfaction of the United States government, and the heirs of the present generation expect to receive nice fortunes for their share of the wreckage claims.

John M. Selleck, son of the above and grandfather of our subject, had six children, five of whom are living, as follows:

Mrs. Roxana Yost, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at Bryantsburg, before-mentioned, October 5, 1839.

Sanford C. Selleck was born at Bryantsburg, January 10, 1845, enlisted in the union army in 1861, when but sixteen years of age, served throughout the period of the war, married a Miss Cleveland in 1867, and had four children, of whom three are living. Harley, the eldest son, died. Lulu, the eldest daughter, is a prominent school-teacher. Eva, the youngest daughter, is also a teacher; and Herbert is the youngest son.

Jerusha Ann Nichols, second daughter of John M. Selleck, was born at Bryantsburg, about 1847, married John Nichols in 1869, and now lives at North Madison, Indiana. Of their three children two are living. Charles E., their eldest son, now lives at Denver, Colorado. Mary Blanche married J. Brisban in 1893, and lives at North Madison, and has a little daughter, named Edith.

John B. Selleck, born at Bryantsburg in 1853, married Miss Mary Lorying in 1871; of their six children five are living, namely: Mable, George (deceased), Bertha, Dora, Frank and Stella.

Charles Fremont Selleck, also born at Bryantsburg, in 1856, married Miss Anna Smith in 1889, and has one child living, named Ethel, and one deceased, named Roy.

Charles C. Yost, whose name introduces this sketch, and who is the only surviving son in his father's family, was ten years of age when his parents came to Kansas City, and since that time he has been identified with its interests. He acquired good English education, graduating at the high school when only sixteen years of age. He then entered a grocery store, where he was employed as a clerk for two and a half years, after which he entered into partnership with L. M. Berkley, carrying on a retail and wholesale grocery. For ten years they did a large and profitable business. During the real-estate "boom" of 1888-9 the firm invested heavily in property, and being unable to realize on their investments, with scores of others they went down when the collapse came, necessitating an assignment. Subsequently Mr. Yost organized the Yost Grocery Company, and as its manager successfully conducted business for four years, when he sold out, in November, 1894. Immediately thereafter he established a novelty market, known as Yost's market, conducted on a unique and ingenious plan of his own, which proved a great success. However, he sold his store, when, in the spring of 1895, he was elected city assessor. He was also one of the projectors and organizers of the Commercial Bank, which was subsequently merged into the Metropolitan Bank.

In 1883 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Yost and Miss Hattie M. Beedle, of Johnson county, Kansas, a representative of one of the early families of the state. Her

paternal grandfather, William Beedle, was a Virginian by birth and in early life learned the trade of bricklaying. He was married, in the Old Dominion, to Harriet M. Madden, a northern lady, and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1855, while his wife died in 1856. They had six children, four living and two now deceased. Mabry, aged sixty-four, served through the civil war and is now engaged in blacksmithing in Marshalltown, Iowa. William B., father of Mrs. Yost, died on his farm near Olathe, in 1885, at the age of fifty-three. Samuel B. died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, aged fifty years. Mrs. Sarah E. Chaffant is living in Kansas City, at the age of sixty. Mrs. Margaret C. Barcus resides in Denver, Colorado, aged fifty-eight; Mrs. Carrett M. Smith lives in Kansas City, aged fifty-six years.

William B. Beedle, father of Mrs. Yost, was born in Mount Washington, Virginia, in 1832, and at the age of eighteen went with his parents to Delaware, Ohio, where he was married, in 1856, to Ester R. Breyfogle. Her grandparents were both of German descent and were born and spent their entire lives in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Reuben Breyfogle, was born in that county in 1811, and was married in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1829, to Rebecca Osman, a refined lady of Scotch descent, who was born in New Jersey in 1812. For several years after his marriage he followed the tailoring business, and in 1834 removed to a farm in Delaware county, Ohio, where he and his wife lived until death. He passed away in 1886 and his wife in 1876. Of their nine children, seven are living, namely: Mrs. Beedle, who is living with her daughter, Mrs. Yost, at the age of sixty-one years; William O., a contractor of San

Jose, California, aged sixty years: he was in Kansas City in 1858, engaged in building the Brick Powder Magazine, an old landmark on the Westport road; Henry S., aged fifty-six, now presiding judge of Delaware county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Ann Levan, of Columbus, Ohio, aged fifty-five; Mrs. Amelia Freshwater, aged fifty-three, now living in West Berlin, Delaware county, Ohio; Frank B., also of Delaware county, aged fifty-eight years; and Forest B., who is a master machinist in the state penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio: he is forty-seven years of age.

In 1858 William B. Beedle and his wife, with four other families, started for Kansas City, traveling by wagon, and on reaching their destination moved into a house owned by Dr. Ridge. In 1861 they went to Johnson county, Kansas, settling on the Allen farm near Indian creek, and in the spring of 1863 they removed to the McCoy farm. The following fall they returned to Ohio on account of the father's health, and also on account of the trouble occasioned by the bushwhackers. During the Quantrell raid he was captured and barely escaped being killed. He was blindfolded and left in the midst of a dense forest, and had it not been for the fact that he was lame from rheumatism so that he could hardly walk he would have been killed. In the years 1862 and 1863 he was twice robbed of all that he possessed.

Returning to Kansas City in 1864 he located at the corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue. While he was living there the Union soldiers threw up barracks in the yard and moved the family from the house, and Mr. Beedle helped haul the dead from the battle-ground near Westport. In 1868 he bought a farm between Tomahawk and



McCrismar

Indian creek, about seven miles east of Olathe, where he spent his remaining days.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Beedle were five children. William E., the eldest, was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1857, and in 1879 married Miss Fanny Michael, by whom he had one son, Frankie. The wife died in 1883, the husband died in Dodge City, Kansas, from blood-poisoning, in 1884, and their son passed away the year following. Charles A., who was born on the old homestead in 1861, married Mrs. Emma J. Herring, in 1884, at Olathe, Kansas. They reside on the old farmstead and have three children,—Leota L., Freddie U. and Arthur W. The next of the family is Mrs. Yost, and the others are Joe S., who was born in 1870 on the home farm, and lives in Kansas City; and Sarah E., who was born on the old homestead in 1875, and is also a resident of Kansas City.

Mrs. Yost was born in 1864, while her parents were living at the corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue, in Kansas City. She remained under the parental roof until her marriage, which occurred in 1883. Five children grace this union,—LeRoy, Charles V., Joseph, Pearl R. and Jeanette G.

Mr. Yost adheres to the party which his family has supported since its organization and which his mature judgment sanctions as the one best calculated to advance the nation's interests. He is now chairman of the assessment committee of Jackson county; a member of the county committee, city committee, executive committee and committees on judges, clerks, speakers and finance; and was treasurer of the republican committee from 1886 to 1892. The chairmanship of the republican county committee was tendered him, but he declined to accept it. He is a charter member of the Republican Lin-

coln Club, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias society and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Though he is young in years the life of Mr. Yost has been fraught with many changes, some of which, to natures less sanguine and courageous than his, would have been exceedingly discouraging. His is a strong nature, not easily disturbed by adversity, which has often seemed to act as an impetus for renewed effort on his part, and thus using his difficulties as stepping-stones to something higher he has climbed steadily upward. He has the regard of all who know him, and in the discharge of his official duties has displayed a marked fitness and fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

HON. WILLIAM CHRISMAN is not alone a man of prominence in Jackson county, but is also numbered among the leading citizens of the state; and while his interests have been more largely connected with Kansas City and Independence, he has yet been an important factor in the affairs of the commonwealth, and his influence in commercial circles has been of material benefit to many.

Mr. Chrisman traces his ancestry back to an old Virginian family of German lineage. The paternal grandfather, Abram Chrisman, was a native of the Old Dominion and emigrating westward became one of the pioneers of Fayette county, Kentucky. He was a farmer of note in that locality and acquired considerable wealth. The father of our subject, Joseph Chrisman, was born in October, 1800, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and during his early boyhood removed with his father to Fayette county, Kentucky. Having attained to years of

maturity, he married Eleanor Soper, a native of Maryland and a representative of one of the old families of that state. In an early day her father removed to Kentucky, where was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chrisman's parents. They lived in Fayette county for some years and then removed to Missouri, locating near Liberty, Clay county, where their remaining days were passed, the father carrying on agricultural pursuits. Both were members of the Baptist church. In their family were four children, namely: William; John, who died in Kansas City; Joseph, who died in Stewartsville, DeKalb county, Missouri; and Amanda, wife of Dr. Ben Mitchell, of Clay county.

William Chrisman, of this review, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 23, 1822, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, being fortunate in having the refining influences of a Christian home. He was educated in private schools, in Georgetown College, Kentucky, and in Center College, at Danville, that state, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1846. He won the degree of A. B., and later that of A. M., after which he took up the study of law in Danville, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. The following year he came to Missouri, and has since made his home in Jackson county.

On the day he started for Missouri—May 10, 1848—was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chrisman and Miss Lucie A. Lee, the youngest daughter of George Lee, of Danville, Kentucky. She was born in that state in 1828 and was a descendant of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia. The wedding journey of the young couple consisted of their trip to Missouri. Mr. Chrisman had been admitted to the bar in Ken-

tucky, and on locating in Independence was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri. He was a young man who must gain fame, if at all, through his own merits, and earnestly and persistently he began his work as a member of the legal profession and steadily rose step by step until he was recognized as one of its most eminent members in the state. He first effected a partnership with Hon. Abram Comingo and has been associated in practice with Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, Russel Hicks and Samuel L. Sawyer, all of whom have served on the circuit bench. He possesses a keen, analytical mind and clear reasoning powers, and the success which comes as a reward of merit and of labor was assured to him from the start.

Into other branches of business activity, however, Mr. Chrisman turned his energies and became equally prominent and prosperous in banking circles. In 1857 he aided in the organization of the Independence Savings Institution, and has been connected with this concern through its various changes up to the present. After a time it was merged into the banking house of Stone, McCoy & Company, later became Stone, Sawyer & Company, was subsequently Chrisman, Sawyer & Company, and at length the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company was incorporated, and still exists under that name, with Mr. Chrisman as president, a position he has held from the beginning. He was also one of the organizers and a director and stockholder in the old First National Bank of Independence, which is now out of existence. That bank was organized July 10, 1865. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce and the Midland National Bank, of Kansas City. Few, indeed, have been the interests or

enterprises established in Independence that have not received aid and encouragement at his hand. He has been the promoter of almost numberless concerns that have added to the material prosperity of the community, and the upbuilding of the city is therefore largely due to him. He was the leading organizer of the Kansas City Ladies' College, at Independence, furnished most of the capital used in the construction of the buildings, and from its organization has served as one of its directors. He was one of the most influential business men that Independence has ever had until 1888, when a stroke of paralysis caused him to lay aside all business cares, and he is now enjoying the rest which is certainly the fitting reward of his useful life. From time to time he has made judicious investments in real estate and is now one of the largest land-owners in the county.

In February, 1889, Mr. Chrisman was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed to the home beyond. He says that she entered very largely into all his successes in business, and that her counsel and moral support was the bulwark of his strength in commercial circles. Their home life was an ideal one, and their union was blessed with three children. George Lee, the eldest, married Miss Lottie S. Duke, who died October 8, 1892. James died while a student in Fulton College. Maggie is now the wife of Logan O. Swope, of Independence, by whom she has six children.

Mr. Chrisman's fine residence in Independence was destroyed by fire in November, 1887, but he continued to make his home there until July, 1888, since which time he has lived with his son George, in Prairie township. The home farm of George Lee Chrisman contains two thousand acres

of well cultivated land, and is adorned with the finest country residence in Jackson county. Large and commodious, it is palatial in proportions and is adorned with all the conveniences that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest. An extensive and elegantly appointed conservatory with its beautiful exotics is under the care of an experienced florist. The barns and outbuildings are models of convenience, and contain two hundred head of finely bred horses, principally of the Wilkes blood, under the care of a special trainer. Fine droves of cattle, sheep and hogs may be seen on the pasture lands and in the pens, and the large farm is dotted here and there with tenant houses and barns.

Mr. Chrisman and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Independence, in which he is a ruling elder. While a resident of Kentucky he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a whig, but for many years has been a democrat. He has specially avoided politics, and although frequently urged to accept the nomination for state or national office, has steadily refused to do so. He was, however, a member of the constitutional convention which met in 1875 and framed the present constitution of Missouri, and he was selected to write an address to be published explaining to the voters of Missouri the contents of the constitution. This position was given him entirely without solicitation on his part.

Of a most generous disposition Mr. Chrisman has been liberal with his gifts to public and private enterprises and the poor and needy find in him a true friend. Many a time has he extended a helping hand to those who were finding it difficult to make their way up the hill of success. He is en-

tirely free from ostentation in his charity, and this has won him a place in the affections of his hosts of friends that none other could occupy.

It is in tracing the history of such a life as has been that of our subject that biography exercises its legitimate and most important function, and the lesson and incentive of such a career finds an enforcement as stated in words that offer but an outline of what has been accomplished,—calling attention to difficulties surmounted and noting the various steps which mark the line of progress from youthful obscurity to a position of prominence, honor and usefulness. In the life of the subject of this review comes forward in particular a point that demands appreciation, namely, that here has ambition directed its course along the lines which determine the true essence of manhood, as taken aside from injustice and a determination to succeed in a personal sense, regardless of the rights of others and at a sacrifice of all sentiment save that which can serve selfish ends. He has ever been broad in his mentality and in his human sympathies, and whatever he has accomplished in life has not been gained by methods that infringed in the slightest particular the rights of others.

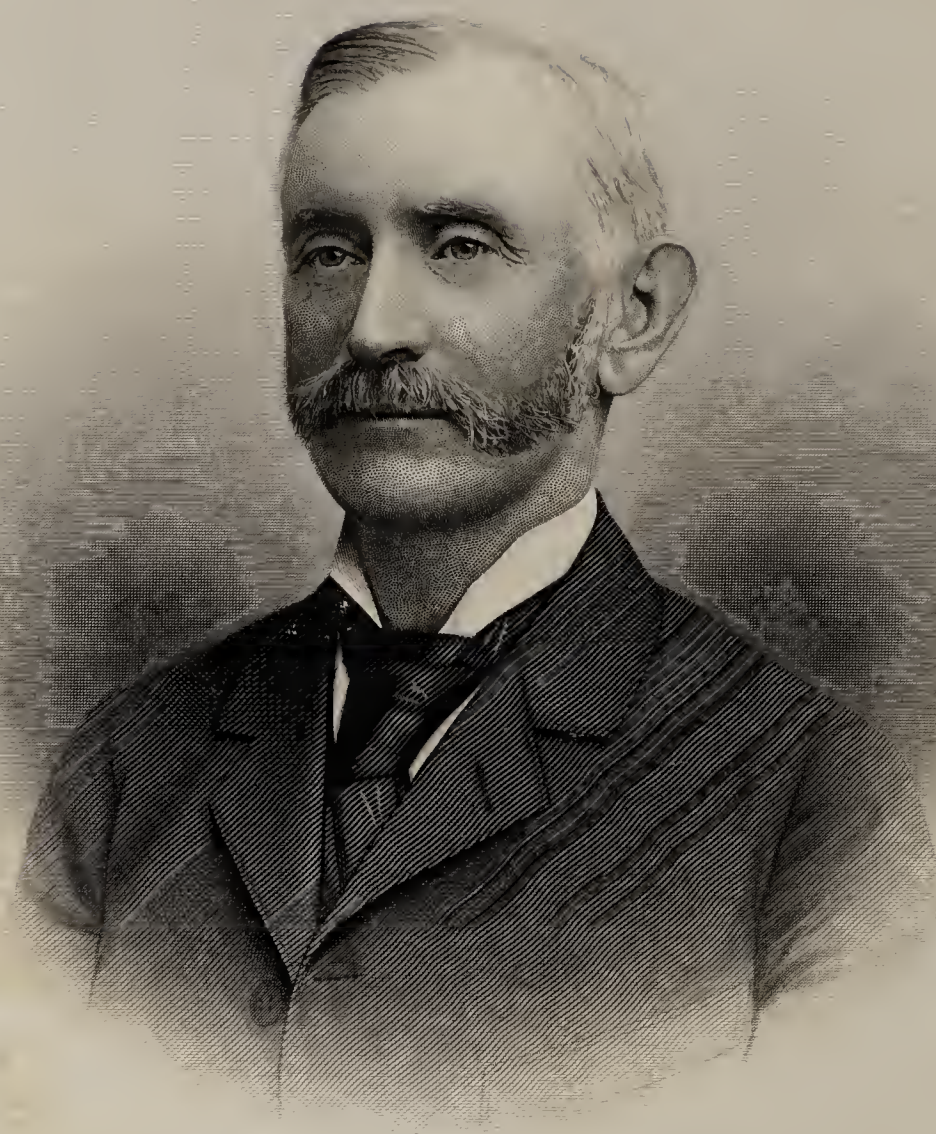
He has now rounded the Psalmist's span of threescore years and ten, and to-day rests from labor in the enjoyment of all that is best and noblest in life, surrounded by warm friends and honored by all.

DANIEL STULL HARDIN is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jackson county, Missouri. Upon no class of citizens does the general welfare of the city more

largely depend than upon the farmers. The faithful performance of their duties always greatly promotes the material prosperity of the cities. All his life our subject has given his energies to this business and has ever been found true and faithful to his work and to the responsibilities of life. His many excellencies of character commend him to the confidence and high regard of all, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his career.

Mr. Hardin was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 1, 1824, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, spending his summer months at work in the fields, while in the winter season he pursued his studies in the common schools. He continued to make his home in the county of his nativity until the fall of 1853, when he came to Missouri on a prospecting tour. In the early fall of 1854 he took up his residence in La Fayette county, and purchased a farm in Greenton valley, continuing its improvement until the war broke out, when on account of the troubles which then existed he left his farm, but maintained his residence in that county until 1864. He then removed to Bloomington, Illinois, but after a year returned to La Fayette county, and lived in Napoleon for a few months. In the meantime he sold his farm and purchased another in the same county, where he made his home until coming to Jackson county, in 1871.

In that year Mr. Hardin rented a small place in the vicinity of Independence, where he lived for two years, and during that time purchased 140 acres of land in Blue township, where, since 1873, he has continuously made his home. In his farming he has followed progressive methods and has kept fully abreast with the improvement of the



Respectfully Yours
W.S. Woods.

times. His fields have been well tilled and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision. He actively engaged in farming until 1891, since which time he has largely laid aside business cares and is now practically living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He and wife now own five hundred acres of valuable land, which he rents, and the income from his property supplies him with all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

While living in La Fayette county, Mr. Hardin met and married Miss Sallie Ann Buckner, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Their marriage, celebrated in 1854, was blessed with five children, of whom four reached mature years, namely: Joel Henry, a farmer of Blue township; Charles Buckner, a practicing physician of Kansas City; Mary Louise, wife of James Hopkins, of Blue township; and Lena Gateward, wife of Mentor T. Bouldin, of Pettis county, Missouri. The mother of this family died in La Fayette county in the fall of 1870, and in 1872, in Independence, Mr. Hardin was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Armilda F. (Singleton) Hughes, widow of William S. Hughes, and a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

In his political views Mr. Hardin was in early life a whig, and an admirer of Henry Clay, but later became identified with the democratic party, and is now independent of party affiliations, preferring to support by his ballot the man whom he regards as best qualified for office without reference to his party associations. He has been a member of the Christian church since attaining his majority, and has led an honorable, upright life that has won him the confidence and esteem of all. Through his own well directed

efforts he has secured a comfortable property, and the rest which he is now enjoying is richly deserved, as it crowns many years of earnest labor.

DR. WILLIAM STONE WOODS is the president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri, and one of the most prominent business men of the state. Longfellow wrote: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England poet were universally applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the cut of his neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle a spade, or, with pen in hand burn the midnight oil in his study in the endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material or spiritual progress of the race. A bright example of one of the world's workers is the man whose name introduces this review. He has been a leader in the fields of industry, and as a result he stands to-day as one of the most prominent bankers of the west, a man whom success has been crowned with that prosperity which is ever the merited reward of earnest, conscientious effort. In the great competitive struggle of life, where each must enter the field and fight his way to the front or else be overtaken by disaster of circumstances or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles, and has shown his ability to cope with others in their

rush for the coveted goal. Dr. Woods is such an one.

Born in Columbia, Missouri, November 1, 1840, our subject was a son of James Harris Woods, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, who became a leading merchant of Columbia and died there in 1845. The Doctor was educated in his native town, graduated with the class of 1861 in the State University, afterward took up the study of medicine and attended a course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College and the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being graduated at the latter institution in March, 1864. For four or five years he practiced medicine at Middle Grove, Monroe county, Missouri, and then removed to Paris, where he resided for a year. At the expiration of that period he joined his brother in business at the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then being constructed from Omaha westward. They engaged in the grocery trade, moving their store as the road was extended until it reached Ogden, Utah. This proved a profitable venture. Soon thereafter Dr. Woods moved to Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, where he established the Rocheport Savings Bank, which he successfully conducted from January, 1869, until January, 1880. His residence in Kansas City dates from January, 1880, when he entered into business as a member of the firm of Grimes, Woods, LaForce & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, doing the largest business of the kind in the city. The establishment is still carried on, under the name of the Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, and Dr. Woods yet retains an interest in the business.

It is probably in the line of banking, however, that the Doctor has become most

widely known to the business public. Six months after his arrival in Kansas City he purchased an interest in the Kansas City Savings Association, and succeeded Mr. Powell as president, assuming the active management in his official capacity in 1882. This bank was organized in 1865, under a special charter, and had an authorized capital of \$100,000, but only \$10,000 was paid in. When Dr. Woods became president the business of the bank was at once increased and the capital stock, raised to two hundred thousand dollars, was all paid up. The name was changed to Bank of Commerce, under which operations were conducted for five years, when in 1887 this bank was liquidated and merged into the National Bank of Commerce, the old stockholders receiving three dollars for every dollar invested, together with large regular semi-annual dividends that have been declared. The National Bank of Commerce was organized in 1887, with a capital of one million dollars, and from the beginning Dr. Woods has served as its president. His close and careful attention and able management have given it an enviable standing among the banking institutions of the west, and the building in which it is located is now the property of the company. The National Bank of Commerce ranks first among the monetary institutions of the city, and its president occupies an equally high position in business circles.

Though the Doctor devotes the greater part of his attention to banking interests, he is a man of broad capabilities and has interested himself in other enterprises, comprehensive in their scope. In connection with his brother, James M., he embarked in the cattle business in Dakota, investing largely in this enterprise, of which his brother, a

practical stockman, had the management. They took government contracts to supply beef to the forts and Indian agencies for about eight years and prospered in this undertaking, Dr. Woods continuing the partnership until 1894, when he disposed of his interest to his brother. He is now an extensive stockholder in the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, which was first perfected simply as an outlet for a tract of coal lands owned by him, E. L. Martin and others; but there seemed to be a demand for railroad facilities in other directions and the road was extended until it has assumed extensive proportions. The Doctor has also been extensively interested in real estate and is to-day the owner of considerable valuable property, including some fine business buildings in Kansas City.

Through his own efforts Dr. Woods has achieved a success which numbers him among the successful business men of Missouri. Steadily has he worked his way upward, and with a resolute spirit has pressed forward to the goal. It is not, however, the wealth that the man achieves but the use he makes of it which tells of his character. The race can mention no greater benefactors than those who have aided others less fortunate than themselves to enter actively into business life and become self-reliant, self-respecting and honorable citizens. Some one has said, "The commander who leads his men forth to battle deserves the thanks of his race, but far more is gratitude due to the man who pays over his own counters at the end of each week one hundred workmen, thus providing sustenance for one hundred families." This Dr. Woods has done; and, more than that, he has educated and established in business a number of young men who to-day are prominent in commer-

cial circles, and given liberally of his means to charity and for the education of those not able to educate themselves.

On the 10th of July, 1866, the Doctor was united in marriage, at Paris, Missouri, with Miss Bina McBride, daughter of Judge Ebenezer McBride, a successful and highly respected citizen of Monroe county, Missouri. They have one daughter, Julia, educated at a college for ladies in Baltimore, Maryland, and now the wife of Arthur Grisson, of Kansas City, Missouri, who devotes his life to literary work and is a contributor to many leading magazines.

In his political views the Doctor is conservative; he is a member of the First Christian church of Kansas City, Missouri; also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He takes great delight in fishing and spends a part of each summer in the enjoyment of that sport, being a true follower of Izaak Walton. In manner, he is a genial gentleman of charming cordiality and kindly presence, yet his alertness in thought and action at once indicate the capable and progressive business man.

EC. MAXWELL.—Occupying one of the fine farms in Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, and surrounded by all the comforts of life in this favored locality, is found a gentleman whose career has in many respects been a remarkable one. An orphan at an early age, self-made and self-educated, a sufferer of untold wrongs during the late war, and a man who knows by experience what it is to meet with financial reverses, but who has never known what is to give up to discouragements—such has been the life of E. C. Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell was born in Ashe county, now Alleghany, North Carolina, April 17, 1827, the youngest of the family of eight children of Col. James and Margaret (McMillan) Maxwell, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Scotland. Both parents died in Ashe county, and of their large family of children only two are now living,—the subject of this sketch and his sister, Caroline, wife of Solomon Wyatt, of Washington township; and W. D. Maxwell, a half brother, who resides on the old Maxwell homestead in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have three sons and two daughters.

The death of his parents left our subject an orphan at an early age, and when only fourteen he was thrown upon his own resources. He remained in his native county until twenty-five years of age, occupying his time with farm work and receiving for his services twenty-five cents per day, out of which meager sum he paid for his schooling, the tuition being two dollars for three months' instruction. He worked in this way and attended school up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life occurred December 13, 1846, the lady he wedded being Miss Mary A. Wyatt. She was born and reared in Ashe county, the day of her birth being July 15, 1830.

After his marriage Mr. Maxwell settled on a small tract of new ground in the midst of the timber in Ashe county, devoting his time to its clearing and cultivation, making his home at the place until the fall of 1851. On the 13th of October of that year he started to Missouri, reaching Jackson county in that state on the 7th of December, following. He first settled in Cass county, now a part of Bates county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, twenty-five of which had been broken and a little log cabin built.

The purchase price was two hundred and fifty dollars. He lived there for a year, then returned to North Carolina, but in 1853 again came to Missouri, locating in Jackson county on a tract of wild land on section 15, Washington township. By hard work and good management he made himself a comfortable home and got his land well under cultivation.

Then the war with all its horrors came on. His place was attacked by Federal soldiers, and when they began shooting at him he ran, but was overtaken, the shooting being kept up at a lively rate, and he was also close pressed by three cavalymen: he therefore surrendered. As he approached and while a prisoner his captor shot him. One ball struck him on the nose, passed through and came out just back of his right ear. Another entered near his right-shoulder blade, passed through sixteen inches of his body and subsequently was cut out of his right arm, the operation being performed without his taking chloroform or anything to deaden the pain! Another ball cut his coat on the left shoulder. After this he turned to fight. He clinched his opponent and the latter hammered him with the muzzle of his pistol and cut his scalp in several places, but Mr. Maxwell finally succeeded in securing the weapon and his antagonist fled, lying down on the side of his horse, expecting to get a "dose of his own medicine." Looking back he saw his house in flames. His good wife, trying to save some of their household effects, was carrying out articles of furniture, but no sooner was this done than the Federals, bent on destruction, took them from her and thrust them back into the fire! Wounded and bleeding, his home in ashes, his family scattered, himself hiding in the woods, the feelings of Mr. Maxwell can

better be imagined than described. Soon, however, his wife found him and within a few hours secured the help of an Irishman, who in a rock cart moved him to the home of his brother-in-law, Burgess Wyatt, where for nineteen days he was unable to be moved. Then he mounted a horse and five days later reached Pleasant Hill, where he joined a detachment of Price's army, with which he remained until they reached Elkhorn. From there he went to Texas, where he recovered his health, remaining in that state from December, 1861, until the winter of 1863. After this he rejoined the army under General Price, Shelby's brigade, and was in several fights. Later he was detailed to have charge of a blacksmith shop, and was thus occupied one year, or until the close of Price's raid in Missouri. His last service was as commissary in Colonel Hunter's regiment.

Returning to what had been his home, in August, 1865, he found not only the property completely devastated, but also his wife and eldest daughter dead. It is worthy of note that after Mr. Maxwell went to the army, his wife and four daughters were arrested by Federal authority and put in jail at Olathe, Kansas, and afterward in prison in Kansas City, where the daughter contracted a fever, of which she died, while the other members of the family were afflicted by small-pox, which terminated the mother's life. About the time of his return Mr. Maxwell was taken ill, and six months passed before he recovered his health, but notwithstanding all these discouragements he went to work to re-establish his home.

For a year he lived on the farm, and in the fall of 1866 sold that property. The next year he rented the Kirby farm, but believing he could better his condition in

Kansas, he removed to that state in the spring of 1868, and purchased thirty acres of land covered with brush. He worked hard to get another start, and continued his residence there until 1874, when he came back to Missouri and bought a farm in Washington township, Jackson county. Five years later he purchased his present farm on sections 27 and 28, comprising four hundred and forty acres of land, now all improved. He also has fifty-two and a half acres near Belton, also well improved. At his home in Washington township Mr. Maxwell has devoted his energies exclusively to farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle. In addition to his valuable property he has a snug bank account. Long may he live to enjoy the prosperity which he has so justly earned!

By his first marriage Mr. Maxwell had four children, three of whom are living, namely: Susan, wife of Calvin Wyatt, of Kansas City, by whom she has one child; Nancy, wife of Jack Lempke, of Armourdale, Kansas, by whom she has one child, while by her first marriage she also had one child; and Sarah, wife of Ed Gabriel, a resident of the state of Washington. On the 7th of January, 1868, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Martha L. Hackler, and of their six children five are now living, as follows: James, Kate, Eli, Myrtle and John.

Mr. Maxwell and his family are members of the Methodist church, south. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having a membership in Belton lodge, No. 450; and politically, he is an intelligent and straightforward free-silver democrat, having for years taken an active interest in party affairs. Frequently he has represented his constituency as delegate to conventions. Ever interested in the ad-

vancement of education, he was for twenty-three years a school director, and has taken a just pride in affording his children good educational advantages, and at the same time teaching them that industry and integrity go hand in hand with knowledge wherever there is any true success.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS NAPOLEON DAVIS.—A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influences of others, or as a master spirit wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they effect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering, yet prominent citizens,—prominent on account of what he has done in military, agricultural and commercial circles,—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

Captain Davis was born in Washington county, Missouri, near Potosi, December 4, 1838, and with the family removed to La Fayette county, where his father, William Davis, a native of Virginia, died. The mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Reynolds, was a native of Illinois, and a sister of the noted Governor Reynolds of that state. After her husband's death she removed with her children to Jackson county, locating southeast of Westport. This was

about 1849. She had two sons and a daughter, namely: William H., who still resides on the old farm; Napoleon; and Margaret A., now deceased. Mrs. Davis died on the old home farm where she located on coming to Jackson county. She was a woman of excellent business and executive ability, displaying most efficient management in the care of her property, and by her well-directed efforts she succeeded in accumulating 400 acres of land in Jackson county, and some additional realty in Cass county.

Captain Davis remained under the parental roof until the outbreak of the civil war. He early became familiar with all the duties of farm life and obtained his education in the schools of the community. He continued to aid in the cultivation of the home farm until war was inaugurated, when, his sympathies and interests being with the south, he joined a company raised in the lower part of the county. He went to the field of action with Captain George Webb and joined General Price's command at Springfield, Missouri, and was with that army until after the battle of Pea Ridge. He was also with the command of Colonel Upton Hayes, and participated in the hotly contested battle of Newtonia, where Colonel Hayes was killed. With a comrade, Si Porter, the brave colonel rode in advance of the main command and passing over a hill met the pickets of the Federal troops. Pulling his revolver he asked, "What are you chaps doing here?" and snapped his pistol, when one of them shot. The ball pierced his forehead right over the eye and killed him instantly. Porter immediately returned and reported the death of his comrade. So enraged were the troops at the loss of their loved commander that they

hurried forth into battle and paused not until the opposing forces were routed and a number captured. During the remainder of the war the regiment was commanded by Colonel Shanks, and was joined to the forces under General Joseph Shelby. When Captain Webb was killed Mark Rider was chosen captain and Mr. Davis became his successor. He had previously served as lieutenant and virtually commanded the company, and during the last two years of the war held the rank of captain, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana. His brother, William H., was also a member of the same company throughout the war. Captain Davis returned to Missouri at the time of Price's second raid and participated in the engagement at Westport, his old home farm serving as the battle-ground for that struggle. The farm house was burned by an old tenant and the armies tramped back and forth over the fields where he had worked and played as a boy. His mother and sister were still in the neighborhood, but he failed to see them.

When the war was over, Captain Davis returned to the old home place, and has since continued his residence in Jackson county. He was married in 1872 to Miss Pency Robinson, daughter of R. H. Robinson. To them have been born three children,—a son and two daughters,—namely: Nannie, Richard L. and Margaret.

Upon his marriage the Captain purchased a part of the Colonel Hayes farm, which he continued to operate until 1882. In that year he went to Colorado, bought a cattle ranch, and engaged extensively in the raising of cattle there for the next ten years. He still owns his ranch, his cattle and his horses, although the management of the place is left to another. He shipped

over five hundred and eighty cows from Kansas City to Colorado. On the expiration of a decade he returned to Jackson county in 1892, and has since been connected with the business interests of Kansas City, residing near his old home south of Westport. Here he has extensively engaged in trading in cattle, but is now connected with the feed and coal business, carrying on operations at 1809 Grand avenue. He is a man of good business ability, straightforward and honorable in all dealings, and has secured the confidence of the public and therefore the public support. In his political views he is a stalwart democrat, taking an active interest in the success of the party, though never seeking office.

RALPH INGALLS, lawyer, is the eighth in descent, upon his father's side, from Edmund Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, was a founder of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts. They were members of the Endicott colony, emigrating from the west of England to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1628-9. Their descendants served honorably in the French and Indian wars and in the war of the Revolution. Among the well known members of this family are General Rufus Ingalls, who was quartermaster general in the war of the Rebellion; M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railway system; President James A. Garfield, whose grandmother was an Ingalls; and John J. Ingalls, ex-senator from Kansas. The mother of Senator Ingalls, *nee* Eliza Chase, belonged to the same family of which Chief Justice Chase, Bishop Chase, of Vermont, and Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were

members. Upon his mother's side, who was Anna Louisa Chesebrough, our subject is the ninth in descent from William Chesebrough, one of the founders of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, and subsequently the founder of the city of Stonington, Connecticut.

Ralph Ingalls is the fourth child of John J. and Anna Louisa Ingalls, and was born February 14, 1870, at Atchison, Kansas. He obtained an academic and classic education at the public schools, from private tutors, and at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and his legal education at Georgetown University, Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1891. Thereupon he went to New York city and entered the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, the most prominent law firm in that city. At the end of 1892 he returned to his native state and began the practice of law at Topeka, where he remained until May, 1895. At that date he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, his present location, and has already acquired a large clientage in his chosen profession.

Mr. Ingalls is an industrious and painstaking lawyer, well read, and a gentleman of scholarly instincts. He makes friends easily, and is one of the best known young men in the city. His long line of American ancestry has stamped its characteristics upon him and endowed him with patriotism and interest in public affairs.

THOMPSON ROTEN.—Success is not a matter of genius, but of sound judgment, ability and perseverance, and that Dr. Roten is numbered among the leading physicians of Kansas City is due to his possession of these character-

istics. The record of his life is deserving of a place in the history of his adopted state, and we gladly give it a place in this volume.

The Doctor was born near Scottsville, Kentucky, August 10, 1828, and is a son of John and Anna (McReynolds) Roten. His father was a farmer by occupation and was also a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Allen county, November 27, 1800. In 1830 he removed with his family to Putnam county, Indiana, and located on a farm. In 1843 he removed to Platte county, Missouri, where he made his home until 1851. He died in 1887 at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. His wife passed away some years previously. Their family numbered seven children, but only two are now living, the other besides himself being Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ferrill, a resident of Dayton, Missouri, and the widow of Milton Ferrill, who died in 1895. The Doctor's paternal grandfather was Nehemiah Roten, a native of South Carolina, who removed to Kentucky when a young man. In that state he died at the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. The maternal grandfather, James McReynolds, was also a Kentuckian, and died at the age of sixty-five years.

The Doctor was reared in Putnam and Hendricks counties, Indiana, and took advantage of the opportunities offered by the public schools to acquire an education. After his removal to Missouri he taught school for five years, and in 1848 took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Hunn, of Platte county, Missouri. After his admission to practice he opened an office in Oxford, Missouri, where he remained until 1862, when he attended medical lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated from that insti-

tution with the class of 1859-60. The following year he removed to Barry, Clay county, Missouri, and from Clay county they removed to Bates county. In 1876 the Doctor moved to Appleton City, St. Clair county, Missouri, and practiced there until 1882, when he moved to Odessa, in La Fayette county, where he remained four months, and purchased property at Garden City, Cass county, where he practiced until November, 1889, when he removed to Kansas City, his present home. Here he soon built up an excellent practice and has always enjoyed a lucrative business.

The Doctor has been twice married. In 1849 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ruth E. Nevill, of Wellington, Missouri, and to them were born eight children, but only three are now living: Mrs. Julia A. Burch, of Bates county, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lytle, of Kansas City; and Mrs. Emma Nolan, of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1878 the Doctor was united in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Lourenna M. Bowling, *née* Turner, formerly of Appleton City, Missouri. They have a pleasant home at No. 906 Independence avenue, where the Doctor also has his office. He and his family attend the First Christian church, and he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the moral, educational and material welfare of the community.

JOHN THOMAS BOLAND, who for almost ten years has engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City as a member of the homeopathic school, descended from Revolutionary ancestry, and belongs to a family that since the foundation of the republic has been connected with its military history.

He was born in Dane county, Missouri, December 31, 1848, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Hudspeth) Boland. The paternal grandfather, John Boland, was born on French Broad river in North Carolina, and was one of the heroes in the war for independence, serving in a regiment that was formed in his native state. He married Catherine Sater, and both died at an advanced age, the grandfather passing away at the age of ninety-six. He left five children, including John Boland, father of our subject, who was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1801. In his early life he followed farming, but afterward was employed on a steamer. Later he served as a soldier in the Seminole war, and subsequently in the Mexican war. In 1857 he was connected with Joseph E. Johnston in the military survey establishing the southern boundary line of Kansas and Missouri. In 1861 he enlisted in Colonel John T. Coffin's regiment of the Missouri Confederate volunteers, and was with him at Carthage, Wilson's creek, Pea Ridge, Little Rock and other engagements along the Kansas line. He died of cholera during Price's raid in 1864, being then sixty-three years of age. His wife had died in 1851, at the age of forty-one. Eight children survive the father: of these six are now living, namely: James J., who is a resident of Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret Necessary, who is living in the same place; Morgan L., who makes his home in St. Louis; Giles, also a resident of that city; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, who is living in Greenfield, Missouri; and the Doctor.

The ancestry on the maternal side was notable for longevity, the record in this respect being remarkable. Eight generations remote Raymond Hudspeth came to Amer-

ica from England, and lived to the age of one hundred and one years. His son, William Hudspeth, reached the age of one hundred and fifteen years, and ten years before his death went hunting and killed a deer with his rifle! His son, David Hudspeth, died at the age of one hundred, and the son of the latter, Henry Hudspeth, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, lived to the age of one hundred and three. The grandfather, Giles Hudspeth, was born in North Carolina, in 1779, and died in 1868, at the age of eighty-nine. He served in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and was a farmer by occupation. Seven of his nine children survive him.

Dr. Boland passed his boyhood days in Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, and was educated in the common schools. In 1864, when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the third Missouri cavalry of the Confederate service, and continued at the front until the close of the war. He began his preparations for the practice of medicine in 1872, in Coldwater, Mississippi, pursuing his studies under the direction of Dr. J. M. Robertson. Later he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and subsequently was graduated at the Missouri Homeopathic College of Medicine, in the class of 1882. He first began practice in St. Louis, but since 1886 has been located in Kansas City, and has succeeded in building up a business that many an older practitioner might well envy. His skill and ability and thorough preparation, combined with his genial presence in the sick-room, make him an able combatant of disease, and entering the lists against that dread antagonist he many times comes off conqueror in the strife, although at the outset the contest has frequently seemed doubtful. He is a member of the Missouri

Institute of Homeopathy and the Hahnemann Medical College of Kansas City.

The Doctor has a happy home, and his family consists of his wife and two daughters. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan V. Weatherford, of Franklin county, Missouri, daughter of Childs and Sarah Weatherford, of the same place.

PROF. GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, the greatest horse educator in the world, deserves to be known among those whose humane and kindly actions have classed them as benefactors. Man, in his superiority of intellect, claims his right of dominion, and this is often exercised to the injury of the lower order of creation, which should have the highest claims upon his protecting care, and yet receive his abuse. From time to time isolated cases of horse intelligence have been brought to the notice of the public, and the noble steed has shared in the admiration and love which is justly his due; but it remained to Professor Bartholomew to demonstrate that the horse is capable of a great degree of education when kindness, gentleness and sound judgment form the basic elements of the instruction. His merited fame as a horse educator is as unique as it is widespread, and to almost every lover of the horse in this country, and to some extent abroad, is the name of our subject known.

Prof. Bartholomew was born on the farm of his father, Noah W. Bartholomew, in Erie county, New York, May 14, 1833. His mother's maiden name was Miranda Catlin. In 1846 his parents removed to the west, locating in a region which was soon after made a portion of the territory of

Utah, and in Fillmore spent their remaining days. The father was a miller by trade, but made farming and stock-raising his principal occupation. He achieved an enviable reputation as a subduer of fractious animals and from him the son undoubtedly inherited his talent in this line, which, however, has been largely developed until he is known throughout the country as a horse educator.

The Professor had entered his 'teens only a short time before the emigration of the family to Utah. To him the novelty of the trip and life on the frontier had a wonderful fascination, and after two years spent in the new home in Fillmore his love for adventure and a desire to see more of the world led him still further west,—California being his objective point. He arrived in San Jose in 1849, during the great excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold, and though he gave to mining his chief attention for several years, the horse was always the subject of much thought with him, and he ultimately gave all of his time to the training of the noble steed. After leaving the mine he engaged in farming for three years, and during this time his ambition to make his mark in the matter of educating horses and in the arena prominently developed. His first important success was the education of the western wonder, "Young America," in 1855, and thus for more than forty years he had devoted his best energies to the training of this most useful animal to man,—the horse. In 1860 he lost the valuable horse which he had trained and for which he had refused ten thousand dollars, a discharged groom poisoning the animal!

Between 1871 and 1874 Professor Bartholomew educated and arranged the only "school of horses,"—ten in number,—pre-

sented in the world up to this time, known as the "Bronchos." In 1875 he disposed of this school in St. Louis, effecting the sale on the installment plan, but was defrauded by his purchasers and thus left penniless to begin life anew. Nothing daunted, however, for he possessed a resolute spirit, he set to work to retrieve his lost possession. He broke horses for some months and did the best he could in St. Louis until he was able to return to Oakland, California, where he resumed the work which he so much loved,—the subduing and educating of horses. By strict economy and untiring industry he accumulated sufficient capital to purchase from time to time different members of his present "school," which now consists of twenty-four educated horses, known as Bartholomew's Equine Paradox. These horses have been exhibited in almost every state in the union and were taken on a three months trip to old Mexico. The first exhibition of this school, then numbering ten members, was given in Oakland, California, July 4, 1879, and after a tour in that state an exhibition was given in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other large cities of the Mississippi valley, and then in the east, taking in the principal points along the Atlantic coast.

He determined to retire from active public life in 1886, but the numerous urgent and continued letters from the officers and members of humane societies throughout the country for him to continue his practical school, knowing the wonderful results accomplished by kindness, gentleness and perseverance with horses, he finally consented to renew his marvelous exhibitions, and has since continued in the work. He has exhibited his famous schools before audiences numbering up into the thousands and has con-

tinually awakened the wonder, amazement and admiration of all who have seen the performances. The school now consists of eighteen large horses, four ponies, a mule and a donkey, all tractable, loving their master and obedient to his slightest wish,—a fact that shows that any horse, no matter what breed, is capable of education. Prof. Bartholomew is at present engaged in educating fourteen thoroughbred horses at Oakland, California, and has again launched out with original ideas to entertain the public, anticipating his *debut* in Oakland in July, 1896.

The Professor is plain, modest and unassuming in manner, a candid and self-made man of retiring disposition, and a thorough gentleman at all times. He has been often honored by prominent and humane people because of his system of horse education, which has revealed heretofore unthought-of equine sagacity, and has been of incalculable good in causing the better treatment of that noble animal by all who have been fortunate enough to see his entertaining, instructive and refined exhibition of his interesting school. Social honors have been paid him, and on several occasions he has been the recipient of beautiful and costly gifts in recognition of his humane work. He now has in his possession a beautiful diamond ornament, made of ninety-nine brilliant gems, set in the form of a horse. Above this, and serving as a pin from which the horse is suspended, is a horseshoe and whip, also set with diamonds. By the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals he was presented with a gold medal set with diamonds and appropriately inscribed. It was given him at a public performance which he tendered the teamsters and hack-drivers of Boston, and

which was an object lesson of kindness that will never be forgotten.

Professor Bartholomew has educated more horses and animals for exhibition and tames more horses for general purposes than any other man in the world. His life has been most romantic, and, where many men would have despaired in the face of difficulties that he has met, he has seemed to be impelled by the hardships to greater exertion, and thus has gone onward until he has reached the great goal of success.

The professor was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, April 22, 1858, to Miss Emily Marilla Hopkins, daughter of Andrew and Amy Ann Hopkins.

JOHN W. TATUM, a veteran of the civil war and an early pioneer of Blue Springs, Missouri, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, November 21, 1834. His parents, Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Clark) Tatum, moved to Blue Springs when he was but five years of age. The land then belonged to the government, and the elder Mr. Tatum secured a claim on several rich tracts, one of which included the present homestead occupied by Mr. J. W. Tatum. After an interval of twenty years he sold one tract, of one hundred and sixty acres, which lay four and one-half miles southwest of Blue Springs, to Mr. Clark.

The Tatum family of which our subject is a member consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. James Edward was killed in the late war, after a few days' fighting, at the age of twenty-three years. John W., whose name introduces this sketch, was the oldest in order of birth. Thomas B. is a resident of

Blue Springs, and the above named, with David T., were the sons in the family. The daughters were Priscilla and Martha Jane, who died unmarried; Nancy, who married J. B. Shaw, of Carroll county; and Sally, who married Josif P. Bridges; these also are deceased.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Thomas J. Tatum removed his family and belongings to Carroll county, where they remained until 1865. Previous to the war Mr. T. J. Tatum owned a number of slaves and dealt largely in stock, in addition to cultivating a large amount of land. When the war closed his slaves were gone, his horses stolen and everything portable upon the place had been carried off, and his buildings were in ruins; but with the aid of his three remaining sons he set to work to repair with their own hands the ravages which the cruel war had made. Although it was a dreary and disheartening task, and Mr. Tatum was growing old, with bravery and perseverance they toiled on, and at length prosperity smiled upon their indefatigable efforts. Up to the time of Mr. Tatum's death, which occurred when he had attained the age of four-score years, his general health having been remarkably vigorous.

On the death of his father Mr. Tatum, our subject, fell heir to the original homestead, removed there, placed it in good condition, and has since made that place his home.

Our subject's career has been an eventful one. Deprived in his youth of the schooling he was entitled to on account of the newness of the country, he early turned his attention to discover the best means in rapidly improving the pioneer home. His business ability developed rapidly, and from

1855 to 1860 he was employed by Major Waddell & Russell, government contractors, as assistant wagon-master in freighting goods to New Mexico, and for Irving & Jackman in freighting goods to Fort Laramie.

At the outbreak of the war he joined the state troops and participated in the battle of Lexington, under Colonel Rosser. After the battle of Pea Ridge he joined General Price and was in the second battle of Corinth. In 1862 he recrossed the Mississippi river and joined Shelby's cavalry, with which he remained during the campaign in Arkansas and Missouri. Mr. Tatum surrendered at Sherman's Point, on his way from Corsicana to Texas. He had many narrow escapes, but was neither wounded nor captured during the whole time. Four years to a day from the time he had left home and enlisted, he returned to his father at Blue Springs, where his brother, D. F. Tatum, now lives. His present possessions comprise two hundred and forty-three acres, one hundred and eighty-seven acres of which belong to the old place. Eight acres are set in small fruits and the remainder is devoted to miscellaneous crops. Mr. Tatum keeps a goodly number of fine-bred animals, although he makes no specialty of stock-raising.

He was married April 27, 1877, to Miss Mary Jane Donohue, of this county, and they have six children, namely: Edward, John, William Harrison, Clarence, Walter and Birdie,—all of whom are still at their parental home.

Mr. Tatum belongs to the Baptist church of Blue Springs, in which he is an active worker and has been deacon for many years. In politics he is democratic, but he takes no prominent part in political affairs.

He has the southern temperament, is warm-hearted and sympathetic, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

DR. R. P. WARING, health officer of Kansas City, was born in Essex county, Virginia, August 26, 1848, and was a son of Robert P. and Martha A. (Campbell) Waring, natives of Virginia. The father was a very wealthy planter and at one time owned twenty-five farms and about one hundred and fifty slaves. He was one of the most prominent men of the state before the war, but by that contest he was broken up financially. He was generous to a fault, and his farms went for securities. He was the father of a large family. Two sons, George W. and William L., were in company F, ninth Virginia cavalry, under William H. F. Lee, and served all through the war.

Our subject was reared on the plantation on Rappahannock river in Virginia, and was educated at Richmond College, Virginia. However, before entering college, he served in the reserve forces and carried dispatches for General William H. F. Lee. He graduated at Richmond in 1869. In 1868 he came west and located at Potosi, Missouri, and engaged in the drug business, and had two drug stores, which he ran for two years. He graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1879. In 1880 he came to Kansas City and began the practice of his profession, and has since been a resident of this city.

In 1890 he was appointed health officer, and has been one of the best officers the city has ever had. He has for five years run the health department without a complaint. Before he took hold of this the

city was in a bad condition, and since he has been in the office he has had an average of five men and with this force has kept the city in good order.

Dr. Waring introduced anti-toxin in Kansas City, which has become very popular. He had a hard time to introduce this specific, and was made sport of by the medical profession, but Dr. Waring soon demonstrated its usefulness, and now they all use it. He has given up his general practice and has given his entire attention to his official duties, and as such has made a record he may well feel proud of. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and a member of the Royal League.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Julia Van Allen, a native of Albany, New York, by whom he has had six children: George, Minnie, deceased, Cora C., Julia V., Robert G. and Willie. They are members of the Presbyterian church. The Doctor is a democrat politically. He organized the Southern Society of Kansas City, which was afterward changed to Ex-Confederate Association. He is a self-made man, and has made his own way up to his present high station.

GM. BRANAMAN, of the Copeland & Branaman Institute, is a physician in charge of Kansas City Institute. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, June 2, 1862, a son of Christian Branaman, who was a tanner, and who also was born in that county. His father (Abraham) was one of the first settlers of that county, was in the late war, and is still a resident of his native county, and is retired.

They had thirteen children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was educated at Purdue University, and at the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana. He taught school for four years and was principal of Sand Hill schools, in Shelby county, Indiana. He studied medicine at his opportunity moments and entered the university at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1888, and graduated in 1890.

He came direct to Kansas City, Missouri. In 1892 he became connected with the Copeland Institute, which has become famous over the country, having offices established at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York city, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans and Kansas City. Dr. Branaman has charge of the Kansas City branch, which has been quite successful under his supervision. He is a young man, thoroughly posted as to his duties, and his practice is limited to nose, throat, lungs and chronic diseases. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married in 1893 to Miss Jessie Russell, a native of Vermont, and a member of the Congregational church. Politically the Doctor is a democrat.

J T. CRAIG, M. D., supreme medical director of the National Reserve Association, with headquarters at Kansas City, was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, June 26, 1850. He is a son of Lewis E. and Letitia (Tandy) Craig, natives of that state. The father of our subject was a cotton-planter, having moved to Chicot county, Arkansas, about 1852, and purchased a large plantation. He owned a number of slaves and became a well known planter of the south. The war coming, he,

like many others, lost all he had, and came to Missouri and located in Cooper county, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1868. His wife died in 1887. They had seven children, all of whom are living.

Our subject, the fourth in order of birth, was educated in Kentucky,—in the public and high schools. While at school he studied medicine, and when nineteen years of age he took up the study exclusively and entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated in 1874, with the degree of M. D., and in 1879 received an *ad-cundum* degree from the same college. In 1874 he began practice in Carroll county, Missouri, and was surgeon for the Kansas City & Northern Railroad, now the Wabash system, for about five years. In 1879 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been in the practice of his profession, as a general physician. When the Doctor came here, this city had about 55,000 population, and Main street had a board sidewalk. He has seen the greatest part of the city's improvement. He is physician and surgeon for the Masons' Fraternal Accident, of Westfield, Massachusetts, is the examiner for a number of the insurance companies of the United States, and in 1889 he was one of the organizers of the National Reserve, and was made supreme medical director of the same at its organization, which position he has ever since held. The Doctor has the largest business as examiner in insurance circles of all the Kansas City physicians. He was for several years physician to the county jail, and the United States physician for Kansas City. He is well known in this city and county, and indeed the southwest. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and deputy grand

master of the twenty-fifth district, and master of Gates City lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 522, for four years, which is one of the best lodges in the city. He was a member of the Craig Rifles, an independent military company, and was surgeon of the same.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Lizzie Baker, of St. Louis, by whom he has two children,—Myrtle and Emmett. His wife died in 1887 and he was again married in 1893, to Lizzie M. Richards, of Paris, Kentucky.

J H. AUSTIN, M. D., member of the the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, of England, was born in Peel county, Ontario, Canada, April 17, 1871, and is a son of James A. and Susan (Graham) Austin, natives also of that dominion. His father is registrar of the surrogate court of the county of Peel, and has held this office for about twenty-seven years,—the longest of those present in office. Ev-Gov. Hon. J. C. Aikins, of Manitoba, is an uncle of his, and Dr. J. E. Graham, one of the best known medical men in America, and member of Royal College of Surgeons, and holding the chair of professor of medicine in Toronto University, is a brother of our subject's mother.

The family is highly connected in Ontario. To the parents were born four children: James H., Ella, Arthur and Carrie. Our subject was educated at Brampton Collegiate Institute, and subsequently, in the fall of 1889, entered the medical department of the Toronto University and graduated in April, 1893, before he was of age. He immediately went to London, England, where he studied for nearly two years. He

visited Paris, Ireland, and other foreign centers, and graduated in the two royal colleges of England. This trip was taken for the purpose of obtaining more knowledge in his profession, and he studied in the royal museums and all places where he could gain information and knowledge of surgery and practice of medicine.

He came to Kansas City in January, 1895, and here hopes to build up a good business, and undoubtedly will do so. He is surgeon for the Employees' Liability and London Guarantee and Accident Companies. He was elected to the chair of practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas. Dr. Austin is one of the best educated young physicians in the west, and has a bright future before him. He is yet a young man, but in his profession he has well prepared himself. He is a member of Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and his residence is at the Victoria Hotel.

G B. McAULEY, an attorney of Kansas City, was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, February 19, 1862, a son of John O. and Adaline (Whaling) McAuley. His father was a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of Luzerne county, same state, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather came from north Ireland when nineteen years of age, and settled in the Keystone state. He was a gentleman farmer and raised fancy stock, becoming well known. Physically he was a remarkably well built man.

The father of our subject came to Iowa about 1857 and was married in Mahaska county. He moved to Bates county, Mis-

souri, in 1859, and was in the general merchandise business at Butler for a few years, in company with an old planter. The war becoming pretty warm and the people becoming well worked up, and many being killed, he left, leaving all his effects behind. Before his departure, however, the county clerk gave him the following document:

"BUTLER, MO., May 20, 1861.

"I, Robert L. Duncan, clerk of the Bates county court in the state of Missouri, do hereby certify that John O. McAuley, the bearer of this, a gentleman of high standing in this county, having resided here and at West Point many years, is a reliable business man, the owner of a house and lot in this town, well improved, and also the owner of other (unimproved) lots. Mr. McAuley has always stood well here, not only as a prompt, reliable business man and solvent in this community, but one who is also true and reliable as a southern man in feeling. He is away now on a visit to Iowa with his wife and sister, and will return in some few weeks; and should he need friends anywhere the public will not risk anything in placing confidence in him. These are troublesome times, and this is offered to him as perhaps a benefit among strangers.

"I have hereto set my hand and the seal of Bates county court at the office in Butler, May 20, 1861.

"ROBT. L. DUNCAN, *Clerk.*"

He went to Mahaska county, Iowa, leaving all his property, which was afterward turned into a hospital for the soldiers. He never returned to claim the property but sold the lots by correspondence. After the war he moved to Osceola, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on successfully until his death, May 14, 1889. His surviving wife is yet living. He

was a man of fine physique, six feet two inches in height, and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. For fourteen years he was president of the school board, and twelve years president of the council. He was very prominent, both in public and social circles. They had nine children, of whom five are yet living, viz.: Thomas B.; Wm. S., a banker in Nebraska; Catharine M.; John F., and Lucius C.

Our subject was educated in public schools at Osceola, Iowa, until fifteen years of age. He entered the State University of Iowa, and graduated in 1884, taking the degree of B. P. and diploma of special proficiency in literary pursuits bearing the same date, and in 1885 graduated with the degree of B. L. in the same school. Subsequently he took the degree of M. A. in the same college. In 1887 he came to Kansas City, where he has since been in the practice of his profession, having built up a good business. He is a bright young lawyer, with a bright future.

He organized the first chapter of the Sigma Chi west of the Mississippi river, of which he is a member. He was for several years prominent in the state militia affairs and as a member of the Craig Rifles, and afterward joined the seventh regiment, and after their disbandment he became a member of the Marmaduke Guards, and was appointed chief bugler of the third regiment by Colonel Milton Moore.

AUGUST BREUNERT, vice-president of the College of Pharmacy, of Kansas City, was born in Warsaw, Poland, February 28, 1840, son of Ferdinand and Emily (Von Riedel) Breunert, natives also of Poland. His

father was a major in the Russian army and died in Poland. They had a large family.

Our subject was educated partly in Poland and partly in Germany. When fourteen years of age he sailed for America, coming alone, and landed in New York city. He immediately came west and stopped in Indianapolis, Indiana, and there worked in a grocery store for three years. He then came father west into Nebraska and subsequently to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he learned the drug business. In 1862, having by economy saved a little money, he started a drug store on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, which was a branch of the Leavenworth house. Mr. Breunert ran the business here and his partner the one in Leavenworth. In 1874 he sold out and went back to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was there engaged in the drug business for about three years, when he returned to Kansas City and opened a drug store, and has since continued business, and for the past thirteen years his store has been at the corner of Fourteenth street and Grand avenue. He is one of the representative business men of Kansas City and keeps a first-class drug store, stocked with fresh and pure drugs. He was a director in the College of Pharmacy for one year and was then elected vice-president. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in St. Louis, in 1867, to Miss Amelia Buettner, by whom he has two sons and a daughter.

Herman O. Breunert, one of the sons, is the demonstrator of microscopy in the College of Pharmacy, of Kansas City. He was born in St. Louis, April 13, 1867, educated in Kansas City, and Indianapolis, Indiana, and afterward took a collegiate course at the Chicago College of Pharmacy,

graduating in the term of 1887-8. He then secured a position in the Walker & Deitz Pharmacies of Chicago, having charge of the business, and remained with them for some time, when he came to Kansas City and has been in business with his father. In 1894 he was made demonstrator of microscopy in the College of Pharmacy, of Kansas City.

Mr. Breunert is a young man well posted in his business and has held some important positions in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. He is yet a young man with a bright future before him. He is a member of several social clubs.

HON. H. S. JULIAN, an attorney at law in Kansas City, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, in July, 1862, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Laughlin) Julian, natives of that state. The ancestry on both sides participated in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. They were planters in an early day. The father of our subject was a farmer by vocation and died in 1892, and his mother died in 1877. They had a family of seven children, our subject being fifth in order of birth.

He was brought up on the farm, attending country schools. He entered the Kentucky Military Institute, at which he graduated in 1881, and then entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1884, taking literary and law courses. He came to Kansas City in 1885 and was admitted to the bar, and has since been in practice, without a partner, having built up a very lucrative business. He is one of the most able young lawyers of Kansas City. In 1890 he was elected to the state legisla-

ture, and re-elected in 1894. In that body he served on the judiciary committee, the committees on ways and means, on elections, on fees and salaries, on agriculture and on commerce. He framed the bill regulating the sale of franchises in cities, which passed both houses and became a law. He had a warehouse bill passed regulating warehouse receipts and compelling warehouse men to give bond for security of goods deposited with them. Also he had the law passed known as the "usury law," also a law in reference to parks and boulevards of first-class cities. He also had a law passed regulating the return of legal writs, allowing any case to be docketed for trial fifteen days after being brought into counties or cities constituting a judicial circuit of themselves, which act was vetoed by Governor Francis. Mr. Julian has been a good lawmaker and has the esteem of all citizens.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also of the Kansas City Club; and he is politically a democrat.

JAMES C. RIEGER, lawyer, was born in Beaufort, North Carolina, September 30, 1854, a son of Henry and Frances J. (Davis) Rieger. She was a native of North Carolina and he of Baden Baden, Germany. Ten children were born to them,—nine sons and one daughter, and eight sons are now living: Augustine W., Joel H., William V., James C., Lawrence F., David V., Charles F. and John J.

The father of our subject was a locomotive engineer many years and then a merchant in North Carolina; he is now retired and lives in Kansas City, at 1213 Wyandotte street. He came to America at the age of fourteen years, with his parents, who located

in Baltimore, and he grew to manhood there and then moved to North Carolina. He was city and county treasurer at Beaufort, that state, also school director some years. He was reared a Roman Catholic and she an Episcopalian. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, and his maternal grandfather was Joel Henry Davis, a farmer of Welsh descent.

Mr. James C. Rieger was raised in Beaufort, North Carolina, and received his early schooling there, but graduated at the Kansas City high school in 1873. He then attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating there in 1876. He studied law with Judge Brumback in 1874 and later in the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876, and began practicing in Kansas City, and has practiced here continuously ever since, principally corporation work. He was attorney for the C. B. & O. system for a number of years.

On the 27th day of October, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Lily A. Meily, daughter of John E. and Rebecca (Henney) Meily. Four children were born to them, namely: Earl C., Minnie L., Churchill W. and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Rieger are members of the Episcopalian church.

He is a Mason, and politically a democrat. He was mayor of Westport for three years,—from 1891 to 1894. He was in Florida at the time of his nomination and knew nothing of it till notified afterward; had no opposition; was re-elected in 1892, receiving 600 votes out of 700; and was chairman of the city executive committee of his party two years and a member for eight years. He is the president of the Bank of Westport and a stockholder in a number of

manufacturing and other businesses. His home is at 3921 Wyandotte street, Westport. He has been a resident of Kansas City for twenty-four years.

WILLIAM S. COWHERD, attorney at law, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, September 1, 1860, and was a son of Charles J. and Emily (Strother) Cowherd. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Kentucky. Charles J. Cowherd came to Missouri with his father in 1836 and settled in Jackson county, where they were among the pioneers. The great-grandfather of our subject was a captain under General Nathaniel Greene in the Revolution. The family were prominent in the early days, and their first western representatives were among the first settlers here in Jackson county. On the mother's side some of the male members were distinguished physicians. The father of our subject was a farmer before the war and subsequently a merchant. He died in 1892. They had a family of three children: Sallic A., Mrs. E. H. Graves, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and William S., who was raised and educated in this county.

He graduated in the classical course in the University of Missouri, with the degree of A. B., in 1881, and graduated in law at the same school in 1882. He began practice the same year in the office of Tichenor, Warner & Dean, with whom he remained until the spring of 1883, when he went into partnership with John J. Campbell, under the firm name of Cowherd & Campbell, which continued one year, when Mr. Campbell was elected city attorney, and in January, 1885, Mr. Cowherd was appointed as-

sistant prosecuting attorney under Mayor Woodson, which position he filled for four years. In 1888 he was a candidate for the nomination of prosecuting attorney, but was defeated. Returning to private practice he became a member of the firm of Teasdale, Ingraham & Cowherd, which is still in existence.

Mr. Cowherd is an able young lawyer and has built up a lucrative practice. He is well known throughout the county. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed first assistant counselor and held office for two years. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Kansas City and held the office for one term of two years. He has taken great interest in politics, and although a young man has many strong and influential friends. Politically Mr. Cowherd is a democrat.

He was married at Denver, Colorado, in 1889, to Miss Jessie L. Kitchen, a native of Westport, Missouri.

DR. NEWTON McVEY, house surgeon, City Hospital, Kansas City, is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was born October 11, 1845, a son of James M. and Chloe C. (Brown) McVey, father a native of Indiana and the mother of New York state. His father, a farmer by occupation, came west in 1882, settled in Brookings county, Dakota, and died in March, 1895. The mother of our subject is yet living. His father was at one time a member of the Indiana legislature, and was a prominent man in politics. They had five children, of whom three are living: Dr. Newton, William R., deceased, formerly a member of battery B, first heavy artillery, Indiana volunteers; Ella, wife of John Irwin, in Dakota; Dersa, wife of Nel-

son Shimer, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Myron, who was killed at an explosion at the fair grounds at Indianapolis a number of years ago.

Our subject was raised in Indianapolis, where he was educated. He attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, for two years, and then entered the Medical College of Indiana and graduated in 1875. In 1864 he enlisted in the one hundred and thirty-second Indiana volunteer infantry, company C, and served a short time, and then enlisted in the one hundred and seventy-first Indiana volunteer infantry, company A, and served until the close of the war. He was only eighteen years of age at the time of his enlistment.

After graduating in medicine he located at Alma, Wisconsin, where he practiced for fourteen years. He was a private student under Dr. Nicholas Senn, the noted surgeon now of Chicago, for four months, taking instruction in surgery. He also received a post-graduate training at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1883. While living in Wisconsin he was president of the Wabasha County Medical Society and a member of the Wisconsin and Minnesota Medical Societies.

He came to Kansas City in 1889 and has since resided here, and for two years has been pathologist at St. Joseph's Hospital. He is one of the ablest diagnosticians in the west, but of that reticent nature that avoids publicity. He was appointed house surgeon of the City Hospital in May, 1895, and has since filled his position most ably. The Doctor is professor of bacteriology and microscopy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas; also professor of bacteriology in the Kansas City Veterinary College, of Kansas City, Mis-

souri. He is a member of Jackson County Medical Society, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic order,—Alma lodge, No. 184, in Wisconsin.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Nannie L. Furgason, of Indianapolis, Indiana, by whom he has three children: Elsa, Martha and Albert. Mrs. McVey and family are members of the Baptist church.

JOHAN W. KYGER, physician and surgeon, and professor of diseases of children in the medical department of the University of Kansas City, Kansas, was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, September 4, 1848, and was a son of Nicholas and Susan (Burke) Kyger, of German and English descent. His parents settled at an early day near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to the Shenandoah valley.

The father of our subject, a farmer by occupation, still resides in Virginia. They had six children, four of whom are living: Dr. John W.; Anna, wife of C. C. Almond, of Virginia; Dr. Millard F. and Eugene F.

The subject of our sketch was brought up on a farm in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the banks of the Shenandoah river. He also attended the country schools till about seventeen years of age, when he entered the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1868. He then came west to St. Louis and took a course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College. Next he located in Cass county, Missouri, where, in October, 1869, he married Miss Mary E. Scholl, a granddaughter of Daniel Boone. He continued the practice of his profession in Cass county for ten years, when he removed to Holden, Johnson county, Missouri.

However, just previous to his removal he took another course of lectures, in Missouri College, in 1879. While a resident of Holden, Missouri, he was twice elected mayor of the city. In 1888 he came to Kansas City, where he has since been in the practice of his profession.

For the past four years he has delivered a special course of lectures in the Western Dental College, has served for the past three years as secretary of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, for one year has been lecturing at the Kansas City Training School for Nurses, and in 1895 was elected to the chair of diseases of children in the medical department of the University of Kansas City, Kansas. The Doctor is a prominent physician of the city.

He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the District Association, and is a member of the National Union. The Doctor does a general practice but pays especial attention to the diseases of children. In the spring of 1895 he went to New York and took a post-graduate course in both the New York polyclinic and post-graduate schools. He has seven children: Alice T., Laura, John W., Ross, Fred, Stella and Paul. The parents are members of the Tabernacle Baptist church.

HC. MORRISON, druggist, and a member of the upper council, Kansas City, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, September 7, 1843, and was a son of Robert and Lavina (Grimes) Morrison, natives of Maryland. The father of our subject was a farmer and died in Maryland in 1852; and his mother died in 1857. They had four children, of

whom our subject is the only survivor. He was left an orphan at an early age. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools and at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and at Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) College he spent three years. Just previous to the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, he, in company with several other classmates, formed a company and enlisted in the emergency militia, at Harrisburg, and on their march from Gettysburg toward Chambersburg he was detailed by the captain of the company to look after the camp, and while on duty was captured by the rebels and was kept in captivity twenty-four hours, when he was paroled, and by this means he witnessed the battle of Gettysburg.

In the fall of 1863 he began the study of medicine at Westminster, Maryland, but his preceptor died soon afterward and Mr. Morrison went to Baltimore and studied medicine in the Baltimore Infirmary till January, 1864, when he went into a military hospital, where he remained till March 23, 1865. He was a medical cadet in the regular army during this year; was made an acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to report at Galveston, Texas, which he did, and from there went to San Antonio, and then was ordered on duty with a small detachment at Goliad, Texas, where he remained till the following October (1865), when he was ordered on duty with two regiments, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., as acting assistant surgeon. He then went into private practice in New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland.

In 1869 he went to Baltimore and practiced one year. On January 26, 1870, he landed in Kansas City, Missouri, and practiced medicine until May, 1874, when he engaged in the drug business on East Twelfth

street, near Cherry, where he remained until 1883. Then he sold out, and being in failing health he made a tour of Europe, visiting England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium, being absent several months, returning much benefited, and engaged in the real-estate business, which he carried on about a year. He bought his present place in 1894, and has since been engaged in the drug business. He was engaged in the drug business on Main street for about three years.

He was a member of the city council from 1878 to 1880. In 1887 he was nominated for city treasurer on the republican ticket, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. Was elected to the upper house of the city council in the spring of 1894. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar.

He was married November 25, 1886, to Miss Carrie L. Morrison, of Laporte county, Indiana. The Doctor is a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the prominent men of the city.

DR. T. J. EATON, one of the old practitioners of Kansas City, was born in Circleville, Ohio, August 27, 1840, and was a son of John E. and Frances (Barnhill) Eaton. His father was a native of New York city and his mother of Ohio. The family came from England, although the name originated in Wales. His paternal grandfather was a seafaring man, and he and another man owned a schooner, of which he was captain, and at the breaking out of the war of 1812 they had their vessel loaded with a cargo bound for Havre de Grace, and while on the Mediterranean sea was captured by a man-of-

war and confined in prison till peace was declared. He lost his cargo, vessel and all he had. He returned to New York city, and he and his partner bought another vessel, loaded it and was about to put out for Savannah when his wife prevailed on him not to go; and he relented. His partner took out the vessel and all was lost at sea! The grandfather never went to sea again but followed ship carpentry the remainder of his days. He died in New York city.

The father of our subject was a carriage-maker by trade and removed to Circleville, Ohio, at an early day, where he carried on the business for a number of years. He and his wife are still residents of that city, both being quite aged. They had a family of four sons and one daughter who grew to maturity. The four sons are still living, viz.: Dr. T. J. and William H., of Lima, Ohio; Marcus, of Circleville, Ohio; and Charles F., also of Circleville.

Our subject was brought up in his native town, where he graduated at the high school. He began the study of medicine when he was about twenty, but war coming on, in 1862, he enlisted as hospital steward of the one hundred and fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served as such through the war. He was always "on the go," and with the Army of Tennessee, till after the fall of Vicksburg, and was then with the Army of the Gulf. He was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River bridge and all the sieges and battles leading up to the capture of Vicksburg; was in the Red river campaign under General Banks, in the assault on Fort Blakely and in numerous skirmishes.

After the close of the hostilities he returned to his home and entered the Uni-

versity of Michigan, and graduated in the medical department in the spring of 1867. He located at Dalton, Indiana, for one year. He then went to Baldwin City, Kansas, for five years, and here he stood the examinations and took the degree of B. S. in Baker University, and also taught natural sciences in the same school for three years. In 1873 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, when it had a population of 30,000, and has been practicing for a period of twenty-three years. He was one of the original faculty of the Kansas City Medical College, holding the chair of chemistry for thirteen years, materia medica two years, and diseases of children one year. He was one of the trustees of the School of Pharmacy for some time. Was president of Jackson County Medical Society in 1894, and physician to the Foundlings' Home for one year. For one year he was a member of the board of health. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. Politically he is a republican, although not a partisan.

He was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Henrietta Rathwell Dodsley, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, by whom he had one child, Mrs. Thirza E. Chambliss, wife of Dr. Edward L. Chambliss. Mrs. Eaton is a member of the Baptist church.

A E. CLARK, M. D., was born in White Hall, Greene county, Illinois, May 10, 1864, a son of Frank H. and Mary A. (Sperry) Clark. His father was a native of Potsdam, New York, and his mother of Illinois. Some of his ancestry were soldiers in the war of 1812.

The father of our subject was a farmer in his early life. Coming west he settled in

Sangamon county, Illinois, about 1858, and subsequently removed to Greene county, that state. In 1869 he came to Cass county, Missouri, and first located where Garden City now is, which was then all wild prairie, and there he followed farming for about ten years. Next he engaged in the banking business at East Lynne for four or five years, and then organized a bank at Harrisonville, Missouri, and followed banking until his death in 1891. He was a member of the county court for several years, and was the first presiding judge after the Gun City riot. His wife died in 1871. They had six children, of whom three are living, D. W. and Fred and Dr. C. E.

Our subject was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, attending also the country school. He attended high school at Harrisonville one year, and the State Normal School for some time. When nineteen years of age he took up the study of medicine and entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated in the spring of 1886. He immediately went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and practiced in connection with Dr. W. H. Daly, a prominent throat specialist, remaining about one year. In 1887 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has built up a very lucrative business. In 1889 he was assistant city physician. For three years he had the chair of materia medica in the Kansas City Medical College, and for the past four years has had another chair in the same college. He is the medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Des Moines Life, Independent Order of Foresters and Knights and Ladies of the Fireside.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Mattie Metzler of Kansas City, by whom he has one child, Ross M. The Doctor is a member of

the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a republican, however taking no active interest in politics with the exception of voting the straight ticket. He is a highly educated young man and is one of the ablest young physicians of the city.

AS. MARLEY, an attorney at law of Kansas City, was born at Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana, May 18, 1861, and was a son of Harvey H. and Jennie (Sheeks) Marley, natives of the same county. His grandparents were pioneers of that county, having arrived there when it was but a wilderness. Henry Marley was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The family were distinguished people in the pioneer days of Indiana. They entered land, and the Sheeks family at one time owned the town of Mitchell. The grandfather Sheeks was a colonel in the militia at an early day. Benjamin and David Sheeks were lawyers, and David Sheeks was at one time on the supreme bench of Texas, and Benjamin Sheeks was Brigham Young's counselor.

The father of our subject is the traveling passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with which road he has been connected for ten years. He was for some years the representative of the old St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. He is widely known as a railroad man, and now resides in Olympia, Kansas. They had three children: Albert S., Harvey G. and Florence, besides a half sister, Gertrude.

Mr. Marley, our subject, was in various places during his childhood and youth. He went to New York city with his parents, and then to Evanston, Illinois, where he was educated in the high school and graduated in

the class of 1880. The same year he came to Kansas City. His health giving out he sought other employment, and was from 1881 to October, 1892, assistant ticket agent in the Union Depot at Kansas City, in the meantime reading law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1891. He began the practice of his profession in 1892 and was for a short time in partnership with James H. Harkless. He is now alone, and has built up a nice business, receiving his share of the legal docket. He has taken an interest in matters pertaining to the city; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias, and is politically a republican.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Katherine Jacobs, a native of Shelby county, Missouri, and by whom he has three children,—John S., Jennie and Albert S., Jr. Mrs. Marley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

LG. VAN SCOYOC, M. D., was born in York Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1853, a son of Moses and Jane (Schull) Scoyoc, also natives of that state, and of Holland Dutch descent, their first American ancestry coming to this country at an early day. One branch of the family went to Long Island and the other to Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a carpenter by trade, which he followed in his early life, and later he was a farmer. He died on the farm on which he had lived for fifty years in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1890. His wife had died several years previously. There are seven children living of the family.

Our subject, the second eldest in the above family, was reared on the farm, where

he helped to till the soil. He was educated in the country public schools and at a boarding school at VanAllen for two sessions. He also attended a normal school at Gettysburg. He then taught school and worked on a farm during vacations in order to raise funds to take a medical course. He devoted four years to the study of medicine and attended one term at Detroit, Michigan, in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan. He then entered Cleveland Homeopathic College, at which he graduated in the spring of 1876. He then entered the office of Dr. William H. Cook, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who was in ill health at that time, and owing to the relationship Dr. Van Scoyoc was asked to take charge of his practice, which he did and remained several months. He then located at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and there married the only daughter, Virginia, of Jacob Eminger, September 10, 1877. His health failing he came west and located at Osborn City, Kansas, where he remained for five years, and thence he removed to Abilene, Kansas, remaining about five years. In 1890 he located in Kansas City, where he has built up a good practice.

He filled the chair of minor and official surgery in the Kansas City Homeopathic College for some time, and is now filling the chair of official surgery. He was one of the organizers of the Hahnemann Union Medical Society, in which he took active interest and was its president for five sessions, and he is recognized by the profession as an honor to them. He has built up a nice practice and is one of the leading physicians in the city.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also of the First Lutheran church; is

a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, Missouri Institute, Missouri Valley Society and the Kansas City Homeopathic Club. He and his wife have become parents of three children, two of whom are living,—J. H. Marsten and Floyd W.

The Doctor is a stanch republican.

ELEORA NORRIS, M. D., is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City. In this progressive age, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, almost every avenue of business life is open to woman, but to none does she seem more especially adapted than to the medical profession. There is a sympathy, a kindliness and an understanding which probably grows out of these characteristics that men often seem to lack and that bring to woman her peculiar power and success. Dr. Norris seems specially adapted to her chosen calling, and as a member of the medical profession in Kansas City occupies a high place.

She was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, December 21, 1848, and removed thence to Leonidas, Michigan, where she acquired her literary education. Her maiden name was E. Leora Howe, and in 1865 she became the wife of David H. Norris, a native of Monroe, Michigan, who in his early life learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the seventh Michigan regiment and served for three years as a defender of the union. His father, Charles B. Norris, a native of New York, was a lawyer by profession and became a member of the bar of Monroe, Michigan. He is still living there, at an advanced age, although retired from active practice.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Norris removed to Stockwell, Indiana, where the former engaged in the hardware business. In 1875 they took up their residence in Monroe, Michigan, and from that place came to Kansas City, where Mr. Norris opened a hardware store, and associated with him in business their only son, Harry, under the firm name of Norris & Son. They are now successful hardware dealers and are doing a good business.

Mrs. Norris began the study of medicine in Monroe, Michigan, for ten years of successful nursing had taught her that she was well fitted for the business. After locating in Kansas City she resumed her studies under the direction of Dr. W. A. Forester, and later attended lectures at the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, being graduated at that institution in 1890. She at once began practice here, and now devotes her attention to every department of practice, but has made a specialty of obstetrics and gynecology. She is a member of the leading homeopathic societies of Kansas City, is a constant student of her chosen science, always on the progressive side, and in her religious relations is a member of St. Mary's Episcopal church.

JOHAN SCOTT HARRISON.—The history of a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions con-

stitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that they are ever affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive. To-day the gentleman whose name introduces this review is regarded as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the metropolis of western Missouri, not alone a leader in business circles but also a conspicuous figure in politics, as his family has been through so many generations.

There is no name that stands forth more prominently, honorably and proudly on the pages of American history than that of Harrison, and in this connection it will be interesting to note something of the origin of the family and its connection with affairs of state in America.

There lived in England in the seventeenth century, one Thomas Harrison, who, at the time of the trouble between King Charles I and his subjects, put aside the cares and responsibilities of his business and joined the forces of Oliver Cromwell, becoming a lieutenant general in the service, greatly trusted by the leader of the "Roundheads." He was also a member of the parliamentary court which tried and convicted the king. When monarchical rule was once more established, he was arrested and executed. It is not a certainty that this gentleman was an ancestor of the immediate subject of this review, but the probabilities in this direction are very strong. It was a period when those who were denied religious and political liberty in their own lands availed themselves of the opportunities to secure the coveted freedom in the newly settled western hemisphere, and the Harrisons were probably among the number

who crossed the Atlantic in the seventeenth century or the early part of the eighteenth.

The identity of an ancestor of the family in the latter century, however, is a certainty. Records show that Benjamin Harrison lived in Berkeley, Virginia, and became the father of a son to whom was also given the name of Benjamin and who became an eminent man in the councils of the nation. The latter in 1764, when little more than a boy, became a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, of which he was shortly afterward made speaker. At the time when the passage of the stamp act was awakening the resistance of the colonists he was offered a seat in the executive council by the governor appointed by the crown, but the honor he declined and he announced himself as a republican, strongly opposed to British oppression. In 1774 and 1775 he was delegate to the continental congress; in 1776 signed that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence; in 1777 he resigned his seat in congress and was soon made speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia; and later he took the field against Cornwallis, and his military record was alike conspicuous for fidelity to duty. He was three times elected governor of the new state of Virginia, but died before the third inauguration. His wife was a Miss Bassett.

The third son of this marriage was William Henry Harrison, the ninth president of the United States. He had won high military distinction when nineteen years of age. In 1798 he resigned from the army and was made secretary of the Northwestern Territory and *ex-officio* lieutenant governor. In 1798, when but twenty-five years of age, he was sent to congress from the territory, and was appointed governor of Indiana, when it was made a territory. He was given un-

limited authority over the vast district which comprised several of the now greatest states of the Union, and it was his duty to reclaim them from wildness and from the Indians. A monarch has hardly more power than was given this young man, but he exercised it wisely and well and the nation is indebted to him for the policy and methods which made the settlement of that vast region of the country habitable. His successes in the war of 1812 are matters of history, and added new luster to a name already bright. He was lovingly and gratefully called the Father of the Northwest. In 1824 he was United States senator from Ohio; in 1840 he became the candidate of the whig party for the presidency, and after one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the country he was elected. For only one month he was the chief executive of the nation, when death terminated his career. He married Anna Symmes, also of a very prominent family, of honorable connection with public affairs.

John Scott was their third son, and was both the son and father of a president. He has been called "a plain farmer," and one distinguished writer goes so far as to speak of him as a man "who was no reader, whose son only had access to books when he visited his grandfather's home." This was not true in any sense, and can be excused only from the fact that in writing a campaign story the principal character must be held up as the one shining light of an otherwise obscure family. The writer was in no wise conversant with Mr. Harrison's habits of life.

Mr. Harrison was a graduate of Cincinnati College at the time Bishop Chase was its president, and although among the youngest of his class, he took the first hon-

ors and became its valedictorian. Upon his graduation his father obtained for him an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, but his youthful soldierly ambition was destined to receive a chilling disappointment when his father, with his proverbial generosity, transferred the commission to the son of an old friend, thinking he could provide for Scott in some other way.

The father of General Lew Wallace became the recipient of the honor. He afterward became governor of Indiana; and when in the campaign of 1840 he took the stump for "old Tippecanoe" he was not ashamed to express his gratitude by relating this incident.

Mr. Harrison then studied law in the office of his elder brother, W. H. Harrison, Jr., and was admitted to the bar, and would have practiced his profession; but, his father being so much in public life and so often absent from home, it became necessary that Scott should assume the duties usually devolving upon the head of a family. It was thus that the life of "a farmer" was thrust upon him,—not from choice, or that he was not fitted for the higher, or more ambitious, walks of life, but from a stern sense of duty. When still quite young, the manager of a large farm, the provider for a large and expensive family, he was persuaded by some older friends to "sacrifice himself" (as they expressed it) for the good of the community in which he lived and run for justice of the peace. He did so, and held the office for twenty years; integrity and justice seems to have been appreciated in those days.

In 1852 Mr. Harrison was elected a member of congress from the second district of Ohio, by the Native American party, and served two terms, defeating Mr. Timothy C.

Day in the first election, and the Hon. William S. Groesbeck in the second.

Mr. Harrison can not be strictly called a democrat, although in several instances he voted with that party. From an old-line whig he became a native American, and the principles of that party were dear to his heart. During the triumph of the American party (or, as they were then called, the "Know-Nothing" party) the name of John Scott Harrison for president stood at the head of a political ticket in a newspaper published at Greencastle, Indiana, edited by Colonel John Watson; but the compliment was all that came of it. After the American party gained such victories in Maryland, as they did, the ladies of Cincinnati presented to the Know-Nothings of Baltimore the American flag, that "emblem of beauty," and Mr. Harrison was chosen to make the presentation speech, which he did in an address glowing with patriotic love for his country; the flag was received and the speech replied to in one equally patriotic by Mr. Harris, of Baltimore.

Mr. Harrison held many local offices of public trust, he was one of five appointed on the board of control (for the regulation of county affairs) on its organization. (They served without salary.) A Cincinnati paper, in its notice of this board, said, "The members can afford to give their time and services; they all are wealthy men, except Mr. Harrison, and he was chosen for his *well-known* and *unquestioned integrity*. He was a fluent conversationalist, a graceful writer, his genial, generous nature, and his charming courtly manner made him popular and beloved by all who knew him.

On the home life of Mr. Harrison we draw the curtain, as too sacred for public gaze, but his children and his children's children rise up

and call him blessed, and the sweet memories treasured in the hearts of those who loved him rest as a benediction, blessing many homes, now widely scattered over our land. The children surviving him are Mrs. Betsy H. Eaton, of North Bend, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah H. Devin, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Benjamin Harrison (ex-president), Indianapolis, Indiana; Carter Bassett Harrison, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Anna H. Morris, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Though the last named is probably not quite so well known to the general public as the ex-president, he is justly regarded as one of the most important factors in the business of Kansas City and is also widely known in the realm of politics. It is of great importance to insert in a work of this character the record of one so intimately associated with the commercial, political and social interests of western Missouri as John Scott Harrison.

He was born in North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 16th of November, 1844, and attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he became a student in the Hays Academy, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he pursued a two-years course of study. Returning to his father's home he took charge of the farm and continued to devote his attention to its management until 1867, when, desiring to enter upon a professional career, he became a student in the law office of Stanley Matthews, who was afterward on the United States supreme bench. At the same time he also attended law school and was graduated in 1870, being then admitted to the bar.

In July, 1871, Mr. Harrison came to Kansas City, Missouri, and embarked in the

real-estate business. His sagacity and foresight enabled him to see that this would prove a profitable undertaking in the rapidly growing city, and his judicious investments have brought to him handsome returns. For one year he was associated with S. J. Fisher, under the firm name of S. J. Fisher & Company, when the partnership was dissolved, and he entered into business relations under the firm style of Harrison & Platt. In November, 1894, the present firm of Harrison & Jones was established, the present partners being John Scott Harrison, James W. Jones, and Archibald Irwin Harrison, a son of the first named. This company does one of the most extensive real-estate, loan and insurance businesses in the city. Our subject is a man of excellent business ability, thoroughly well informed on everything pertaining to the subject of real estate, and his honorable methods, his sound judgment and his thorough reliability have brought to him a rich and well deserved success.

In his political views Mr. Harrison is a democrat, but, as was but natural, he labored in the interests of his brother, Benjamin Harrison, during his two candidacies for the presidency. He was appointed by President Cleveland surveyor of customs, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate, owing to the opposing efforts of jealous partisans who raised as an objection that he had not voted the straight democratic ticket.

He is a director of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange of Kansas City, and has just been elected a member of the board of education, receiving 18,179 out of 20,000 votes cast.

Religiously he is connected with the First Presbyterian church, and has served as a

member of its board of trustees for fifteen years. He is a man of strong individuality, pleasing personality, and true nobleness of character.

On the 2d of October, 1872, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Elizabeth Lytle, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They had six children, namely: Archibald Irwin, born November 27, 1874, now a partner in the firm of Harrison & Jones; Lytle, born February 22, 1878; Jennie R., born March 12, 1880, and died September 30, 1880; John Scott, born April 22, 1882; Margaretta, born December 9, 1884; and Benjamin, who was born May 17, 1892, and named for his illustrious uncle.

HENRY KNOCHE, a wealthy farmer and highly respected citizen residing on section 29, Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, dates his arrival in this vicinity a few years prior to the opening of the late civil war.

Mr. Knoche, as his name suggests, is of German origin. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 24, 1839, a son of German parents, Frank and Elizabeth (Strochbine) Knoche, the former born in 1794 and the latter in 1804. They were married in Prussia and resided there until 1858, when they came to America and made their home with their children who had preceded them to this country. The father died in 1865, and the mother in 1891. Both were members of the Reformed church, were devoted and earnest Christians, and here, as in their old home across the sea, they had the respect and esteem of all who knew them. He was a soldier in the Prussian army. Of their family of nine children, five are yet

living, namely: John, Louis, Henry, Anna Dippe and George.

In his native land Henry Knoche was reared and received a good education. In 1857, at the age of eighteen years, he said good-by to his parents and the home of his childhood, and, unaccompanied by either relatives or friends, embarked for America, where he landed in due time, at once directing his course to Jackson county, Missouri. Here he soon secured work as a farm hand. Not long afterward he and his brother John rented the farm that the former now owns and occupies, and still later they purchased it in partnership. During the war they were raided and robbed time after time. When order No. 11 was issued they were obliged to leave, but as soon as practicable returned to their desolate place and again settled down to the work of improving and cultivating their land. After awhile he and his brother divided their holdings, and Mr. Henry Knoche is now the owner of 600 acres and owns much of the town of Martin City. In connection with his farming operations, he has for years been largely interested in the cattle business, buying, feeding and selling. His present residence he erected in 1868, remodeled it in 1892, and in it he and his family are surrounded with the comforts of life and take a pleasure in extending hospitality to their many friends.

Mr. Knoche was married in 1866 to Miss Anna Yost. After her death he wedded Miss Amelie Koontz, with whom he lived most happily until her death in 1891, her death being the result of lockjaw which was caused by her stepping upon a nail that penetrated her foot. She was the mother of four children, named Elizabeth, William, Charles and Fannie. Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. John Secrest, of Kansas City, and

the mother of two children. The present Mrs. Knoche was formerly Miss Emeline Oswald. She is a native of Saxony and a lady of education and culture.

Mr. Knoche has taken a pride in educating his children and in fitting them to occupy honorable and useful positions in life. He himself has been a hard-working man all his life, and is a fine specimen of the self-made Americanized German. Politically he has always voted with the Democratic party, taking a lively interest in the success of his party and frequently serving as delegate to conventions. He has been president of the school board for twelve years. Fraternally he is a Mason, having his membership in lodge No. 450, at Belton, Missouri. In church work he is prominent and active, being a Methodist, and a trustee and steward in his church.

UR. HOLMES, one of the representative farmers and respected citizens of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri, by virtue of his long residence here is entitled to some consideration on the pages of a work which has for its object a portrayal of the lives of the men and women of this county.

The Holmes family were among the early settlers of Washington township. Urial Holmes, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in the year 1811. The mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Harris, was a native of Virginia and a daughter of Richard Harris, of that state. The Harris family removed from Virginia to Tennessee at an early day, and there Richard Harris died. It was in Tennessee that Urial Holmes and Sallie Harris were married, and on a farm in Hawkins county,

that state, they made their home until 1852, when they removed to Missouri and made settlement in Washington township, Jackson county, the journey hither being made by wagon. Mr. Holmes rented what was known as the old Clinton Kirby farm on section 5, where he and his family lived until his death in 1855. Afterward his widow purchased the farm now owned by her son, U. R., on section 3, and made this her permanent home. She died here in 1870. At the time of purchase this place had a little cabin on it and was otherwise slightly improved, but for years the neighborhood was thinly settled. During the war Mrs. Holmes suffered not a little, being robbed and even ordered from her home for a time. Her family was well represented in the Confederate ranks,—four of her sons, Samuel, Richard, Joseph and John,—being in the army. John was killed just after the close of the war, while at White River, Arkansas. Richard and Joseph were under General Price. But the brave mother survived those troublous days, lived to see three of her sons come home, and to see the dawn of better times. She was a faithful Christian and a devoted member of the Methodist church. Of her family of nine children, all reached mature years except one. Their names are as follows: Samuel, deceased; Richard, a resident of New Santa Fe, Missouri; Joseph, who lives in Johnson county, Kansas; John, deceased; U. R., whose name heads this article; Mary, wife of William Hayer, Olathe, Kansas; Sallie, wife of Frank Savage, Olathe, Kansas; and Hillman, who lives in this township.

U. R. Holmes was born October 14, 1846, in Hawkins county, Tennessee, and at the time of their removal to this state he was a child of six years. Young as he then

was, he has a vivid remembrance of his old home in Tennessee,—a large plantation with its orchards and distillery. Here in Jackson county he was reared and remained until 1863. That year he went west as a freighter to Denver, Colorado. Previously, however, he had made a trip to New Mexico. At Denver he enlisted for one hundred days to hunt Indians, took part in the battle of Sand creek, under order of Colonel Chivington, and subsequently chased another band of red men from there to the pan-handle of Texas. After this he turned his attention to the cattle business. From 1864 to 1868 he was in Colorado, in the employ of Mr. Solomon Young, now deceased. In 1868 he brought 400 head of cattle, belonging to Mr. Young, from Colorado to Kansas City, the first band to pass over that route. From Kansas City Mr. Holmes returned to the old homestead, purchased it, and has resided here ever since. This place comprises 212.7 acres, and besides it he owns thirty acres in section 9 of the same township. All the improvements now upon the home place were put there by him. He has been successful both in his farming and stock-raising, built his present residence in 1874, and is now comfortably situated.

Mr. Holmes was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Jones, a daughter of J. R. Jones, of this county, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have four children, named John C., Mabel V., Helen and Roger.

In local politics and all matters pertaining to the good of his community, Mr. Holmes takes a commendable interest. At this writing he occupies the important position of president of the school board. He is a democrat. Mrs. Holmes is a member of the Baptist church.

WA. RULE.—An enumeration of the prominent business men of Kansas City would include within the list the name of our subject, who since 1887 has been connected with the banking interests of the city, and is now the popular and efficient cashier of the National Bank of Commerce.

Numbered among the native sons of Missouri, he was born in St. Louis, in 1858, his father being Orville G. Rule, a well-known citizen of Missouri's eastern metropolis, who for many years was manager of the St. Louis Shot Tower Company. His mother's maiden name was Margaret E. Ashley and she belonged to a prominent southern family.

When he had attained a sufficient age W. A. Rule entered the public schools of his native city and later became a student in the high school, where he completed a thorough course. When he was nineteen years of age he entered upon his business career in the capacity of messenger in the Third National Bank of St. Louis, and there received a systematic and complete training under Tom Stoddart, cashier of the bank, and one of the best known and most reliable financiers in the country. Vigorous, ambitious, splendidly equipped mentally for the calling he had adopted for a livelihood, Mr. Rule went through the various promotions until he reached the teller's window, mastering every detail of the business as it came to his hands, and thus being fitted for constant promotion.

In May, 1887, Mr. Rule accepted an offer from Dr. Woods, the president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, and became an employee of this institution, with which he has now been connected for almost a decade. He had a small capital

saved and considerable experience, also a personality that commanded explicit trust and credit. This was the young man who, accepting the offer, was made chief clerk of the bank almost ten years since. In August, 1888, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and in January, 1895, was unanimously chosen cashier, in which capacity he has since served with marked fidelity and ability. He is highly esteemed by the many patrons of the bank and is regarded by all as a financier of remarkable ability.

In December, 1880, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Rule and Miss Lizzie Harrison, of St. Louis, Missouri. Three children have blessed the union. In the city which is now their home, Mr. and Mrs. Rule have made many warm friends, and their hospitable home is a favorite resort with a large circle of acquaintances.

F W. GRIFFIN.—In the subject of this review is found an able representative of the Kansas City bar, a gentleman who, although his identity with this city covers only about eight years, has gained a wide acquaintance here and established a large and remunerative practice.

He was born in Charlestown, now a part the city of Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1855, and was reared there, as the son of a distinguished lawyer and with every influence conducive to intellectual development. His father, the Hon. J. Q. A. Griffin, was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and his mother, Sarah E. (Wood) Griffin, was of English descent and a native of Massachusetts. The Wood family have long been

residents of America. Several of our subject's maternal ancestors figured prominently in the Revolutionary war, and one of them was in command of the army at the battle of Concord. J. Q. A. Griffin, his father, was, as already stated, one of the most prominent lawyers of Massachusetts; and he was not only a lawyer but he was also a legislator, having served several terms in the state legislature of the Bay state. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, he was city solicitor of Charlestown. His widow is still living and makes her home in Concord, Massachusetts. In their family were seven children, only two of whom are still living,—Frederick W. and Arthur L.

Frederick W. Griffin received his education in the public schools of Boston, at Harvard College and in the Boston Law School. Of Harvard he is a graduate, with the class of 1876. From 1876 to 1878 he was a law student, and in the last-named year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, after which he at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston. He conducted successfully a good business until 1877, when he came west and identified himself with Kansas City. On locating here he formed a partnership with F. M. Hayward, which continued until November 1, 1893, when they dissolved and they became associated in practice with Charles H. Nearing. This last partnership was maintained until January 1, 1895, since which time Mr. Griffin has practiced alone. He is attorney for the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, and for a number of eastern capitalists, and has under his control a large amount of real estate, this department of the law being a specialty with him.

In politics Mr. Griffin is a staunch repub-

lican, and always takes an active interest in the campaigns. He was at one time the republican nominee for prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, but, with the rest of the ticket, was defeated. As a speaker he is logical, instructive and highly entertaining, is decided in his opinions, and freely gives expression to what he believes to be right and just, regardless of public sentiment. While he has been a resident of this city only a few years, yet he has made hosts of friends here.

He has a pleasant home and a charming wife. He was married in 1884 to Miss Theresa Lippman, an amiable and accomplished lady of St. Louis.

JOSEPH M. LOWE.—There is no question in cheapening the necessities of life that is receiving more earnest consideration from the deep thinkers of our nation than that of monopoly. It is the inherent right of each individual to provide a comfortable living for himself and family; but the humane law of "live and let others live" cries out against the monopoly which labors for itself alone, reaping its immense gains at the sacrifice of others. Personal liberty can no longer be called such when it infringes on the rights of others: it then becomes tyranny; and this is the very essence of monopoly. The absolute needs of humanity are made a marketable commodity by the wealthy, who recognize that certain things are demanded by the public, and therefore they compel exorbitant prices for the needed articles. It remains to the broad-minded, self-sacrificing man whose character is true and kindly enough not to trespass upon the rights of his fellow man, to do away with this recognized evil, and

an example of this type is seen in the founders of the New Gas Company of Kansas City.

Prior to 1895 the citizens of Kansas City were obliged to pay an extremely high price for their gas. There was but one company here engaged in the manufacture of that commodity and the members of that company felt that they could control the trade and receive whatever price they were willing to demand. This was carried to such an extreme that it awakened the opposition of several fair-minded citizens who wished to see justice done; and as a result the new gas company was organized, with R. M. Snyder as president and Joseph M. Lowe as secretary,—two prominent and thoroughly reliable business men of Jackson county. They were obliged to fight against a corporation with millions behind it, yet they have succeeded in establishing a thorough and efficient gas plant in Kansas City and have reduced the price from a dollar and sixty cents to one dollar per thousand feet. The old gas company at once put forth every effort to retain their hold on the public, and in order to outdo the new company they have reduced the price of their gas to fifty cents per thousand feet. The result of this gas war will be watched with interest; and it is a fact that although the old company is willing now to sell their gas for less than one-third their former price, they are not by any means being supported by the conscientious consumer. Every householder in Kansas City that uses gas knows full well that the new company that gave them the one-dollar rate per thousand feet is the company that deserves the public patronage; and that their work is appreciated is evidenced by the fact of their constantly increasing patronage, despite the lowered

rate of the old company. Mr. Lowe was one of the organizers and promoters of the new company, and from the beginning has served as secretary.

Not alone through his connection with the gas company, however, has he become known to the citizens of this locality: for some years he has ranked among the prominent and influential business men of Kansas City, and his identification with public affairs well entitles him to representation in a volume devoted to those who have left an impress on the material welfare and the advancement of the city and county.

Mr. Lowe was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, December 13, 1844. His father, Moses Lowe, was a native of the same county and a farmer by occupation. He served for many years as justice of the peace of his county, and died in 1857, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Porter and was a native of Kentucky. In their family were ten children who grew to mature years, but only five are now living, three sons and two daughters, namely: Richard M., now a merchant of Williamstown, Kentucky; Georgia, now the wife of John A. Lemmon, of Williamstown; Moses, of Louisville, Kentucky; Maggie, wife of Richard Ashcraft; and our subject. Their mother is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and resides with her eldest son, Richard. Their father was a democrat in politics, and a man much loved and highly respected by all who knew him.

When he had attained a sufficient age, Mr. Lowe, of this review, entered the common schools near his home and pursued his studies through the winter season until sixteen years of age, when he laid aside his text-books and enlisted in Colonel Giltner's

regiment, under Captain Thomas Moore, as a private in the Confederate army. His regiment was assigned to Humphrey Marshall's command. After a three-months service Mr. Lowe was discharged and went to Greenfield, Indiana, where he was employed as teacher in the district school. At this time he decided to take up the study of law, with the prospect of making it his future profession, but being compelled to earn his own living he could devote only his mornings and evenings to study. For three or four years he taught school through the day and gave his leisure time to the reading of law under the instructions of Hon. James L. Mason, of Greenfield, Indiana. In 1864 he was appointed to the office of assistant clerk of the state senate,—the only democrat to receive an appointment by that body during that session. He served for two years, and at the same time continued the reading of law, being admitted to the bar in 1865. For a short time he practiced in Greenfield, but feeling that the new western country afforded better opportunities in his profession, in 1868 he removed to Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri and embarked in the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held for eight years, being elected for four successive terms. His duties were so ably discharged that at one election he was not only the nominee of the democratic party but was also endorsed by the republican and the people's parties, running without opposition.

The broader field of labor afforded by Kansas City next became the scene of his endeavor in 1883. Here he opened a law office, but his real estate, which he had accumulated, and other private business interests, compelled him to abandon practice

and devote his entire time to his personal affairs. In 1889 the National Exchange Bank failed and Mr. Lowe, who was one of its stockholders at the time, was appointed by its directors and stockholders trustee for the settlement of the bank's affairs. This was done so satisfactorily that it went out of business leaving no debts, but paid its depositors one hundred cents on the dollar and had a surplus for the stockholders. In 1894 he was appointed receiver for the North Side Land and Mortgage Company and has charge of twelve thousand acres of land in Clay county, which belongs to the company.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lowe and Miss Mary E. McWilliams, daughter of Dr. John Q. A. McWilliams, who for some time practiced medicine in Jackson county, where Mrs. Lowe was born. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The family are members of the Calvary Baptist church.

For twenty years Mr. Lowe has been a Master Mason and is also a member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City. On the 25th of February, 1896, he addressed this club on the subject of "Agriculture and Commerce—Twin Sisters in the Country's Development," and showing his broad study and comprehensive grasp of the subject, we quote from his speech:

"Agriculture is not only the basis of all individual prosperity, but is the very foundation stone of all commercial and national greatness. She is the hand-maiden of the arts and sciences as well, making possible the luxurious and artificial life of those engaged in other pursuits. Those idle ones—content to sail on the summer harbor of self-satisfaction and repose, who have never met the angry storms and bursting

billows which, with grim visage, attends the real current—owe all their prosperity and happy surroundings to those quiet and unheralded heroes who breasted the waves of adverse fortune successfully, and anchored at last in the haven of peace and plenty. Let not a flippant and an ungrateful generation refer contemptuously to 'old hay-seeds,' for he will but criticise his own brave ancestry.

"Back in the very dawn of civilization, where classic lore scarce lifts the veil of impenetrable darkness, agriculture not only existed as a universal pursuit, but was the one supremely respectable and aristocratic occupation. When Thomas Jefferson was asked by an anxious father what he should make of his only boy, he replied, 'If he is a fool, make him a preacher, and no one will find it out; if he is honest but not very smart, make him a doctor; if very smart but not honest, make him a lawyer; but if he is both smart and honest, make him a farmer.'

"Egypt was the first country to export corn. The average annual shipment from Carthage to Rome was thirty million bushels. The agriculture of Egypt built her pyramids, her great works of architectural beauty, and made possible the luxurious lives of the Pharaohs, Cleopatras and Ptolemys; developed her mechanical genius and made her the wonder of the world and the mystery of the ages. The Babylonians, Romans and Israelites were all great agricultural nations. Agriculture dominated all other pursuits in the Roman empire, and during the period of its greatest development Rome became the 'Mistress of the World.' Then to be a Roman farmer was to be greater than to be a king. With the decay of agriculture Rome lost her liberties and her pre-eminence among nations. Spain,

during the era of her great agricultural prosperity, dominated all Europe and planted her flag upon the shores of the new world. With its decay she sank into insignificance among the nations, and now she is in danger of losing her fairest and best possession. All honor to the brave and patriotic Cubans! and when her destiny is complete and she is joined to the American republic, situated as she will be at the mouth of the great American highway of commerce,—the Nicaragua canal,—she will blossom and bloom as one of the very brightest stars in the constellation of the states. England's greatness and power has fluctuated just in proportion as her agricultural interests have prospered or been depressed. Like her eldest daughter, she has often interfered with the natural laws of trade with her 'corn laws,' laws prohibiting the exportation of agricultural products; but she has been quick to discern that her real power did not consist in her great manufactories, in her magnificent cities, nor yet in her splendid and powerful navy, but in the prosperity and happiness of those of her people engaged in agricultural pursuits, both at home and in her colonies. Here stands—and forever has stood—the real bulwark of a great people.

"It would be strange, if it were not that history is again simply repeating itself, that we should be so much concerned about the things we have not, while all around us lies a vast ocean of possibilities. We have been much concerned about the mines, the factory and the loom, forgetful of the fact that all these are but incidental to a great and prosperous agricultural country. Kansas City has even taken time in her splendid march to greatness to lie awake of nights and ponder the question of manufacturing, forgetful of the fact that manufacturing follows

population, and not population manufacturing. But—bless their pessimistic hearts!—let me tell them, if they do not know it, that Kansas City is already far in the lead of all her rivals in manufacturing. She is now second, and destined in the near future to be the first, live stock market in the world. There are fifty million head of cattle in the United States and thirty-three and a third per cent belong to this market. Here at our door lie the great grain fields of the west and northwest. With transportation soon to be completed to deep water at the gulf a mighty revolution is soon to follow in the grain trade. The same law of commerce must apply to grain as to live stock, and only the finished product will leave our gates. We have here tributary to our city forty per cent of the corn, and one-third of all the cattle in the United States. These figures are taken from the reports of the agricultural departments of the states. Surrounded by such realities and possibilities as these, who dare lift the veil and look with prophetic vision into the future, when every acre of all this splendid domain is cultivated to its fullest capacity, and all its products are made to realize its highest value? Other cities had more water transportation, others again certain factors which go to build great cities, but for all the forces which enter into the warp and woof of a great metropolis, no city on the world's map can show so great a number, and of such permanent character as Kansas City. Located as if destined and fashioned by the hand of the Almighty, she sits securely enthroned upon her twice seven hills, without a rival and without a peer."

Mr. Lowe was selected by the club to deliver an address before the South and West Commercial congress which met in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 30th

day of April, 1896, on the subject of "Agricultural Production in the West: Its Consumption and Transportation Through Southern Ports," which he did in so acceptable a manner that he was tendered a vote of thanks by the convention.

He is a firm believer in the gold standard of value, and has devoted much time and thought to the discussion of this question, both through the press and on the stump. While a democrat in politics, yet he is exceedingly liberal in his views both as to men and measures. Because a man or party differs with him he does not conclude that his opponent is any the less honest or patriotic, but that the average citizen of all parties is sincerely and deeply concerned in the ultimate destiny of a great people, and only differ as to the best methods to be employed.

WILLIAM HARVEY WINANTS, who is prominently connected with the banking interests of Kansas City as the vice president of the Midland National Bank, has attained a pronounced prestige in business circles by reason of his ability and resolute and independent methods. He also represents that great host of patriotic men who in response to their country's call went out to battle for the union of the states in the great civil war from 1861 to 1865.

Mr. Winants was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, on the 16th of October, 1845, and is a son of Harvey Lee and Cornelia Z. (Elmendorf) Winants. He attended the public schools of his native city until 1853, when the father removed his family to Rochester, he having become con-

nected with the Rochester Union-Advertiser in an editorial capacity. There William H. resumed his studies and continued his education until 1857, when his father went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with the Gazette and also with the Cincinnati Enquirer. Our subject was attending school in Cincinnati at the time the war of the rebellion was inaugurated, but he laid aside his text-books in the spring of 1861 and abandoned the play-ground for the battle-field. Joining the second Ohio regiment, with his command he was immediately ordered into duty on the line between Ohio and Virginia, in the vicinity of Parkersburg. He remained in the service in different commands until the close of the war in 1865, when he returned to the pursuits of civil life and entered upon his business career in Kansas City. He had demonstrated his valor and faithfulness on the field of battle; now it remained to him to demonstrate his ability in the fields of commerce, where energy, industry and good judgment must enter the ranks against skilled competitors.

Mr. Winants first engaged in merchandising in Kansas City, but when a year had passed he secured employment in the First National Bank of this place, occupying at first a subordinate position, from which, however, he was rapidly advanced step by step until the suspension of the bank, in 1878. Mr. Winants then accepted a clerkship with Colonel Kersey Coates, assignee of the Mastin Bank, but after a short time became connected with Armour Brothers' Banking Company, in September, 1878. Here he was soon made cashier and remained continuously in that institution until its consolidation, in January, 1889, with the Midland National Bank, of which he was made cashier. He retained that in-

cumbency until July, 1893, when he was elected vice president, in which capacity he is now serving. His thorough mastery of the business in all its details has contributed in no small degree to the success of the institution, and he is regarded as one of the most reliable and far-sighted financiers of Kansas City.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Winants was elected to represent the Fifth ward in the common council, and in 1878 he was elected president of the council, serving in that capacity during the year and frequently acting as mayor during the absence of that official. He has also been director and treasurer of the Kansas City Board of Trade since July, 1886. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having received all the degrees up to and including those of Knight Templar and thirty-second of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the first Grand Army post organized in the city. Since casting his first vote for the candidates of the Republican party he has given an unwavering allegiance to its principles and interests, and it was on that ticket that he was elected to the city council, where he proved a capable official, advocating all measures of progress and improvement.

On the 25th of February, 1868, Mr. Winants was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Christie, of Kansas City.

He is particularly fond of travel, has visited nearly all points of interest in the United States, and in the summer of 1891, accompanied by his wife, he made a trip to Europe, viewing the scenes of beauty and historic interest in England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and

Belgium. In his business career he has well demonstrated his right to the proud American title of a self-made man, for he has carved out his fortune without aid, and by his resolute purpose, his steadfast perseverance, his industry and his fidelity to every trust reposed in him, he has steadily worked his way upward until he occupies a foremost place in Kansas City's business circles.

HON. MARCY K. BROWN, the subject of this sketch, was born in Iowa, at Clarinda, in Page county, one of the counties bordering on Missouri, about eighty miles north of Kansas City. At the close of the civil war, and while he was yet a small child, his parents moved to Jackson county, Missouri. Kansas City was then but a struggling town of a few thousand inhabitants, just emerging from the terrible throes through which it had passed in the civil war. After a residence of one year in Westport, his parents moved to a farm situated between Westport and Kansas City, which is now a part of the present city limits of Kansas City.

On this farm, then just cleared for cultivation, he spent his boyhood and grew to manhood, working upon the farm in the summer and attending the public school at Westport during the winter months when farm work was over. Later he attended the Kansas City high school, pursuing his studies there as far as possible, until he had availed himself of every opportunity which that excellent school afforded. In order to secure the means to obtain a higher education, as so many thousands of other young men have done before him, he taught a country school, teaching successfully his first school near

New Santa Fe, in the southern part of Jackson county, before he had yet reached the age of seventeen years. Having taught several terms of school and thereby obtained sufficient means to begin a course at college, he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, then the largest and best equipped university west of the Mississippi river. He continued his studies at this university until he graduated there, in the class of 1880, with high honors, being awarded the chancellor's prize for the best thesis of his class. He then continued a further collegiate and law course, at the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. During his course there he took an active interest in the literary society work for which that institution is noted, and was regarded as one of the ablest debaters in the university. He graduated in the law department of that university in the class of 1882, receiving the degree of L. L. B., and was at the same time admitted to the bar in the state and federal courts.

The education for which he had been for so many years struggling was now completed, but his means were also exhausted, and before taking up the active practice of his chosen profession—that of law—Mr. Brown was compelled to engage again in teaching in order to obtain the means necessary to tide himself over that uncertain period at the beginning of every young lawyer's career, which is spent in winning clients and cases, until he reaches a lucrative position in his profession.

He was appointed principal of the public schools of Lathrop, Missouri, which position he filled during the winter of 1882-3. Although unanimously selected and urged to accept the principalship for another term, he declined, but accepted, instead, the

principalship of the public schools at Westport, Missouri, in order to be nearer his old home, the scene of his boyhood days. He had charge of the Westport schools during the winter of 1883-4, filling the position so acceptably that he was offered the same position at an increased salary for the ensuing term, but declined in order to begin the practice of the profession for which he had educated himself and chosen as his life's work. He began the practice of law at Kansas City in the fall of 1884 and from the start met with the most remarkable success. By the application of that industry and ability so characteristic of the man he soon attained high rank in his profession and succeeded in acquiring an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1886 Mr. Brown was nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for state representative from the second legislative district of Jackson county, the district in which he had been reared from boyhood. He was elected by a large majority, running far ahead of his ticket. Although one of the youngest members of the thirty-fourth general assembly, to which he was elected, he took a commanding position in that session of the legislature from the start, and earnestly devoted himself to the accomplishment of much-needed reforms. For many years the people of the state had been clamoring for relief from the railroad combinations, pools and extortionate high rates, which had paralyzed the commerce and agriculture of the state, and for the prevention of which no adequate laws were in existence. Rates far in excess of those in adjoining states were exacted from Missouri citizens, and far-reaching pools and combinations stifled competition and put the merchant and farmer and every business interest

at the mercy of the extortionists and rate manipulators at the head of the gigantic railroad pools. The trade and commerce of Kansas City and its surrounding country were being outrageously discriminated against, and combinations in favor of its eastern and western rivals were throttling its commerce and robbing it of its natural advantages as a trade center. The board of trade of Kansas City and other commercial bodies had memorialized legislature after legislature, and had fought in court after court in vain for relief. All efforts to strike off the grasp of these gigantic and far-reaching railroad pools and combinations had met with failure and defeat in courts and legislative halls. The democratic convention, in its platform adopted in state convention at St. Louis in 1886, had pledged the party, in strongest language, to afford relief from these evils affecting the business interests of the state.

At the opening of the session of the legislature in 1887 the railroad lobby, arrogantly aggressive, with its unscrupulous methods and unlimited corruption fund, was on hand, arrogant and confident of its ability to shape to its purposes the thirty-fourth general assembly, as it had done all previous legislatures before it. Then began one of the most memorable struggles in the history of the state, in which Mr. Brown, the new member from Jackson county, played a leading and most conspicuous part. During the entire session he was the ablest champion and the foremost fighter to secure the needed reforms, making for himself a name and reputation throughout the state. The reform elements triumphed in capturing the organization of the house by the election of its speaker. In recognition of his ability and demonstrated leadership, Mr. Brown

was placed at the head of the committee on railroads and internal improvements as its chairman. This was the most important committee of the house, having in charge the shaping of all railroad legislation. Hundreds of bills, conflicting in their nature bearing upon remedial railroad legislation, were introduced. In order to expedite legislation and bring order out of chaos, joint conferences of the house and senate committees on railroads were held, and Mr. Brown was selected by the joint committees to draw up a substitute for all the measures introduced. After laborious research and indefatigable industry he compiled the now famous house bill No. 620, which was introduced ostensibly as a committee substitute for all other measures before the legislature, it being introduced simultaneously in the house and senate. It was a most complete and comprehensive measure, affording ample relief for all evils then affecting the commercial and agricultural interests of the state from railroad rate extortions, discriminations, and combinations. Around this measure the fight of this most memorable session was had. Every influence known to an organized and unscrupulous lobby was brought to bear to defeat the passage of the measure.

The bill passed through the house but was tied up in the senate, where the railroad influences succeeded at last in forcing an adjournment of the legislature with the measure yet unenacted into law. But the reform forces, led by Mr. Brown, were still undaunted, and consternation was introduced into the ranks of the enemy when Governor Marmaduke was induced to issue a proclamation summoning the legislature back into an extra session, for the sole purpose of enacting such measures of relief as

had been contained in house bill No. 620. At this extra session, lasting nearly two months, the contest was renewed and fought out with increased vigor between the railroad lobby and the reform forces. The contest was the most memorable one in the history of the state. Foremost in the fight for the people against the railroad lobby, as a fearless and tireless leader, was Marcy K. Brown, of Jackson county. The press of the entire state teemed with praise and deserved recognition of the energy and ability of Mr. Brown for his fearless and uncompromising fight for the cause of the people. The reform forces at last triumphed, and a measure, identical in its provisions with house bill No. 620, the measure drafted by Mr. Brown, was finally enacted into law. It gave to Missouri a most complete and comprehensive law, regulating and reducing rates and prohibiting, by severest penalties, all forms of discrimination, extortion, and the formation by the railroads of Missouri of pools and combinations against the shipping, agricultural and commercial interests of the state.

Besides his fight for remedial railroad legislation, Mr. Brown was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of many other beneficent and much needed laws. From first to last he was a faithful friend of the laboring classes and an earnest advocate of every reform which tended to lighten the burdens which labor bears. No member fought more earnestly to secure the legislation needed for the laboring masses or more earnestly contended against all legislation calculated to oppress them. But for his determined fight in the house against it, the infamous measure known as the "Sheldon Anti-Intimidation Bill" would have become a law—a measure which had passed the sen-

ate and which would have made it a felony for any workman to even belong to a labor organization or to join in any organized movement for labor's cause. Mainly through his efforts was secured the passage of a complete system of laws providing for a state mine inspector and the most rigid regulations to secure the safety and health of miners employed in mines, forbidding the employment of child labor and securing to miners important rights before unsecured.

Through his efforts, mainly, was secured the repeal of the infamous and inequitable law compelling special findings by juries in their verdicts, which had become perverted by the abuse of corporation attorneys into an instrument of oppression to defeat the ends of justice in suits brought against them. Through his efforts also an act creating the State Reform School for Boys was passed, and also a similar act creating the State Industrial School for Girls. He secured the passage through the house of measures providing for the encouragement of co-operative associations, and an amendment to the damage act, known as the "Fellow Servant Act," making railroad companies responsible for injuries by its employees to co-employees; but these last two most beneficent measures were defeated in the senate by the powerful railroad lobby after having passed through the house.

In 1890, when the new city charter went into effect, Mr. Brown was unanimously nominated by the democratic party in convention for president of the upper house, a position for which he was not a candidate, and which he at first declined, but which he was finally prevailed upon to accept in order to bring together all elements of the party into the most effective campaign. The city was at this time re-

publican, and although Mr. Brown had for his opponent the strongest and most popular candidate upon the opposition ticket, he was defeated by the narrow margin of only thirty-one votes in a total vote cast of over twenty-three thousand.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Brown was nominated by the democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and was elected by a majority of over three thousand seven hundred over his republican opponent. At the close of his first term he was renominated and re-elected by a large majority in the fall of 1892, and he thus served as prosecuting attorney from January, 1891, until March, 1895. No prosecuting attorney before him was ever confronted with such adverse conditions upon assuming office. During his entire term he was compelled to contend with a great evil with which none of his predecessors in office had been afflicted. Simultaneous with his term of office a new justice-of-the-peace and constabulary law went into effect, for the first time, which was a most vicious and ill-advised law, creating four times as many justices and constables as had previously existed. By it eight districts were created in Kansas City, each with a justice and constable, where, prior thereto, only one constable and three justices had existed. The number of deputy constables allowed to each constable was unlimited by law; they were allowed no salaries, and their remuneration and profit consisted solely in the amount of fees they earned by cases. As soon as the law went into effect, as every one had predicted, a reign of legalized fee-grabbing by a horde of irresponsible deputy constables resulted. The prosecuting attorney had no control whatever over any of these officers, and could reach them only

when some violation of the law occurred. Mr. Brown seized every opportunity to prosecute most vigorously all such, and caused one justice and more than a score of deputy constables to be removed from office, and many of them to be punished by heavy fines and imprisonment.

As soon as his term of office began Mr. Brown inaugurated a series of most vigorous reforms. Under his immediate predecessor a lax administration of the criminal law had been in vogue, grave abuses had grown up, and to the correction of these Mr. Brown bent every energy. He was a tireless worker; everything was systematized and the business of his office was promptly and vigorously dispatched. No matter how much labor was involved the state was always ready for trial when cases were called in court. Complete and comprehensive legal instructions, covering every criminal offense, were prepared by him and printed ready for immediate use in court as cases were tried, thus doing away with the tedious delays previously in vogue, which compelled court and juries to stop until instructions were laboriously written out in each case. If the functions of a public prosecutor be the vigorous and relentless pursuit of crime and criminals, then was Mr. Brown an ideal prosecutor. No more able, vigorous or successful prosecutor ever held the office than Mr. Brown, and his four years of official life made his name a terror to criminals of all classes. Almost twice as many legal executions for murder in the first degree took place during his term of four years as in all the entire seventy years in the history of the county preceding his term. Only one legal execution for murder had taken place in the county for twenty years before his term, and only three had ever taken place

in the county's previous history of seventy years. During Mr. Brown's four years in office seven convictions, with sentences of the death penalty for murder in the first degree, were secured, all of them being affirmed upon appeal to the supreme court! Of these, two were commuted by the governor to terms, practically of life imprisonment, and five were executed, two of them, Jones and Clark, being executed on the same day. In addition to these convictions for murder in the first degree, many convictions were secured by him for murder in the second degree, among them the case of *State vs. Sansone*, wherein the defendant was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary,—the longest sentence ever inflicted in the state for murder in the second degree.

Many of the most noted criminal cases in the state's history were tried during Mr. Brown's term of office, among them, one of the most noted, was that of *State vs. E. C. Sattley*, the cashier of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, an institution which had failed, owing several million dollars to over 10,000 depositors, most of them laboring people, who were ruined by the bank's failure. Sattley was backed by unlimited money and the influence of rich and powerful relatives, and was defended by a corps of the most eminent and able criminal lawyers in the state; but he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary after a trial lasting over six weeks, the longest criminal trial on record.

Mr. Brown, while prosecutor, followed all cases, when appealed by defendants, to the supreme court, and prepared the briefs and arguments for the state in that court. His success in the supreme court was phenomenal. Out of twenty-five cases ap-

pealed by convicted defendants to the supreme court, only two were reversed, and none were ever reversed which had been tried by him in person. Almost every case wherein conviction was secured for a homicide in any degree during his term was appealed by defendants, but not a single homicide case was ever reversed by the supreme court. As illustrating the thoroughness with which cases were tried, the records of the criminal court of Jackson county show that only seven new trials were ever granted by the criminal court during his term of four years. Out of over twelve thousand three hundred indictments and informations drawn for felony and misdemeanor cases by Mr. Brown and his assistants, during his term, only twenty-three were ever quashed for technical insufficiency! As all indictments and informations are drawn, very largely, during the hurry and confusion preparatory to trial, this record is considered by attorneys to be a most remarkable one. The aggregate time of all sentences imposed for convictions secured during Mr. Brown's four years in office, amounts to over three thousand years; while the amount turned into the county treasury for the common-school fund from fines imposed and collected from criminal convictions during the same term amounts to over \$33,000. Even his bitterest political enemies were compelled reluctantly to admit the splendid record made by Mr. Brown as a public prosecutor. After his term of office had expired, the *Kansas City Journal*, the official newspaper of the republican party, which had, for political reasons, fought him bitterly during his entire term of office, had this to say of Mr. Brown's record as a public official, in its issue of February 10, 1895:

“Marcy K. Brown, who has just retired

after four years of service as prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, made a most excellent record as a public prosecutor. While he was prosecuting attorney he secured convictions with capital punishment in no less than seven murder cases. Every one of these cases was appealed to the supreme court, and in each instance the verdict of the lower court was affirmed. Four of the seven,—William McCoy, Martin Reed, John Clark and Harry Jones,—have been hung; the sentence of Amanda Umble was commuted to twenty years in the penitentiary, that of Thomas Smith to forty years in the penitentiary and Philip Martin is now under sentence to be hung on the 15th of this month. In the entire history of Jackson county, prior to the term of Mr. Brown, there were but three hangings.

“Mr. Brown has never had a homicide case reversed by the supreme court, and out of twenty-five cases of all kinds appealed by convicted defendants to the supreme court, but two were reversed. He sent Antone Sansone to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years,—the longest term ever given anybody in Missouri; he sent Dr. F. L. Flanders to the penitentiary,—the richest man ever sent there; he got a conviction in the case of E. C. Sattley after the most bitterly fought contest in the history of Jackson county; and the aggregate term of all those he sent to the penitentiary is over 3,000 years.

“At the September term of the criminal court Mr. Brown made the unequalled record of eighty-nine convictions to seven acquittals. About twenty-five per cent of all the criminal cases reported in the 121st Missouri Supreme Court Report, which has just been published, are from Jackson county, and not a single case was reversed,

while of the criminal cases from the rest of the state thirty-five per cent were reversed.

“Judge Wofford, judge of the criminal court of Jackson county, in speaking yesterday of the record made by Mr. Brown, while in office, paid him a high tribute. Judge Wofford said: ‘I regard Marcy K. Brown as one of the finest criminal lawyers and one of the strongest prosecutors I ever knew. He is simply a wonderful man in the prosecution of criminal cases, and undoubtedly the finest prosecutor Jackson county ever had, without disparaging the ability of any of his predecessors. When Mr. Brown came into office he was not very well versed in criminal law, but with his untiring energy and great application he soon mastered it thoroughly, until now I know of no one who surpasses him.’”

When Mr. Brown's second term as prosecuting attorney expired in 1895, he resumed the active practice of his profession and has built up a large and lucrative business. He ranks among the ablest attorneys of the bar and as a trial lawyer he has few superiors.

ALAY S. MERRIMAN, M. D., of Kansas City, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 6, 1861, a representative of one of the pioneer families of that region. His parents, John S. and Mary J. (Dawson) Merriman, were natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively.

The Doctor was reared on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the common schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school of Williams-ville, Illinois. He began teaching in the country schools at the age of nineteen, following the profession for three years, when

he began preparation for the medical profession by study in the office of Drs. Buck & Matthews, of Springfield, Illinois. In 1865 he was induced by his preceptor, who was local surgeon of the Wabash railroad, to enter the University Medical College, of Kansas City, where he was graduated in 1887. The year previous he was made assistant house surgeon of the Wabash Hospital at Kansas City. After leaving college he was made house surgeon of the hospital, but the same year resigned, wishing to devote his energies to general practice. He is now professor of diseases of children in the University Medical College, and occupies the same chair in the Scarritt Bible and Nurses' Training School, also in the City Hospital Training School for Nurses. He is physician in charge of the Children's Home and the Foundlings' Home, and consulting physician of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The Doctor holds a membership in the State Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine, and was one of the founders of the latter. He is also examiner for the Chicago Guaranty & Life Association, and the Royal Tribe of Joseph, at Sedalia, Missouri.

Dr. Merriman was married in 1886 to Miss Mattie J. Barnes, of Independence, Missouri, and they have two sons,—Clay S. and William T. Dr. and Mrs. Merriman are members of the Christian church, and reside at No. 2511 Forest avenue.

STUBBINS WATTS.—America boasts of her rapid progress and her unequaled growth and enterprise matched by no country on the face of the globe; but in the rush and hurry of life, when one seems engulfed in a

whirlwind of business, and when commercial activity and desire for wealth leaves little time for real enjoyment in this life, it is indeed refreshing to find one who is unaffected by this spirit, who retains the primitive but happy manners of our forefathers, who knows how to dispense the old-time genuine hospitality, and whose hearty, courteous welcome to his visitors shows that he believes in the brotherhood of the human race and acts accordingly.

From Kansas City, with its congested population and ceaseless rush and worry of business life, twelve miles southward there is a picturesque spot that greatly delights the eye of the artist, being indeed a favorite scene with photographers. An old mill built forty-five years ago stands on the bank of Indian creek, a rushing little stream, the clear crystal waters of which sometimes grow turbulent and flow with great force, dashing and leaping over the rocks: this is when swollen by the spring freshets. Again it flows calmly and quietly along its course, furnishing not enough power to turn the wheels of the old mill, which are now run by steam power when water is too low. The owner of this mill, upon whom the snows of almost sixty winters have fallen, received it as an inheritance from his father, one of the honored pioneers of Jackson county; and day after day through all this long period the sound of its machinery has awakened the echoes of this otherwise quiet retreat.

The grandfather of the present owner, Samuel Watts, was a native of France, and as a volunteer under La Fayette came to America during the Revolutionary war and valiantly aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. He was wounded seven times, and in Charleston, South Carolina, was captured by the British. He afterward

located in that state, subsequently removed to North Carolina, and later to Shelby county, Kentucky. The descendants may well point with pride to their ancestor, who was numbered among the heroes of the Revolution, and who from a pure love of liberty came to America to aid the colonies to escape the British thralldom.

The father of our subject, Anthony B. Watts, was a native of Kentucky and a member of the Lewis & Clarke expedition up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone. He then retraced his steps and located in this state. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaking, but subsequently followed farming, and during the later years of his life gave his attention to the milling business. He married Sallie Dodson, a native of St. Charles county, Missouri, and a daughter of Joshua Dodson. She was the great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky. The family located in Callaway county, this state, and subsequently in St. Charles county. In the latter the parents of our subject were married, and in 1850 they came to Jackson county.

There stood in Washington township a little hamlet containing a few log cabins, the beginning of what is now the lively village of Dallas. Not far from this point, on the bank of Indian creek, stood an old mill, built by Mr. Fitzhugh, one of the landmarks in the county. It was both a saw and grist mill, and is to-day the oldest mill in this section of the state, having been built even before the land was surveyed into sections and when the Indians were still numerous in the vicinity. In outward appearance there seems to be no change from the old mill to which Anthony B. Watts gave the finishing touches in October, 1850,

to the present. There have been a few modern improvements in the interior, though indeed very few. The buhrs have never been replaced by the roller system, nor will they be while the present owner stands guard.

The father died January 9, 1861, and his wife survived him only nine days. He was born February 6, 1798, and her birth occurred June 22, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Watts had seven children who reached mature years, namely: Josiah, who died in the spring of 1895, leaving six children; Mrs. Sallie Cummings, who died in the spring of 1896, and who had five children: La Fayette, who died leaving six children; Mrs. Monimia Thompson, deceased, who had three children; Stubbins, whose name heads this sketch; Mrs. Patsy Skeen, who has nine children; and Dodson, who has three children.

The well known miller on Indian creek was born in St. Charles county, this state, May 15, 1838, and was educated in the common schools. He remained with his father until he attained his majority and then began traveling through the country giving entertainments for a year in country school-houses, in a varied program illustrating ventriloquism, legerdemain and sundry musical oddities. The writer saw one of the old yellow posters, printed more than forty years ago, which announced to the public that "S. Watts, the noted ventriloquist, and E. D. Greer, the celebrated magician, would give one of their fine entertainments" on a certain date at a certain place.

A year later Mr. Watts engaged to drive a team for Majors Russell and Waddell across the plains in freighting. When a boy he had attended the hoppers in the mill

of his father; and when his father laid down the work, Stubbins took it up, and in its execution the energy of the honest man has been spent. The innovations made in milling have never bothered him; he has continued on in the even tenor of his way, firm in the belief that the old processes made the best quality of flour; and so it would seem when we note the fact that families who have been his patrons for a quarter of a century still give him their trade, and their children patronize the old mill to which their grandfathers took their grist to be ground in the early days of Jackson county. He still has an extensive trade; and though his flour trade has fallen off he has many patrons for buckwheat and cornmeal; and the old mill is kept busy through the six working days of the week, and the father and his sons are constantly employed.

Only once have the labors of Mr. Watts there been interrupted. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, at Springfield, in company A, sixth regiment, under Colonel Rosser, and participated in the battles of Elkhorn, Corinth, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. For a time he lay sick in the hospital. Afterward, under command of General Joseph E. Johnston, he took part in the engagements at New Hope, Big Shanty, Lattimore farm, Kenesaw mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Altoona. In the last named he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, where he remained until exchanged in 1865. Then he rejoined his company and was present at the surrender, and finally paroled, at Jackson, Mississippi.

Returning to his home, without money, for a short time he worked on the farm. Next he went to Texas with Mastin & McMeekin, to purchase cattle, and when the

summer was over he returned to his farm. He has one hundred acres of land, which is well cultivated and yields to him a good return; but Mr. Watts is better known to the surrounding country as a miller than as a farmer.

May 24, 1871, he "took a partner in the business," as he says, namely, a wife, as on that day he was married. He was busy in the mill, for business was very brisk at that time and the mill was running night and day. Nancy Catharine Grimsley had come to keep house for him, for at that time he had a number of employees boarding with him. Being pleased with his new housekeeper, Mr. Watts determined to make her his wife if possible. The lady's consent was gained, and on this certain 24th day of May was married.

Mrs. Watts has been to her husband a most faithful companion and help, and, like her husband, extends a hearty welcome to her visitors which makes them feel at home. Her parents were Nelson and Rebecca (Elrod) Grimsley. Her mother died in Virginia and her father became a resident of Johnson county, Kansas, in 1870, but is now living in Jackson county, Oregon. They had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, while three are now living. Her father served in a home regiment during the civil war, and three of his sons were in the twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment. The eldest son, Hiram, died in the service at Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. Watts was born October 13, 1851, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Edgar B., who is now second miller; Richard Anthony, who is employed as engineer in the mill; and Lizzie, at home. They have been given a good school education.

Mr. Watts voted for Peter Cooper for

president of the United States, but has usually supported the democratic party. His time and energies, however, have been given to his business interests, and his life has been a busy and a useful one. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, caring not for the different methods and plans of others, content to follow his own course and making the best of his surroundings and living a happy life with a heart as light and free as the famed miller of the Dee. This genial, kindly gentleman seems a very part of the mill and the beautiful, picturesque landscape, and every visitor to this locality cannot help but carry away with him the picture of this old landmark.

HON. SAMUEL W. HUDSON, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Fort Osage township, Jackson county, belongs to one of the pioneer families of this locality. His father, John W. Hudson, was born in Warrenton, Virginia, April 26, 1813, and was reared and educated near Marysville, Kentucky. He followed both civil engineering and farming, but the latter was his chief occupation. In Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the fall of 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Armilda M. Colcord, who was born in that county, December 20, 1820. In 1840 they removed to Jackson county, Missouri, where the father purchased the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. There he continued to live until his death, which occurred April 8, 1846. His wife long survived him, passing away in March, 1885. She was a lifelong member of the Christian church, and was a most estimable lady. For her second husband she married Captain Amos F. Garrison, who

was a soldier of the Mexican war, and was appointed by General Grant as vice consul to Mexico, where he died about 1880. There were two children of the first marriage,—Martha A., and Samuel W. The former became the wife of William J. Peak, and died in Fannin county, Texas, October 5, 1863.

Our subject was born on the farm which is now his home March 2, 1842, and there spent the days of his childhood and youth. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood until fifteen years of age, and then entered the Masonic College, of Lexington, Missouri, afterward pursuing his studies in the William Jewell College. In the following year the civil war was inaugurated and he joined the Missouri State Guards and participated in the battle of Lone Jack. In the year 1865 he was upon the western frontier with Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company, and in February, 1866, he returned to Fort Osage township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His landed possessions now aggregate about five hundred acres. His business interests have been carefully conducted and his sound judgment, diligence and enterprise have brought to him success.

On the 18th of January, 1871, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Gilbert, a native of Kentucky, who died July 14, 1873. He was again married, in Cass county, Missouri, in November, 1881, his second union being with Miss Emma D. Walker, who was born in Johnson county, Missouri. They have had a family of five children, namely: Martha, Samuel C., Newton W., Mary A. and John W.

In April, 1871, Mr. Hudson became a member of the Christian church and has taken quite an active part in its work, hav-

ing served as deacon, while at the present time he is filling the office of elder. Socially he is connected with Buckner lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M., of which he served as master for eight years. He belongs to the Royal Arch chapter, of Independence, and is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of that place.

He takes an active interest in politics and has always given his support to the democratic party and its principles. In the fall of 1888 he was elected county judge and filled that position for four years, to the satisfaction of all concerned, discharging his duties with an ability and fidelity which won him high commendation. Whatever tends to benefit the community or promote its welfare receives his hearty support and co-operation, and he has long witnessed the growth and development of the county, being numbered among its honored pioneer settlers.

EDWARD B. GOSSETT, M. D., is a member of the regular medical profession of Kansas City. Kentucky is the state of his nativity, Bath county the place of his birth, and July 24, 1865, the date.

He is a son of Jacob D. and Joan (Ratliff) Gossett, also natives of Kentucky. Their family numbered nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom eight are now living, namely: Sandford, Matthias, Martin, Mollie, wife of William Downs; Alford, Emma; Ward B., and Claude. Elizabeth, the third child, has passed away. The father of this family is a farmer by occupation. He came to Missouri in 1867, taking up his residence at Independence, where both he and his wife are still living. They

hold a membership in the Baptist church, and Mr. Gossett often engages in service as a minister of that denomination. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was also a native of Kentucky, was a Baptist minister and agriculturist. His well-spent life commended him to the confidence and high regard of all, and at the age of seventy-six he passed away, mourned by many friends. He had five children. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Richard Ratliff, who was born in Kentucky, of German lineage. As a means of livelihood he carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Jackson county until seventeen years of age, when, tiring of the monotonous routine of farm life, he took up the study of pharmacy. Later he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, and was graduated at that institution with the class of 1893. Immediately afterward he opened an office and has since engaged in practice here. His literary education was obtained in Woodland College, of Independence, and proved a good foundation on which to rear the structure of his financial success.

In politics the Doctor is a democrat, and is a member of the Twin City Medical Society. Although a young man he has already attained considerable prominence in his profession and is enjoying a good general practice.

MAUDE MCKINLEY HERROLD, M. D., Kansas City, was born near Nelsonville, Ohio, the third daughter of John Herrold and Lucretia Davis Herrold. Her mother died before she, the daughter, was three years of age, and her father's death occurred in

1875. In deference to his wishes the daughter retains the family name.

In 1876, while attending the Wesleyan College at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Herrold decided to enter the spring term of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, where she continued the study of medicine for seven years, taking special courses in surgery, nervous diseases and electricity.

In 1877 she was married to Herbert McKinley, of Philadelphia, who nobly respected his wife's wishes to keep her father's name. The two children who were afterward born to them were given both family names. Dr. Herrold graduated at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia in 1883, and in the fall of that year located in Leavenworth, Kansas, and later in Kansas City, Missouri, where she continues the practice of medicine; while her husband, who is a graduate of pharmacy, is engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

In her work, this physician justifies the growing belief in the peculiar fitness of women for the practice of medicine. The steady opposition with which she formerly had to contend has brought about the results which it always produces in characters strong enough to be sustained by a knowledge of the righteousness of their position. Certain of herself, unmoved, except to greater efforts, by the obstacles put in her way, she steadily teaches, by her words and work, the gospel of woman's adaptability to the highest position in professional life.

RY. FREEMAN.—On section 34, Prairie township, there is a highly cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and inquiry would reveal that the owner is the gentleman whose

name introduces this review and who is justly recognized as one of the wide-awake and progressive agriculturists of Jackson county.

He was born in the township which is still his home, February 27, 1849. His father was Thomas F. Freeman, a native of Virginia, who at the age of two years was taken to Kentucky by the grandfather, James Freeman, also a native of the Old Dominion. The mother of our subject was born in the same state and bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cowherd. During her early girlhood she removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and when a young man Thomas Freeman came to this state, locating a mile and a half south of Greenwood, his farm lying partly in Jackson and partly in Cass counties. He continued his residence there until the war, when he removed to Wellington, Missouri, where he remained until after the cessation of the hostilities. He then returned to Jackson county and made his home in Prairie township, near Greenwood, until 1885, when he removed to California, where his death occurred in 1889. The mother of our subject died in 1849. She had three children, but two died in childhood. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Freeman married Elizabeth Thomas, now deceased, daughter of Colonel Tom Thomas. They had one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of John Bedford, of Colusa county, California.

Our subject was only six months old at the time of his mother's death. He was reared by his maternal grandparents until four years of age and then went to live with Charles J. and Emily Cowherd, with whom he remained until twelve years of age. At the age of seventeen he started out in life for himself and for two years worked as a

farm hand. He then engaged in clerking for the firm of Gattrell & Cowherd, dealers in dry goods at Lees Summit, and remained there for seven years. He next served as constable of Prairie township for two years, after which he served as deputy county marshal under James Leggitt for two years. Again he turned his attention to farming, which he carried on for two years, and was then deputy marshal for seven years. In 1894, however, he located upon his present farm, and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of richly cultivated land and forty acres of timber. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Lees Summit, and in politics is a democrat.

THE REV. FATHER WILLIAM J. DALLIN, pastor of the Church of Annunciation, located at the corner of Fourteenth and Wyoming streets in Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 12, 1847. His father, Richard Dallin, was a grocer and dry-goods merchant who also was born in St. Louis, where for many years he carried on business, and during the civil war served as a member of the second Missouri regiment.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native city and was graduated at the St. Louis University, with the class of 1863. Later he pursued the philosophical and theological courses in the school at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and then became a student in the Milwaukee Theological Seminary, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after which he was sent to the Louvain University, in Belgium. He was ordained as a priest in St. Louis, November 30, 1869, by Archbishop Kendrick, and his first work was as assistant to the Very Rev. Fathers Ryan

and Thean, the former being now archbishop of Philadelphia. Father Dallin served as assistant until 1872, when he was assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Annunciation in Kansas City.

The history of his career here is a peculiar one. When he took charge of the parish it contained about thirty families, but the church grew rapidly until it numbered one thousand families, with nearly five thousand communicants. This growth continued through the years up to 1880, but at that date the railroads began to encroach upon the territory comprised within his parish and the church in consequence began to diminish, for the residences were torn down to be replaced by the iron rails. A large church edifice was erected, at a cost of nearly \$50,000, and the church property comprised five large buildings, including the hall, council room and rector's residence. Many thousand dollars were invested in this property and the entire work was accomplished by Father Dallin. So onerous grew his labor that he was forced to employ two assistants. He also established a school, which he conducted himself for a few months and then called to his aid in this work some Sisters of Charity. At one time he was in charge of the largest parish in the state, but it is now the smallest in the city, numbering only a few families! With the encroachment of other interests the church has decreased until the parish has nearly all been absorbed, and it is only a question of time when the church will have to be abandoned altogether. Through its varied history Father Dallin has stood by it unflinchingly, serving earnestly and faithfully, whether the congregation be large or small. His fidelity to his work has commanded the respect of all classes of other

denominations as well as his own, and the high regard in which he is held was shown by the celebration, in 1894, of his twentieth anniversary as a clergyman. This was held at the Auditorium on the 30th of November, 1894, and was participated in by many prominent citizens. He has exerted an influence for good that cannot be measured by any common standard, his work has been continuous and faithful, and through sunshine and storm he has devoted his best energies to the church with which he has been connected during the greater part of his ministerial work.

JOHAN COX.—This gentleman is regarded as the oldest male settler in Brooking township, Jackson county, Missouri, he having come here with his parents when a mere boy.

William Cox, his father, was born in South Carolina, and was married in Scott county, Virginia, to Miss Jane Irving. In 1835 they left the Old Dominion and came west to Missouri, making the journey by wagon, and upon their arrival in Brooking township, Jackson county, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by their son John, having purchased it from a Mrs. Kimsey, a widow. The land was then only slightly improved, and this part of the county was very thinly settled. Here the parents reared their family, remained resident until death, and on the home farm their mortal remains are buried. Both were devoted members of the Baptist church, were people of great usefulness, and in the pioneer community in which they settled were as much esteemed as they were well known. The father had in his mental constitution many of the qualities of the true

pioneer. Even before the war of 1812 he had fought in Indian wars. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, namely: Tilda Watson; James; David; Henry, deceased; John, the subject of this review; Nancy, deceased; Jane Rice; and Merinda, deceased. Henry was a soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war, and it was while in the service that he died.

John Cox dates his birth in Scott county, now West Virginia, March 22, 1822, and was just beginning to number his years by the 'teens when he came with his parents and the rest of the family to Missouri and settled where he has since lived in Brooking township. This township was long known as the "lost township," it having been neglected in the survey. Here on his father's farm John was reared, and finally it came into his possession. In addition to the home place, which comprises one hundred and forty-four acres, he owns eighty acres in another part of the same township.

Mr. Cox was married in 1857 to Miss Charlotte Price, a native of Lawrence county, Kentucky, born January 18, 1834, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Van Hoost) Price. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of West Virginia. They were married in Kentucky and lived for many years in Lawrence county, that state. He died in 1888; she in 1891. In the Price family were eleven children, their names being Louisa Boyd, Mrs. Cox, James B., Detroit, Major Muckleworth, Sidney, Martin, Margana, Cleveland, Melancthon and Elizabeth. Mrs. Cox's parents, like her husband, were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have had ten children, of whom seven are living, namely: Moses, of this township, married Miss Minnie Smelzer

and they have six children; John, a resident of Clay county, Missouri, married Miss Tabitha Burch and has two children; Henry Jefferson, married Nancy Burch, has two children, and lives in this township; Longstreet, of Clay county, this state, has been twice married, first to a Miss Williams and after her death to Miss Mollie Record, and has two children by his first wife and one by his second; Sarah Jane, wife of John Taylor, Johnson county, Kansas, has three children; Benjamin, who wedded Fay Burnham and lives in Clay county, has two children; and Lottie, wife of Jesse Burch, has one child, their home being with her parents.

Reared in the faith of the Baptist church, Mr. and Mrs. Cox retain their allegiance to this faith, their membership being with the Missionary Baptists. Mr. Cox has given his children good educational advantages and has always been interested in having good schools in his community. For a time he served as a member of the school board. In his political views he is independent and casts his vote for men and measures rather than party.

GEORGE W. CASSELL, one of the respected farmers of Brooking township, Jackson county, Missouri, has been indentified with this place from his youth up, having come here when a child with his father and family.

David Cassell, his father, was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, born in the year 1814, the son of a Virginian, a veteran of the Revolution and a pioneer of Kentucky. The mother of our subject was by maiden name Miss Mary Corn. She, too, was a native of Kentucky, her father being Abram Corn, who in 1848 removed from Kentucky

to Platte county, Missouri, where he spent the closing years of his life and died. David Cassell and Mary Corn were married in Kentucky, and lived there until her death, in March, 1847. That same year he and his children came to Missouri and settled in Jackson county, their location being on section 28 of Brooking township, where they made their home until after the war. Then he sold out and removed to a place two miles north of his first location, where he passed the residue of his life and where he died in October, 1888. He married for his second wife a Mrs. McMillan, who is now deceased. She bore him no children. The children of his first wife were ten in number, all of whom reached adult age, as follows: Lucy Young, deceased, left one child; Elizabeth Walton is the mother of three children: Sallie McMillan; George W.; James, who is married and has a family of five children; William, who is the father of two children; Joseph, deceased, who left a widow and two children; Thomas, who has three children; Theodore, deceased; and David, who has two children. Six of the sons were in the Confederate service during the civil war. Theodore was killed near Booneville, and Joseph near Springfield, both in this state.

George W. Cassell was born in Kentucky, May 24, 1837, and at the time of their emigration to this state was ten years of age, and on his father's farm in this county he was reared. About the time he emerged from his 'teens the business of freighting across the plains was one that attracted his attention. In the year 1856 he made his first trip as teamster in a freight train to New Mexico, and in the fall of that year went on another freighting expedition, this time to Fort Laramie, and in the employ of Henry Childs. The next spring he

drove a team for Tom Ackerman to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in the fall of the same year made a similar trip to Albuquerque. When the war opened he enlisted in the Missouri state troops, C. S. A., and took part in the engagement at Lexington and in all the battles under General Price. He was a member of company A, sixteenth Missouri. After the Lone Jack engagement Mr. Cassell was captured, was held as a prisoner of war for ninety days, and at the end of that time made good his escape. During the latter part of the war he was wounded in the right leg. At the close of his army life he resumed his former occupation, that of freighting, and in charge of a train went to Fort Union. That was in 1865. He spent the winter on Red river, returned in the following spring, and in 1866 went to Albuquerque. While in New Mexico he had an attack of mountain fever and at once came home. That ended his experience in the freighting business. The next year, 1867, he settled on his present farm, seventy acres, in section 4 of Brooking township, and here he has ever since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Cassell was married in March, 1858, to Susan Rhodes, a native of this county, born August 12, 1858, and a daughter of George Rhodes, one of the early settlers of this community. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Katie, Theodore, Walter, Henry, Charles, Dollie, Leslie, Homer and Dora. Four are married and the grandchildren now number eight. Katie is now Mrs. Wallace and has three children, Theodore has one child, Walter has two, and Dollie, wife of a Mr. Barrett, has two.

Mr. Cassell's father was a stanch member of the Methodist church, was a steward

in the church for forty years, and also for a number of years was a class-leader. Like his honored father, Mr. George W. Cassell is identified with the Methodists, his membership being with the Methodist church, south. He has served as steward and is now a trustee in the church. Politically, his support has ever been given to the democratic party. Although he is not a politician or office-seeker, he has been chosen to fill some local offices and has filled the same acceptably. He served two terms as constable and has been a member of the school board.

CAMPBELL CHAPMAN, clerk of the board of health of Kansas City, has occupied this position since September 19, 1894. He is a young man well known in this city, having spent most of his life here, and as one of the municipal officers is entitled to specific consideration in this volume.

Mr. Chapman is a native of Missouri. He was born in Clay county, January 5, 1867, son of Dr. Andrew L. and Mildred F. (Masby) Chapman, both natives of that county, the Chapman family having come west from Pennsylvania and the Masbys from Kentucky. Dr. Andrew L. Chapman was educated at Bethany, West Virginia, and after his graduation at that place returned to Clay county, Missouri, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until 1869. That year he came to Kansas City, and continued his practice until about 1886, since which time he has lived in retirement. He served on the pension board of this city, and was president of the same, under President Cleveland's administration. Both as a physician and citizen he



E. S. Northrup.

figured prominently here during all the time of his active practice. Four sons compose the family of Dr. Chapman, namely: Walter R., Arthur, Campbell and Homer.

Campbell Chapman was two years old at the time his father removed to Kansas City. His education was received in the public schools of this city and at the State University at Columbia, Missouri, where he took a law course and graduated with the class of 1890. In July of the same year of his graduation he was admitted to the bar, immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued the same until, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon business. He has occupied his present position a little over a year and has proved himself an efficient officer.

Mr. Chapman was married in February, 1890, to Miss Margaret M. Adair, of Henry county, Missouri, and they are the parents of two children,—Irvin and Marguerette F. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church, and in politics he harmonizes with the democratic party.

EMERSON SEYMOUR NORTHUP. —The history of the homeopathic school of medicine in Kansas City would be incomplete without the record of this gentleman, who is at the head of a large and lucrative practice and is continually adding fresh laurels to his already enviable reputation.

He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, January 22, 1842, and is a son of Daniel Allen and Eliza (Merriman) Northup. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Northup, was a native of Rhode Island and a farmer by occupation. He

married a Miss Ferguson, by whom he had eleven children,—all now deceased. His death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. The father of the Doctor also was a son of the Empire state, his birth having occurred at Oppenheim, Fulton county, New York, June 17, 1817. He devoted his time and energies to farming and merchandising, and passed almost his entire life in the town of Salisbury, where for fourteen years he efficiently served as postmaster. He also filled the office of supervisor for several terms, and was twice honored with an election to the state legislature. Prominent in public affairs, his abilities well fitted him for leadership, and he was an honored citizen of the community in which he made his home. His wife died when only twenty-six years of age. He passed away on the 14th of July, 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years, leaving a family of five children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. The others are Charles Merriman, who is located in Kansas City, and is a member of the real-estate firm of Sills, Northup & Company; Daniel Eugene, a fruit-grower of Duarte, California; William Guile, general manager and treasurer of the North Star Woolen Mills at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Jennie Eliza, wife of George C. Martin, president of the Kansas City Sewer Pipe Company.

Dr. Northup spent his boyhood days in Salisbury, New York, no event of special importance occurring prior to his twentieth year. It was in that year that the great civil war was inaugurated, and hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his services to the country. He had been a close student of affairs in the south and the attitude of that section of the country toward the union, and resolved that if secession was attempted he

would strike a blow in defense of the national government. Therefore on the 26th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private of company K, thirty-fourth New York infantry, of which he was afterward elected second lieutenant. He was successfully promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and captain, and participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles at Yorktown, Virginia, Edward's Ferry, Fair Oaks, the seven days' battle before Richmond, the battle of Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was wounded at the battle of Glendale, Virginia, in 1862, and on this account received a leave of absence. In September he rejoined his regiment, and in July, 1863, was mustered out at Albany, New York.

Immediately afterward Mr. Northup removed to the west and located in Chicago, entering the wholesale dry-goods house of Barren Brothers. After a short time, however, he returned to his native town, and on the 13th of June, 1866, was joined in wedlock with Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Pitt, daughter of Dr. John C. and Mary B. Pitt, of Salisbury, New York. In 1868, he removed to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and engaged in the commission business in New York city. The west, however, attracted him, and in 1870 he became a resident of Elkhorn, Dakota, where he engaged in the hardware business. He once more, however, returned to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and in 1876 entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he completed the three-years course, and was graduated in March, 1879. He began practice in Montclair, New Jersey, and in December, 1880, came to Kansas City, where for the past fifteen years he has since successfully engaged in practice. He is a member of the Kansas City Homeopathic Club, the Mis-

souri Institute of Homeopathy, the Missouri Valley Medical Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy. His fellow practitioners recognize his ability by accord- ing him a leading place in the ranks of his profession, and he is now enjoying a large and constantly increasing patronage.

The Doctor and his wife have two chil- dren,—Mamie and Ella Clare. Mrs. North- up's father, John C. Pitt, died at the age of sixty-eight, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-five, at the same place. Their sur- viving children are Mrs. Northup and Dr. Jesse B. Pitt, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, the only living representatives of the family.

HON. JEFFERSON BRUMBACK.
—In the professions, as in other occupations of life, great works are accomplished not by strength but by perseverance, whose silent power be- comes irresistible with time, giving might to weakness and opening the wealth of the world to all. In the field of law, numbered among the leading workers and prominent representatives of Kansas City, is the gen- tleman whose name introduces this sketch.

Mr. Brumback was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 7, 1829, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Davis) Brumback, the former a native of Page county, Vir- ginia, while the latter was born in Licking county, Ohio, and was of German lineage. The great-great-grandmother of our subject, accompanied by her son, came from Ger- many to America about 1760 and located in Page county, Virginia. This son married a Miss Anna Kauffman, who was of German extraction and owned land patented by Lord Fairfax, on which they lived until called to

the home beyond. The paternal grandparents removed to Licking county, Ohio, about the year 1820, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The ancestors were all farming people and won success in that vocation. The father of our subject also carried on agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood and is yet living in Licking county, Ohio, at an advanced age, his birth having occurred on the 3d of February, 1808. His father lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and the family is noted for longevity. Mrs. Brumback died many years ago. She had eleven children, namely: Jefferson, Jeremiah, Henry, Elizabeth, Artemisia, Rebecca, Marietta and Newton, all yet living; and Mary A., Amanda and Alma, now deceased.

Mr. Brumback of this sketch was reared in the county of his nativity. His early education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by a course in Granville College of the same county, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1852. He then took up the study of law, and in August, 1854, was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Newark, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when feeling that his country needed his services he donned the blue and joined the ninety-fifth Ohio infantry. He aided in raising the regiment and was made major. His meritorious service on the field of battle won him promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the 4th of October, 1862, and he served with his regiment until mustered out August 14, 1865. He was in all the engagements with his regiment, and at the battle of Richmond, August 30, 1862, was badly wounded by a gunshot, then taken prisoner, but soon was paroled and exchanged, in the spring of 1863. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the first capture

of Jackson, Mississippi, in May, 1863. During 1864 the regiment made its headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, and he participated in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo. In the latter part of the year the troops followed Price through Arkansas and Missouri, and after the rebel command left that state the union army returned to Nashville, where they encountered the enemy in a two-days battle. After the defeat of General Hood in December, 1864, the regiment was sent down the Mississippi to Mobile, Alabama, and took part in all the operations against the forts above that city and their capture in April, 1865. Immediately afterward the union forces proceeded to central Alabama, and the ninety-fifth Ohio was stationed there at the time of Lee's surrender. The regiment was paid at Columbus, Ohio, and then disbanded.

Colonel Brumback, after three years of faithful service on many a hotly contested battle-field, returned to his old home in Newark, Ohio, resuming the practice of law. He remained in that place until 1869, and in the fall of 1866 was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the district which included Licking county, Ohio. He served for about half of his term, and then resigned in order to come to Kansas City, where he arrived in September, 1869, and has since been engaged in practice here, being numbered among the oldest members of the Jackson county bar. He served as city counselor for a time and for one term was alderman. He has never sought office, and has many times refused to become a candidate when urged to do so by his friends. As a lawyer he stands among the most eminent in the state and has been interested in numerous cases requiring the utmost skill and ability.

Colonel Brumback was united in marriage, on the 18th of October, 1859, to Miss Catherine Fullerton, a native of Licking county, Ohio. Five children were born to them, but only three are living, namely: Frank F., Hermann and William A. The mother passed away January 31, 1880. Socially, the colonel is connected with the Grand Army post and the Loyal Legion, and in politics he is a stalwart republican. His life has been an honorable and upright one, characterized by the faithful performance of every duty of both public and private life.

DANIEL B. HENDERSON.—The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for honorable advancement than in that of law,—a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application, and a broad general knowledge in addition to that of a more purely technical order. No class of American citizens have wielded or will wield a more potent influence upon the advancement and stable prosperity of the nation than the skilled and honorable lawyers, the conservators of the eternal principles of right and justice. The subject of this review is a man of distinguished professional attainment, and although one of the younger members of the Kansas City bar holds marked precedence among the representatives of the profession.

Back to one of the oldest settled states in the union must we go in tracing the

ancestry of our subject. It was in the very cradle of the American nation, Virginia, that his father, Charles W. Henderson, was born. He is now a merchant and manufacturer of Washington county, Maryland, and a prominent business man of that locality. He married Jane C. Brosius, a native of Maryland, and to them were born nine children, eight of whom are living. At the parents' home in Washington county, near Hancock, on the 12th of January, 1862, Daniel B. Henderson first opened his eyes to the light of day,—a welcome addition to the household, as he was the first son, three daughters being the first members of the family. He prepared for college at Winchester, Virginia, and then entered the University of Virginia, where he completed the course and took an academic degree in 1882. His liberal education was such as to fit him for almost any calling, and he accepted a position as professor of mathematics and Greek in the Bellevue high school, near Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained two years. Within that period he had determined upon the legal profession as his life work, and re-entered the State University, where he studied law and was graduated with the class of 1885.

Choosing the west as the scene of his future labors, in the fall of the same year he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and at once opened an office. He was alone in business until 1888, when he formed a partnership with G. Harrison Smith, who was one of the brightest and most able young members of the bar, and who died in 1892. The business relation existed between them up to the time of Mr. Smith's death, and Mr. Henderson has since been alone in practice. He came to the city a perfect stranger, relying not upon influence or other outside aid

to assist him in his legal career, placing his dependence entirely upon that support which ever comes to conscientious, persistent effort. He had to compete with men of established reputation and tried ability, but his practice gradually increased as his talents were recognized, and his clientage would be a creditable one to many an older member of the bar. He has been connected with a number of the most important cases that have come up for trial in the courts of the state, but has made chancery practice his specialty.

Mr. Henderson was married in 1887 to Miss Lucy M. Abbott, a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and a niece of John B. Minor, who for fifty years was at the head of the Law School of Virginia, and was one of the most eminent and successful law teachers that his country has produced. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have an interesting family of three children, Lucy, Charles, and Abbott. Mr. Henderson and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, and in his political views he is a democrat. The success of the present argues well for the future, and on the ladder of fame and fortune Mr. Henderson will undoubtedly mount higher and higher.

G W. LILLY, of Kansas City, is a native of Mendon, Illinois, born December 14, 1865, a son of Rev. Nathaniel W. and Annie (Winters) Lilly, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living, namely: Zadee, wife of Marshall Taylor, and our subject. His father came to Illinois in the early settlement of the state. He is a minister in the Lutheran church at Foreston, Illinois, hav-

ing had a long and successful career in the ministry of the word, and is greatly beloved by all. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Lilly was George W. Lilly, his namesake, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was a carpenter and contractor by trade and occupation, and a successful man of affairs. He was born in 1800, reared a large family, all of whom were rigidly and zealously taught in the Lutheran doctrine, of which faith Mr. Lilly was a devout adherent. In stature he was tall and slender, and he possessed remarkable powers of endurance. He lived to the remarkable age of ninety-two years, and almost to the last he chopped his own wood and did his own marketing. His character was as rugged as his physique, his home as dear to him as his life, which, in every way, conformed to the highest ideal of a Christian and moral manhood. The Doctor's maternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. He was a heavy dealer in and a breeder of cattle, but his career was somewhat checkered financially, as he made and lost several large fortunes. His death occurred after passing the three-score milestone.

Dr. Lilly was reared in Illinois till his tenth year, when he moved from place to place with his father in the discharge of ministerial work in Ohio. In this state he received a good English education in the common and high schools. Subsequently he began learning the printer's trade, but it not being to his taste he soon gave it up. A professional career was his choice, and at the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine in Columbiana county, Ohio; under the direction of a private tutor, by whom he was fitted to enter the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. Sub-

sequently he entered the Kansas City University of Medicine, from which he received a diploma in 1887, four years after taking up the study. Immediately thereafter he was given charge of a hospital at Sibley, Missouri, where he remained for one year. In 1888 he returned to Kansas City, established himself in practice and has remained ever since. While Dr. Lilly's practice is general in character, his specialty is surgery, in which he has acquired the highest proficiency.

He is a member of the Lutheran church, is a chapter Mason, in politics is a republican, and is a member of the Jackson County and District Medical Societies.

LOUIS C. STOLTE, M. D., a practicing regular physician of Kansas City, belongs to that class of enterprising young men who have left homes in the east and identified their interests with those of the more progressive west.

He was born in Plattessville, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1861, descending from German ancestry. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents spent their entire lives in the fatherland. The Doctor is a son of Jacob Stolte, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1820, and emigrated to America in early manhood, making his home in the Keystone state, where he died in 1846. His widow still survives him, and is now living in Kansas City. The children of the family are Charles H., a baker at White Cloud, Kansas; Frederick W., who is a tin-smith, of Kansas City; Mrs. Mary C. Stein, who is living in Kansas City; and the Doctor.

The last named spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the city of his nativity, and its public schools supplied his

educational privileges. In 1876 he left the east and became a resident of Iowa, settling at Franklin center, in Lee county, where he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hermann as his teacher. In 1880 he attended medical lectures at the Kansas City Medical College, and was graduated with the class of 1882. Immediately afterward he opened an office in this place, where he has since continued.

In the same year the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Stolte, daughter of Louis Stolte, of Newton, Iowa, and to them were born five children, two sons and two daughters. Dr. Stolte is a member of several fraternities, including the People's Benevolent Order, the Gruelle Verein and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is independent, but rather inclines to the teachings of Henry George and other advocates of the single-tax doctrines. He engages in general practice, and has built for himself an enviable position. He has not yet reached the zenith of his career, which, judged by the past, is full of honors for the future.

JOHN S. MUIR.—Ranking as the oldest settler in his locality and occupying a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, it is particularly consistent that some specific consideration be accorded this gentleman, Mr. John S. Muir, whose farmstead is located on section 25 of Washington township, Jackson county, Missouri.

The Muir family is of Dutch origin. The progenitor of the family in America landed in this country a number of generations ago. His descendants made their way westward to Kentucky, and in that frontier state the

name became well known. James Muir, the grandfather of our subject, resided there for many years. Late in life he came over into Missouri and was one of the early settlers of La Fayette county. John Muir, the father of John S., was born in Kentucky and in that state was united in marriage to Miss Lavina Evans, a native of Kentucky and a great-granddaughter of the famous frontiersman and Indian fighter, Daniel Boone. After their marriage they settled in Clark county, Kentucky, on a farm, and continued to reside there until 1836, when they emigrated to Missouri and took up their abode at a place four miles south of Independence. Here he died of cholera in 1849, and here his widow remained until her children grew up and married, and then she made her home with them. She died in July, 1873. Both were members of the Baptist church, were earnest and devoted in their religious life, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of all who knew them. In their family were fourteen children, eleven of whom attained maturity, namely: James, a resident of Arkansas; Mrs. Phoebe Wallace, Kansas City; Daniel, deceased; Mrs. Sarah J. Noland, deceased; Celia, deceased; John S., the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, deceased; George, Higginsville, Missouri; Hezekiah, Kansas City; Mrs. Mary C. Holt, Kansas City; and William H., Kansas City. Five of the sons were Confederate soldiers in the civil war, all in the same regiment under General Shelby, Hezekiah holding the rank of captain, and all served until the close of that sanguinary struggle. James lost an eye in battle.

Having thus referred to his parentage, we come now to the immediate subject of this sketch, Mr. John S. Muir. It was in Clark county, Kentucky, November 29, 1828, that

he was born, and there he passed the first nine years of his life. Then he came with the family to Missouri, and on his father's farm near Independence, surrounded by Indians and with but few white families for neighbors, he spent his youthful days, remaining a member of the home circle until he attained his majority. Educational advantages here at that time were of course limited. The schools were on the subscription plan and were held in rude log houses, the usual tuition being ten cents a day. Mr. Muir recalls as one of his teachers Mr. James Robinson, and relates many interesting incidents connected with the primitive schools of this locality. About the time he attained his majority the gold discovery was made in California, and the news of this discovery spread like wild fire throughout even the most remote parts of the world, the result being a rush of gold-seekers for the Pacific coast. Swarms of people made the long and tedious journey across the plains, others went by way of Panama, while still others rounded the Horn. Among the first was found John S. Muir. He traveled in an ox train, of which Mr. Amazon Hays, now of Westport, Missouri, was wagon-master, and they were four months and eight days in accomplishing the journey to Weaverville, California. The day following their arrival at that place they went to work in the mines, and as a result of that day's work young Muir had sixteen dollars, which he picked up with the aid of a butcher-knife. His experience in the mines covered a period of eighteen months, after which he returned home.

In 1852 Mr. Muir settled on his present farm, he having married the year before. This land was then all wild prairie, and all the improvements now upon it are the re-

sult of his labor and good management. The first house he built was years afterward replaced by a more convenient and commodious one, which he now occupies. His farm comprises sixty acres. With the exception of four years spent in Kansas City, he has resided here ever since he acquired possession of this property. During the war his place was raided by the soldiers on both sides, and he himself was many times arrested.

Mr. Muir was married in 1851 to Miss Amelia Ann Whitsett, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and a daughter of John R. Whitsett, an early settler in Jackson county, Missouri. Mr. Muir died in March, 1864, leaving four children, namely: Mary Alice, who has been twice married, and by her first husband, Henry Lacy, has one child, and by her present husband, John M. Carr, four children; Annie E.; Rouena B., wife of Robert Campbell, of Raytown, Missouri, having three children; and Minna, wife of William McQuerry, Kansas City, with two children. In 1875 Mr. Muir wedded Miss Fannie C. Smith, a native of England, who died in 1882, leaving two children,—Walter F. and Thomas W. His present wife he married in 1882. Her maiden name was Mattie Bridgeman; she is a native of Ohio, and her father, Robert Bridgeman, was one of the early settlers of St. Joseph, Missouri, and died here in 1849. By this marriage there are no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Muir are members of the Christian church at Hickman Mills. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. P. A. In the local organization of the latter he has served two years most acceptably as president. A democrat all his life and an enthusiastic worker in party ranks, his influence and support have been much

sought after and deeply felt in campaign time. He himself has efficiently filled a number of local offices. For many years he has been school director of his district, he has served as constable of Washington township, and for four years he was deputy United States Marshal under Marshal Hall.

HENRIETTA TAITER, M. D., a physician of the eclectic school in Kansas City, was born in Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1845, and is a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Agnew) Anderson. Her father was born in Maryland in 1813, and was a farmer by occupation. On his removal to Indiana he located near Greensburg, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1883. Of the family there are now living seven children: Joseph, who is a farmer near Los Angeles, California; Jenkins, a merchant of Grandview, Indiana; James, who carries on agricultural pursuits at Gonzales, Texas; Sylvester, who is now in Marysville, Nebraska; Mrs. Marietta Oakley, whose home is in Beloit, Kansas; Mrs. Minerva Hickman, of Beloit; Mrs. Kate Paramour, of Logan, Kansas; and the Doctor.

The Doctor spent her girlhood days in Greensburg, Indiana, and is indebted to its public-school system for her literary education. She first read medicine with her maternal grandmother, Dr. Marion White, at Greensburg, and then devoted her time to nursing until 1875. In that year she became the wife of Dr. John W. McConnell, of Greensburg, and continued her medical studies under his direction for some time, after which she entered the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1878 came to the west with her husband, locat-

ing in Logan, Kansas, where they engaged in practice together for about five years. They then removed to Kansas City and opened an office here. After the death of Dr. J. W. McConnell, his widow became the wife of William B. Tainter, of Kansas City. He had four children by his former wife, and with Mr. and Dr. Tainter they constitute the family.

The Doctor has a large general practice, but her skill and ability in the treatment of the diseases of women and children has turned her practice largely in that direction. She has a deep love for her profession, and by the perusal of the medical publications she keeps thoroughly abreast with the times, and is conversant with all the theories and improvements concerning the science. She has been very successful in her work and now has a paying business.

DAVID FRANKLIN TATUM, a farmer and stock-raiser of Sniabar township, was born at the homestead which is still his place of residence, August 12, 1842. His father, Thomas Jefferson Tatum, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, August 30, 1801. The grandfather, Hon. John Tatum, was a very prominent citizen of the Old Dominion and served in both houses of the legislature, while his son, Hon. Edward Tatum, was also a member of the general assembly. The father of our subject served as captain of militia both in Virginia and in Missouri. He married Elizabeth Clark, of Patrick county, and in 1838 brought his family to Missouri. His father had previously visited this state and located a tract of land near Independence, but never made his home

thereon. Thomas J. Tatum settled upon the farm where his son J. W. now lives and afterward removed to another farm, which he continued to cultivate for many years. He had three hundred acres of valuable land, pleasantly situated a mile northwest of Blue Springs and thereon made his home until his death, which occurred January 24, 1875. His wife passed away in March, 1846. In the family were eight children, of whom only three are now living, namely: John William, Thomas B. and David Franklin. One daughter, Priscilla, died at the age of fourteen years. Another daughter, Martha C., was burned to death in 1852. Nancy E. became the wife of C. B. Shaer, and died in De Witt, Carroll county, Missouri. The youngest daughter, Sallie R., married Joseph P. Bridges, and died near Blue Springs. The third child and second son, James Edward, was killed at Lone Jack, August 16, 1862. He had enlisted on the 12th of that month as a member of company D, of Hayes' regiment, and was at the time twenty-four years of age. The father of this family always took an active interest in politics, but would never accept public office. He owned eighteen slaves, but was never a harsh taskmaster, and his kindness toward those in his service is indicated by the fact that one negro family remained upon his farm for some years after freedom had been granted them. Mr. Tatum was very fond of hunting and would frequently go on deer hunts. In personal appearance he was stout and robust, was a man of temperate habits and was well preserved up to the time of his death.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review continued at home until the war, when he enlisted in Colonel Hayes' regiment, August 12, 1862. He participated

in the engagements at Lone Jack and Newtonia, where the colonel was killed. His regiment was afterward attached to Shelby's division, and he took part in every raid made by Shelby in Missouri except during six weeks, when he was incapacitated for duty on account of the wound received January 8, 1863. He was shot in the breast by a minie ball, which penetrated the body and was taken out at his back. Mr. Tatum still has the lead in his possession. He rode one hundred and sixty miles after being shot! In the fall of 1864 he was detailed with fifteen others to operate the ferry at Booneville in order to transport troops across the river to Glasgow. They were nearly cut off by the command of R. J. Smith, and leaving the ferry joined Shelby's command. Mr. Tatum passed within two miles of his old home and took dinner with Martin O. Jones and Jake Bowling, the only two families in this vicinity. Mr. Tatum with his command surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 16, 1865, and returned home in July.

Our subject next resumed work upon the old farm. He had just twenty-five cents after selling his horse and outfit, and spent this quarter for tobacco: so he began life anew, literally empty-handed. Energetically he began work upon the home farm and continued to aid in its operation until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated March 26, 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Mellory Smith, the original owner of the town-site of Blue Springs. The following children have been born to them: Cora E., wife of William M. Brown, of Brass Valley; Harry, who died at the age of four years; Smithie, who died at the age of two years; David Franklin, who is on

the farm; and Edward J., Nannie E. and Georgia L., all at home.

Mr. Tatum carries on general farming and stock-raising and owns and operates two hundred and ten acres of rich land, also handles shorthorn cattle, horses and mules. He feeds from one to two car-loads of cattle each year. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the democratic party, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He belongs to the Baptist church of Blue Springs, of which he is treasurer, and gives a hearty support to all enterprises calculated to prove of public benefit. His chief source of recreation is hunting, of which, like his father, he is particularly fond.

JOHN McDOWELL TRIMBLE.—Prominent among the lawyers of Kansas City is he whose name heads this sketch. He is well read in all the subtleties of his profession and keeps himself conversant with the current decisions of the courts of last resort, and to a profound knowledge of the law he adds indefatigable industry. He is one of the best expounders of corporation law in the profession, and has been successful in numerous cases involving that branch. His mental equipoise peculiarly fits him for the consideration of legal propositions. As an advocate he has few superiors. A strong, logical reasoner, his arguments are so clear that he is never misunderstood, and his candor, fairness and honesty are so apparent that his efforts usually carry conviction and result in a victory.

Judge Trimble is a native of Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Virginia, born February 24, 1851, descending from one of

the honored families of the Old Dominion that was early established within its borders. His paternal grandfather, James B. Trimble, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, where he passed his entire life. He gave his time and energies to several lines of business, following farming, merchandising and wagon manufacturing, and acquired a large fortune. He died at the age of seventy-six years, leaving a large family, five sons and five daughters surviving him. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John McDowell, was a banker of Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia. He married Miss Jane Woodrow, and both were of Scotch descent. The father of Judge Trimble was the Rev. William W. Trimble, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, born in 1808. There he was reared and educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. In 1866 he left the home of his youth and early manhood and removed with his family to Missouri, taking charge of a church in Monroe county. He had married Miss Jane Minor McDowell. He subsequently removed to Callaway county, Missouri, where he lived to the advanced age of seventy-four years. At his death he left five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living, with the exception of the youngest daughter,—Maggie J.,—who died unmarried. The others are William J., a merchant of Auxvasse, Callaway county; James G., who is now practicing law at Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri; and Mary V., who is married to a cousin of the same family name,—a Presbyterian minister now located in Pattonville.

Judge Trimble's early life was spent at Brownsburg, Virginia, where he acquired his elementary education. In 1867 he went to his father's new home in Monroe county,

Missouri, where he attended Westminster College, and was graduated at that institution in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in teaching school for three years, but it was only a means to an end, for he had determined to take up the study of law, and during this time spent his leisure hours in reading text books. By close application and investigation he fitted himself to pass the competitive examination and was admitted to the bar in June, 1874. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession as a partner of Hon. George B. Macfarlane, now a member of the supreme bench of Missouri. After practicing for twelve years in Monroe county, during which time he twice filled the office of prosecuting attorney, he came to Kansas City, and in 1886 formed a partnership with other gentlemen under the name of Dobson, Douglas & Trimble. The connection was continued for some time, when Mr. Douglas retired and the firm style was changed to Dobson & Trimble. The business relations between these gentlemen were discontinued on the elevation of Judge Dobson to the bench, at which time Judge Trimble entered into partnership with Charles H. Braley, under the firm name of Trimble & Braley. This is one of the leading law firms of the city, having their office at the corner of Seventh and Wyandotte streets, and their clientage is a large and lucrative one.

In April, 1890, Judge Trimble was united in marriage with Miss Alice Lorinda Strawbridge, of Kansas City, and he and his family now have a very pleasant home at 1118 Pennsylvania street. The Judge holds many important professional connections. Since its incorporation he has been general counsel for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad company, and general coun-

sel for the following corporations: the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company; the Kansas City & Independence Air Line; and the Union Terminal Railroad Company. He is also general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company and all of its sub-companies. His knowledge of corporation law is reliable and extensive and he has gained a foremost place in that branch of his profession. He is a man of fine intellect, keen and comprehensive, and his abilities, both natural and acquired, have combined with his tireless energy and devotion to duty to place him in the eminent position which he to-day occupies among the members of the bar.

NEWTON G. WILLIAMS.—One of the most accommodating and popular conductors on the Kansas City & Independence Air Line railroad is found in the subject of this sketch,—Newton G. Williams,—a resident of Independence.

Mr. Williams is of Virginia birth. He was born in Smyth county, in the Old Dominion, April 24, 1842, the son of a respected farmer of that county, and until he was sixteen his life was spent there on his father's farm. Then the family removed to Kentucky and made settlement in Pulaski county, he accompanying them to that place and being there at the time the civil war broke out. Of southern birth and education, he naturally sympathized with the Confederate cause, and at the very onset, in 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army. He was first a member of General Buckner's body guard, in which capacity he served until the General was captured at Fort Donelson. Then he became a member of

the first Louisiana cavalry, with which he was connected one year, at the end of that time his company disbanding. Next he was assigned to General Morgan's command, becoming a member of the sixth Kentucky cavalry, and during Morgan's raid in Ohio Williams was taken prisoner and held as such eighteen months, being exchanged only a short time previous to the close of the war. After his exchange, however, he participated in several skirmishes.

In the fall of 1865, after a few months' sojourn in Georgia, he returned to Kentucky and in Boyle county took to himself a wife. Together they came to Missouri and settled in Independence, where he was for a time engaged in teaming. About 1872 he commenced his railroad career. For three months he was employed as brakeman on the Union Pacific, running between Kansas City and Lexington; afterward was for about a year conductor on a freight train, and from that was promoted to passenger conductor, in which capacity he served several years,—all on the same road. On severing his connection with this company he engaged in the coal business in Independence, in which he was occupied three years. Then he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and not long afterward had the misfortune to be in a wreck and receive serious injuries, from the effects of which he was laid up for some time. On his recovery he accepted a position as overseer in Kansas City. Several months later he returned to the road as conductor on the Kansas City & Rapid Transit Line, filled this place four years and a half and then resigned it to accept the one he has since occupied, that of conductor on the Kansas City & Independence Air Line. To him belongs the distinction of

running the first passenger train over this road, March 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams was first married, as already stated, in Boyle county, Kentucky, the lady he there wedded being Miss Mollie Shumate, a native of that county. She died in Independence, November 6, 1881, leaving an only child, Mollie. Some time after her death he married Miss Eva L. Johns, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, their marriage being consummated in Independence. To them have been born two children, Willie Lee and Newton Grover.

Of his political affiliations, it may be stated that Mr. Williams is a stanch democrat and takes a lively and laudable interest in the success of his party.

SAMUEL H. CHILES, a well-known and influential farmer residing in Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, was born in this township, December 12, 1845.

He is a son of the late Colonel James Chiles, a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, and for many years a prominent citizen of Missouri. James Chiles was married in his native county to Miss Ruth Hamilton, of that place, and they became the parents of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters,—Samuel H. being the youngest of the family. By occupation the father was a farmer and stock-dealer. He earned his title as colonel in the Florida war, where he served with distinction and where he was severely wounded. His wound caused him great suffering all the rest of his life and was eventually the cause of his death, which, however, did not occur until he was well advanced in age, in March, 1883. Until 1826 he made his home in Boyle

county, Kentucky, and that year he emigrated to Jackson county, Missouri, and took up land in Fort Osage township. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to Grayson county, Texas, where the residue of his life was passed and where he died. His good wife passed away in Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, in September, 1870. While a resident of this county Colonel Chiles was honored by election to the Missouri state legislature, served several terms, and during one session was speaker of the house.

Samuel H. Chiles was reared to farm life in his native township, receiving his education in the common schools, and has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits. Since his marriage he has maintained his residence on his present farm. His farming operations have been attended with fair success, and he has from time to time made some good investments. He is now a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Independence.

Mr. Chiles was married in Fort Osage township July 5, 1866, to Miss Martha S. Hughes, daughter of William and Martha (Steele) Hughes, the former born in Boone county, Missouri, December 21, 1811, and the latter in Virginia in 1823. Her parents were married in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1844. Mrs. Hughes was a daughter of Colonel Joseph Steele. In 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Hughes removed to Lexington, this state, and the following year settled in Fort Osage township, Jackson county, where he engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. Later they removed to Independence. Here he organized the bank of Brown, Hughes & Company, which was subsequently consolidated with the First National Bank, and he was engaged in banking the rest of his life.

He died September 7, 1889. Before coming to Jackson county he was interested for several years in steamboating on the Ohio river. Mrs. Hughes died August 17, 1862. They were the parents of three children,—two daughters and a son,—the son dying in infancy. Mrs. Chiles is the youngest of the daughters and was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, May 1, 1846. Their union has been blessed in the birth of eleven children, namely: Martha H., wife of W. H. Peak; Cornelius; Samuel H., Jr., who died in infancy; and Carl B., Annie S., Mary C., Hughes W., Emma S., Ruth B., Chelsea and James.

Mr. Chiles has ever manifested a deep interest in all local affairs and especially in educational matters. In his religious views he is broad and liberal. Politically he has always been a stanch democrat. During the war he served four years as a soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted when sixteen years of age. At the battle of Jenkins Ferry, on the Sabine river, Arkansas, he was seriously wounded in the right arm and shoulder and was left on the field. He was then taken prisoner, was held as such for eleven months, and was paroled about the close of the war.

Thus briefly is outlined the life of one of Jackson county's respected citizens.

WALTER SEWELL WHEELER, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, and is recognized as one of the ablest members of the profession, was born in Winchester, Virginia, on the 16th of August, 1859, and is a son of John Cummings and Kate A. (Copenhagen) Wheeler, who also were natives of the Old Dominion.

The Wheeler family, however, is of English descent, and was founded in America by the grandfather of our subject, who located in Virginia, and spent his remaining days there, being seventy years of age at the time of his death. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a man of firm convictions and upright principles. His family numbered four children—three sons and a daughter. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was James Copenhagen, a native of Virginia, who on crossing the Atlantic located near Winchester, Virginia, where he became a wealthy slaveholder and planter, and prominent in public affairs.

The father of our subject left the Old Dominion and removed with his family to Missouri, locating near Nevada, where he carried on farming and stock-raising and did a very good business. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and his life was well spent. His family numbered four children—two sons and two daughters—namely: Jennie S., now the wife of Millard Harmon; Allie Lee, Warren A., and Walter S.

The Doctor was only two years old when his parents came to Missouri. He was reared in Pettis and Johnson counties, and after attending the common schools entered the Warrensburg State Normal, at which institution he was graduated in 1880. He then became a student in the University at Columbia, Missouri, pursuing a special course in the winter of 1880-1. He began studying medicine in Warrensburg, and attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, at which he was graduated in 1885. He also was a private student under Professor William H. Pancoast, of Jefferson College, and spent six months in a hospital in Philadelphia.

By thorough preparation the Doctor was

now well fitted for his chosen calling, and returned to the West in August, 1885, locating in Moundville, Missouri, where he practiced for three years, when, seeking a broader field of labor, he came to Kansas City, in 1888, and has since made his home here. At Moundville he was associated with Dr. F. P. Claycomb, a brother of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stephen H. Claycomb, and now a resident of Joplin, Missouri. He is a very able physician and one of the most genial and pleasant gentlemen who ever entered the medical fraternity. Dr. Wheeler is now engaged in general practice and is doing a large and lucrative business. He is well versed in the science of medicine, and equally thorough in practice. He is a student, as is every man who wins success in a chosen field of labor. He keeps informed concerning the discoveries and theories connected with the science of medicine, and is constantly improving on his own and others' methods. Advancement is his watchword, and in this profession, where progress must attend solely upon merit and ability, he has worked his way steadily upward until he occupies a foremost place in its ranks.

The Doctor is now serving as professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Kansas City Dental College, and is also lecturer on the same subjects before the Kansas City Training School of Nurses. He is a member of several medical societies, including the Jackson County Medical Association, the State Medical Association, and the American Medical Society. In his political views Dr. Wheeler is a democrat, and is now serving as deputy coroner of Jackson county, while formerly he was jail surgeon of Kansas City for two years. Socially, he is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and

also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has served as representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Missouri for the past six years, and is prominent in the organization. The greater part of time his and attention, however, are given to the profession, which has brought to him both a competence and fame. His home is at 1323 Park avenue.

JOHN G. WINFREY, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Fort Osage township, and a man whom to know is to esteem, was born in Laclede county, Missouri, March 25, 1856, and was the seventh in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, including ten sons and three daughters. His childhood days were spent in his native county and he remained upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, early becoming familiar with the labors of the field. In the common district schools of the neighborhood he received his elementary instruction in the English branches of learning.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Winfrey started out in life for himself. He left home and came to Jackson county, where he first entered the service of Judge Chiles in Fort Osage township, working as a farm hand for four months, at fifteen dollars per month. After a short visit at his home he again returned to Fort Osage township, and secured a situation with H. C. Chiles at two hundred dollars per year, and continued with him twenty months. On the expiration of that period he traveled still further westward, making his way to Nevada, where he remained for about four years, being employed at different occupations. He then returned to Missouri and was en-

gaged in mercantile pursuits in Hickory county for about one year, when on account of ill health he was obliged to abandon that business. For a few months thereafter he was a resident of Dakota, then returned to his native state, and for five years was engaged in stock-raising. In the spring of 1888 he settled in Fort Osage township, near Buckner, where he had previously purchased land, and in the fall of the same year he bought a farm of 160 acres near where he now lives. Upon that place he devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising, which has since been his occupation, and to-day he is recognized as one of the most progressive, wide-awake and enterprising agriculturists of the community.

On the 6th of January, 1886, in Laclede county, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Winfrey and Miss Loula Smith, who was born in that county, April 9, 1858, and is second in a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, whose parents were W. B. and Eglantine (Fitzgerald) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Winfrey have an interesting little family of two children—Clarence W. and Irene. They hold a membership in the Christian church and occupy an enviable position in social circles, having many zealous friends in the community.

MORGAN BOONE, who follows farming on section 20, Washington township, Jackson county, was born on the farm which is still his home, November 1, 1851. His father, Morgan Boone, was a son of Daniel Boone, and a grandson of Daniel Boone, Sr. He was born about 1824, and was reared at the home of his father, who was serving as

Indian agent of the Kaw tribe in Jefferson county, Kansas. His occupation was farming, but he also learned the mason's trade, which he followed to a considerable extent throughout his life. He secured forty acres of land on section 29, Washington township, Jackson county, and pre-empted twenty acres on section 20 of the same township. He purchased forty acres on which he built a log cabin and began the development of a home and farm. In 1849 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary A. Randolph, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Greenbury and Polly (Phelps) Randolph, pioneer settlers of Jackson county, Missouri. She was born in 1828, and went as a bride to the farm on which our subject is now living. There her husband continued the cultivation and improvement of his land until 1851, when his life's labors were ended. His widow still survives him and has since married Christopher Deskins, with whom she is now living in Douglas county, Kansas. The children of the second marriage are Frank, Hulda, Susan, William, Lizzie and Ward.

Our subject is the only child of the first marriage, the first in the family dying three months before his birth. He was reared in Kansas and in Saline county, Missouri, and is indebted to the district schools for his educational privileges. He started out in life for himself at the age of seventeen years and has since been dependent upon his own efforts. He drove a team for Amazon Hayes to a western fort, in 1868, and returned with a government team. He afterward continued his education at the Lawrence State University, attending during the last term, which was taught in the old college building. He afterward engaged in freighting to Indian Territory and Texas, and is

familiar with the life on the frontier, its hardships, its dangers and its pleasures.

Mr. Boone was married August 26, 1874, to Miss Louisa E. David, a native of McDonough county, Illinois, and a daughter of William J. and Nancy E. (Wyatt) David, who also were natives of that state, the former born in Morgan county, the latter in McDonough county. After their marriage they lived for a time in McDonough county, and subsequently removed to Hancock county, and in 1874 arrived in Jackson county, Missouri. Some years later they became residents of Nebraska, where the mother died in 1881. The father still survives and is now a resident of Marion, Kansas. In their family were four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Boone, Josephine Brown, and James Alonzo. Mrs. Boone was born June 17, 1857, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Ernest, Amy, Fred, Verty, Paul Herbert, Judd Vivian and Fannie.

Upon his marriage, Mr. Boone took up his residence upon the old homestead, and has since made his home there with the exception of four years which he spent in Saline county, Missouri. He now has one hundred and forty acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, and the improvements upon the place are the result of his own labors. He built the present commodious and substantial residence in 1891. In the rear of this stand good barns and outbuildings, and all are surrounded by well tilled fields. In addition to this property he has one hundred and one acres in Saline county, Missouri.

In his political views, Mr. Boone was formerly a democrat, but is now independent in politics. He has served as road

supervisor and has been a school official for sixteen years. The cause of education has found in him a stalwart friend, and he has provided excellent school privileges for his children.

JAMES H. DOUGLASS, who owns and occupies one of the fine farms of Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, and who ranks with the representative citizens of the township, is deserving of some personal mention in this connection. Briefly, a sketch of his life is as follows:

James H. Douglass is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, born near the town of Richmond, June 5, 1829. In the fall of 1835, when he was six years of age, he accompanied his parents on their emigration to Missouri, their location being in Fort Osage township, Jackson county, where he grew to manhood. Thomas Douglass, his father, spent the rest of his life and died in this township, his death occurring when he was about sixty-four years of age. He was an invalid for some years prior to his death. In his family were fourteen children, James H. being the seventh in order of birth.

About the time he attained his majority James H. Douglass was a victim of the gold "fever" which swept over this country from California, and 1850 found him on the way to that far-away land, where for three years he was engaged in mining and where he met with fair success. In 1853 he returned to his old home in Jackson county, and, with the exception of time spent in the war, he has ever since resided in Fort Osage township. His war service covered a period of three years, under Generals Shelby and Marmaduke. While near West Plains in

Howell county, Missouri, in January, 1863, he was captured, and was held a prisoner until July of the same year. While serving in General Johnston's army in June, 1864, he was a participant in the battle of Kennesaw mountain and was wounded, receiving a shot in the right eye. That disabled him and ended his army life.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Douglass resumed farming, which he has since followed and in which he has been very successful. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty-seven acres of land in Fort Osage township, most of which is improved and under cultivation.

Mr. Douglass was married in this township, September 4, 1859, to Miss Henrietta Dickson, a daughter of the late Ebenezer Dickson, one of the early settlers of Jackson county. He died in Fort Osage township at an advanced age. Mrs. Douglass departed this life September 13, 1879, leaving a family of eight children, as follows: Walter; May, wife of Charles Marsh; Thomas; Hattie, wife of H. Truitt; Myra, Ebenezer, Myrtle, and Jane.

In matters of public interest Mr. Douglass has always shown himself to be abreast with the times and willing to give his support to any worthy cause. For several years he has been an active and zealous member of the Church of Christ. In politics he is democratic, and he has fraternal relations with the F. & A. M., his membership being in Buckner lodge, No. 501.

JABEZ SMITH, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Jackson county, Missouri, a representative of that class of substantial southern gentlemen who have given stability to the

communities with which they have been connected and who have been advocates and promoters of that progress which produces reliable improvement. He was widely known, having the respect of all who knew him, and among the best citizens of the county in an early day he well deserves mention.

Mr. Smith was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the 2d of March, 1787, and was reared in that locality. When he entered upon his business career he gave his attention to merchandising and conducted a country store, in which he prospered. As his financial resources increased he became interested in speculation and in this undertaking also met with good success. Thus he accumulated considerable capital and continued to carry on merchandising and speculating until his removal to Jackson county.

On the 1st of November, 1827, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Susan Royster, a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. They became the parents of three children, namely: Henry C., who died in Jackson county, Missouri, of cholera, in 1849; Thomas T., who died in Jackson county, Missouri, on the 25th of July, 1879; and John T., the only surviving member of the family, now a resident of Independence, Missouri. The mother died in the Old Dominion, July 29, 1844, and Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Ann Eliza Kean. Their wedding was celebrated on the 25th of May, 1851.

It was in the year 1843 that Mr. Smith came to Jackson county and purchased several tracts of land. He located first about seven miles northeast of Independence, where he remained a short time, and then settled about a mile northeast of the town,

where he continued to live until his death, which occurred on the 8th of November, 1855. He brought with him to his state between three hundred and forty and four hundred slaves from Virginia, who were used in the improvement of his plantation. He was an honored planter of the old school, reliable in business, straightforward in all dealing.

JOHN BRYANT, JR., M. D., who resides in Independence, is one of the capable physicians of Jackson county and also a successful, enterprising business man, connected with the improvement of real estate. He has been a resident of the county for forty-six years, having come here in 1850, when a child of seven summers. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, March 19, 1843, and with his parents removed to Independence, where he has since made his home. He was educated in private schools here, and in 1861 began the study of medicine with his father, at the same time serving as a salesman in his father's drug store. After two years of preparatory study he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1865. He then went to Philadelphia and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of that city in the spring of 1866. Returning home he continued practice with his father until the fall of 1866, when he established an office in Kansas City. From that time until 1890 he devoted his energies entirely to the prosecution of his chosen profession, but has since given a portion of his time to realty interests, owning and improving property in Kansas City. He now owns a

number of buildings there, which he rents, and the income places him in comfortable circumstances.

The Doctor is a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, the Independence Medical Society, and was president of the Kansas City District Medical Society. He has taken an active part in church work, having been a consistent member of the Christian church since the age of sixteen years, and his support is given to all measures which tend to uplift humanity and advance the best interests of the community.

The Doctor was married in Kansas City on the 11th of October, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Harriet M. Smart, a daughter of the late Judge Thomas A. Smart, an eminent attorney, who served as county judge of Jackson county. He died in Kansas City. Mrs. Bryant is a native of that city and has many warm friends among its residents,—friends who have known her since her early girlhood days. To the Doctor and Mrs. Bryant have been born five children, who are yet living, namely: Arthie M., wife of Charles E. Knox, of Independence; Martha E., wife of Harry G. Sherwood, of St. Louis, a son of Judge Thomas A. Sherwood, of the supreme bench of Missouri; Carolyn B., Madge E. and Carl H. They also lost one son, Thomas H.

HON. PERSIFOR H. GRINTER, mayor of Independence, was born in this county, November 19, 1850. His father, Perry N. Grinter, was a native of Logan county, Kentucky, who in 1849 came to this county and entered a tract of government land about eight miles south of Independence, where he settled

and has since continued to reside. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose name before marriage was Sarah D. Moore, was a daughter of the late Travis Moore, who was an early settler in this county and died in 1852. Mr. Perry N. Grinter and wife had two children. A brother of the subject of this sketch, John T., died in March, 1877.

Mr. Grinter, whose name heads this sketch, was reared upon his father's farm, receiving a little schooling, but in respect to education he can be said to be truly self-made. He continued at the parental home until 1884, when he was elected county surveyor and road and bridge commissioner, and held these offices four years, giving great satisfaction to the people of the county. On the expiration of this period he was elected city engineer of Independence and served three years, during which time he was also deputy assessor. He has been engaged in civil engineering from 1872 to the present time, and is skilled in his art, as well as faithful in office. He was elected mayor of Independence in the spring of 1894, on the republican ticket, and he has also held other offices than those above mentioned. He is inclined to be conservative in his views, and is a republican. His father was the only man in Independence who voted for Lincoln for president in 1860. Mr. Grinter is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he has been elder for several years, at Wood's Chapel.

He was married in this county, in June, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Jones, a daughter of the late Martin O. Jones, of this county, and she also is a native of Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Grinter have five children,—Ora V., Emory F., John H., Martin N. and Lee.

WADISON GREEN WOOD, cashier of the bank of Independence and one of the leading business men of the city, was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, December 26, 1847, was reared there on a farm and continued his residence at his parents' home until 1873. He acquired a good English education in the common schools and also attended private schools. In 1872 he went to Chapel Hill, where he was employed in a drug store for two years, after which he returned to the farm. A year later, however, he was obliged to abandon agricultural pursuits on account of ill health, and went to Colorado with the hope of being benefited thereby. He worked on a cattle ranch and the outdoor exercise proved the needed panacea. From 1876 until 1880 he remained in Colorado and then returned to Missouri, embarked in the grocery business, which he continued for three years, when he sold his interests in the store and accepted a position as cashier in the Bank of Odessa, thus serving until February, 1891, during which time the institution was transformed into a national bank. In 1891 he resigned and accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Independence, in which capacity he is now serving. He is a most capable official and his popularity and trustworthiness have made him not only a favorite with the officers of the bank but with its many patrons as well.

Mr. Wood was married at Chapel Hill, Missouri, on the 3d of April, 1873, to Miss Nannie Moore, of that place, a daughter of the late Jesse Moore, a prominent farmer of La Fayette county. They have four children,—Frances, Ernest H., Mary and John Franklin.

Mr. Wood takes an active part in local

affairs and is a leader in the support of all improvements of a good substantial nature. Socially he is connected with McDonald lodge, No. 324, A. F. & A. M., of Independence Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 17, K. T. He takes an active interest in church work, belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and is an elder of his church.

JOEL WELLS, who figures as one of the prosperous and prominent farmers of Oxford township, Johnson county, Kansas, was born and reared in Jackson county, Missouri, and is a representative of one of the leading pioneer families of western Missouri.

Mr. Wells is a son of John M. and Catharine Jane (Rippeto) Wells. The former was born in Madison county, Kentucky, August 12, 1826, and when quite young was brought by his parents to Missouri, their settlement being in La Fayette county, where both died when he was only about five years old. The little orphan then fell into the hands of strangers, their kindness prompting them to care for him, for he had no means with which to pay for his keeping. For three years his home was with a Mr. Larrimore, of La Fayette county. Then he came to Jackson county. Between the ages of fourteen and eighteen he lived with Joseph Lipscomb.

About this time freighting across the plains was looked upon as a profitable business and one offering sufficient inducement in the way of novelty and adventure to attract even the most daring. It had its fascinations for young Wells, and before he had emerged from his 'teens we find him driving a team in a freight train to Mexico.

His next trip was to California, and on this expedition he was captain of the train. Subsequently he freighted for the government. He became the owner of a large train, and operated between Independence and California and also made trips to Mexico. For fifteen years he carried on an extensive business in this line, his freighting career being stopped by the outbreak of civil war. He carried an arsenal of thirty-five rifles, but only on one occasion did he ever have to line up his men on the plains; and he never fired a shot at an Indian. He was a member of the "Tadpole Militia."

As early as 1854 he settled on a farm on section 8, Washington township, and for a few years made his home in a log house. Here he improved nine hundred and sixty-four acres of land. About 1860 or '61 he erected the residence which still stands, and which cost no less than \$7,500, all the lumber used in its construction being hand-dressed.

He was married, in 1854, to Catharine Jane Rippeto, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Thomas B. Rippeto, a pioneer of Jackson county, having settled here as early as 1838. Mrs. Wells was born April 24, 1830, and died at the Wells homestead June 28, 1887. Mr. Wells died December 9, 1893. He was in many respects a remarkable man. As already stated, he started out in life without any means whatever, and he worked his way unaided to a position of prominence and wealth. During the war he was robbed and raided time after time. Many shots were fired at him, but he always escaped uninjured. He was a democrat all his life, and for nearly forty years he was a leading member of the Christian church, for a number of years being the owner of the Christian church

edifice here. His education was gained, like his wealth, through his own efforts, and few men possessed a broader range of useful information than did he. He was never happier than when rendering assistance to those less fortunate than himself, and, indeed, he was generous to a fault. Eight children were born to him and his good wife, six of whom attained adult age, and of that number five are now living. Joel, whose name heads this review, is the eldest. Perry O., Jackson county, Missouri, married Miss Annie W. Palmer, and has two children. Ann Eliza, wife of Dr. J. W. Spruill, of Belton, Missouri, has two children. William Henry has been twice married and has one child by each wife, the maiden name of his present companion being Lizzie McPherson. Mary C. is an accomplished young lady and a graduate of Bryant's Business College, Independence. Henrietta is deceased.

Joel Wells was born on his father's farm in Jackson county, Missouri, January 15, 1855, and there spent the first twenty-eight years of his life. After his marriage, which important event occurred in 1882, he moved to his present location in Johnson county, Kansas. Here he owns one hundred and twenty acres in his home place and has another tract of forty acres.

December 13, 1882, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Joel Wells and Miss Kate Poteet. Mrs. Wells is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca L. (Majors) Poteet, and was born January 24, 1860, at the Poteet homestead in Westport township, Jackson county, Missouri, her people, like those of her husband, having been prominently identified with Jackson county for many years.

Samuel Poteet was born February 22,

1822, in Lauderdale county, Alabama, son of William and Ruth (Bird) Poteet. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and his grandfathers, Ned Poteet and Thomas Bird, were participants in the Revolution. Ned Poteet was a native of North Carolina, whence he emigrated at an early day to Alabama. Samuel was the third born in a large family, eight of whom are still living. In 1844 he came with a colony to Missouri, most of them settling where Springfield now stands, and in 1848 he came from there to Jackson county, where he engaged in farm work. Here, in 1852, he was married to Miss Rebecca L. Majors, daughter of Alexander and Katie (Statcup) Majors, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Alexander Majors was a son of Benjamin Majors, and came with his father to Missouri in 1819, locating in LaFayette county, where he was reared. In the spring of 1848 he began freighting, which business he continued for fifteen years, and which he conducted on a vast scale. He went to Washington, District of Columbia, and contracted with the government to carry freight to the western forts, and often did a business which amounted to half a million dollars. This business was conducted under the firm name of Majors, Russell & Waddell. For a number of years they employed as many as 4,000 men, and the mules and oxen in their trains numbered 10,000. Civil war put a stop to their operations, as it did to that of many others. After the war Mr. Majors prospected for gold and silver in the west. He is now a resident of California. Mrs. Poteet, the eldest of his large family of children, was the first white child born where Independence, Missouri, now stands, the date of her birth being August 12, 1836.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Poteet located in what was known as the Boone settlement, in Jackson county. In 1855 they settled on his present farm in Westport township, where he has since resided. He was with the freighting firm above referred to from the first, and continued in the business a year after it dissolved. He and his wife are the parents of nine children, viz.: William, who married Mary Marta and has five children, lives at the old home place; John, who married Miss Susan Berkeley and has two sons, resides near Paola, Kansas; Charles, who married Miss Nellie Wright and has two sons and a daughter, lives in British Columbia; Ambrose, Paola, Kansas, married Miss Laura Marta; Katie, wife of Joel Wells; Bettie, Grace, Benjamin and Eva.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wells are the parents of six children, as follows: John Mercer, born December 12, 1883; Joel Alexander, November 14, 1885; Eugene Clayton, July 6, 1887; Mary Catharine, December 15, 1888; Turner Glenn, January 16, 1890; and Guy Clifton, January 28, 1893. Turner Glenn died in infancy, August 9, 1890. Mrs. Wells was reared a Presbyterian, her parents being members of that church, but she is now identified with the Christian church, of which Mr. Wells is a prominent member and a deacon. Both are teachers in the Sunday-school and active and efficient church workers.

Politically Mr. Wells is a democrat, and in all local issues takes an active interest. For ten years he has been clerk of the school board in his district.

